Dillon Barrett

The Revolution which took place in France had a particular character. It is not in bondage for punishment but in elevation for principle and humanity, and the end time cause of its being found in all nations. Such a happy

"sympathy."

We are the safe-guard of the human

right of which we have a known and

inalienable security. Let them those Social improvements which nations are indebted to.

Without doubt, we must have to lay down

the use of impressing those improvements which their present situation calls for. But he can

at least. Judge them the best judge and

it is not from this day that our brothers shall

for the emancipation of Ireland. When she marks

love unshaken beneath a cloud regarding tyranny

inexpressible without wishing to wish. If it is felt on

our sympathies against the opposition of your

Gallant countrymen by another country and

that sympathizer which you have deserved.
... your service of the 4th which I wish to
know as some circumstances and some<br>
are turning towards general Lyman, 

As I am right to know for all records of
file. When this circumstance takes me to
the brilliant achievement, which it may be
referred to the services of individual.

I would add after this note to

Some...
The Speech of William Barron, Preacher of the Peace to the Deputy of the Irish Nation at the Friends who attended him.

Gentlemen.

The revolution which took place is grand, but a particular debtor. It is not a revolution for privilege, but a revolution for principles and humanity. And this is the true center of the things found in all nations with a lively sympathy among all men that these principles transmitted among us are the safeguard of all rights to which in no more self-respecting society must give them those social improvements which nations are entitled to.

Without doubt, one must have to every nation the sense of conquering themselves, their improvement which their present situation calls for; but we can at least assure them one last wish, and it is that from this day that our united voice may strike the annihilation of Ireland. When we ourselves are once plunged under a great republic, to guard against foreign armies, we shall see our great strength. To this end, we must guard against the oppression of your National assembly by another country, and that tyranny which you must expect so frequently as a pestilence of that which has lasted. It is a pestilence which endures and ages and ages.

(Then leaning towards W. Sumner, William Barron said)

It is very right, General, for all friends to guard against, that when they congratulate France on her late brilliant achievements, which were celebrated in the history of civilization, it would be impossible to find a better personification of those principles which for the last sixty years resistance against ignorance and despotism, and of these virtues which render people moral and republican.

Struggling youth, you could abridge the common hardships that stand you at the head of the enlightened part of this nation; but your influence, but your moral magnetism which by fifty years of a peaceful life you obtained in the land, all will rally all the friends of civilization and liberty.
The following are the addresses delivered by General Lafayette and Citizen Barrot the subject of the theme on receiving the resolution and address of the Irish people to the French nation presented by Government alliance the same. The gentlemen who accompanies us to the Town Hall of Paris. The marked Allusion made to the sympathy felt by France towards Ireland cannot fail to awaken the dearest interest.

C. Lafayette de la Fayette

Mr. and Mrs.

Amidst the public and personal expressions which have marked our late revolution, I consider it as the highest honor to have been in the name of the Irish people solicited to convey to my French fellow-citizens testimonies of mutual approbation and sympathy. The case of Ireland has, by its very gratifying example, been by extending your important address and resolutions to the hands and care of the first magistrates to be enrolled amongst the supreme archives of the Kingdom in this City, the principal theatre of our representative from the time when a record of the situation has spread to the world. When on the 4th of July 1776, the magic word: "Ich habe die Lehre, die von den Rechten des Menschen gescorigt worden war in den Europa-Camellien, and lately when a new system of revolutions, free from former ties has been introduced within our Fortune's Companionship, these views have been the warm and generous heart of France, in harmony with us. The sentiment has been fully reciprocated in your struggle for liberty by the people of the United States and the people of France and while I have been blessed by the noble and generous hearts of the Irish in harmony with us. The sentiment has been fully reciprocated in your struggle for liberty. The people of the United States and the people of France and while I have been occasionally honored by youritation with most explicit testimonies of this confident and kindred. The day is at last come when you are not to be cd. But a sentiment congenial with yonder patriotism as you are coming to congratulate and to love this, when our hearts were beating for your religious emancipation, we are to do as together when we hail the independence of Belgium, the popular reform in Scotland, the times which are hopefully coming over other countries, and particularly when the day of sympathy, the ardent wishes of every generous heart, every kindred spirit, are fixed on that noble and gallant country of Ireland, a natural barrier against eastern invasion, whose cause while it vites on enthusiasm, defence of liberty, is to the other petition of the west and south of Europe on other respects not left unimportant, the present Government alliance to accept and
and honor to your countrymen the tribute of my profound and respectful gratitude for favor the more grateful as they recall to my mind names most gloriously known to the friends of Ireland, and as they just now have been in each third terms expressed by you one of the most distinguished sons of Erin whose name, patriotism and talents have been so conspicuous in the defense of our common cause, the cause of general freedom.

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]
The following are the actual delivery of General Washington, and his speech, 
addressed to the Senate on reaching the resolutions and address 
of the Irish people, to the French nation presented by Mr. O'Connell. 
And the gentlemen who accompanied him to the House of Lords. The 
statement and address made to the Sympathy felt by France towards Ireland cannot fail 
to excite the highest interest.

[Signature of General Washington]

Sir and Gentlemen,

Amidst the multiple and personal engagements, which have marked 
our late revolution. Consider it as the highest honor to have been in the name of the 
Irish people, selected to convey to my French colleagues a testimonies of Ireland's 
appreciation and sympathy; nor could I better repay the very gratifying mandate 
than by entrusting your important address and resolutions to the hands and care 
of the first legislature, to be enrolled amongst the archives of the Kingdom 
in the future as the stimulus theatre of our regeneration.

From the time when a new era of social order has ensued 
the world, when on the 4th of July 1776 the simple world bold 
man in America, a practical principle, when in July 1790, the doctrine of the 
rights of man was embodied on the European continent and already when a new 
outbreak of revolutions free from former examples has been introduced within an 
untamed continent, I have seen the dawn and the our hearts of freedom 
harmonizing with us. The continent has been fully reciprocated in your struggle 
for liberty, by the people of the United States and the people of France, and while 
I have great to thank you, for to distinguish a month of your time, permit me 
to add, with great it is remarkable, that during these struggles and hopes, both 
as the celebratory institution of the Colombo of Ireland, I have been occasionally 
honored of your senate with most explicit testimonies of their confidence and ably.

The day is at last come, gentlemen when the situation of national 
jealousies are at an end, do you not feel a sentiment common to your 
patronage, as you are coming to congratulate us? and boundless when our hearts 
were beating for your ancient emancipation to us to together when we hail the 
independence of America, the popular reforms in France, the same of the times, 
who are hopefully foreseeing our other countries, and particularly when the deep sympathies 
the distant tribute of our generous heart, every thinking mind, are fixed on that 
chief galant country of Poland, a natural barrier against external invasions. 
While it excites our enthusiasm, as friends of liberty is to the noble 
station of the West and South of Europe, an other respect to our country. The peace 
O'Connell shaken to accept and offer to your countrymen the tribute of my profound 
and respectful gratitude, for I have nothing more gratifying and heartfelt to my mind 
more strongly known to the friends of Ireland; and as they must now 
have been, in such kind terms addressed by you, one of the most distinguished 
ones of your noble nation, patriotism, and talents, have been so conspicuous 
the defense of our common cause, the cause of general freedom.

[Signature of O'Connell]

[Signature of William Burke]
The Revolution which took place in France has a particular character. It is not a Revolution for privileges but a revolution for principles and humanity, and this is the true source of its unity. In all nations there is a lively sympathy, all feel that those principles triumphant amongst us are the safeguards of their right and which in a more or less removed future must give them those social improvements which nations are called to.

Without doubt we must seize this opportunity of acquiring those improvements which their present situation calls for. But we can at least prove them our best wishes, and it is not from this day that our wishes take rise for the emancipation of Ireland, under a most degrading tyranny imposed by foreign arms. We shall feel our hearts throb indignant against the oppression of your gallant countrymen by another country, and that sympathy which you have enjoined us to employ is only a return of that tribute to Ireland you shed and your past benefactor. Your loyalty towards General Wellesley.

All is right, General! In all excellence deserts Western to you when they contemplate a name on the list of British notables, which must one day be celebrated in the history of civilization. It would be impossible to find a more profounder of those principles which for the last 40 years struggled against ignorance and superstition, and of those virtues which render a people worthy of liberty. You are to dedicate the military rank that places you at the head of the enlightened part of this nation, but your influence, that moral magistracy which in fifty years of active life you attained over all you have been absolute and your name shall always be a standard round which will rally all the friends of civilization and liberty.
The following are the addresses delivered by General Lagaffet and Colonel Hidalgo to the project of the Uffing and receiving the transfer of the French people to the French nation, presented by General Dufour and the Government to the king in the name of the French people, designed to convey to my French fellow citizens testimony of the affection and sympathy now expressed by all the Belgian squadron and resolution to continue and extend the same to every Frenchman, not yet united to the cause of the free citizens of this illustrious and enlightened people, who wish to be united amongst the Virtues of the Kingdom.

In the name of the nation to the people of France.

On the 11th of July 1816, the great world of the Government, became united in the principles of unity, in the year 1807, the rights of man were restored, and the European nations banded together under the banner of revolution, free from former oppressors, and the principles of freedom, and in harmony with it, the continent was fully regenerated, as your thoughts of liberty, of the people of the United States and the people of France, one in the will and in the purpose, so that during these struggles and to your future as the custodians of the revolution of France, there have been occasioned by your efforts with most explicit testimonies of their confidence and loyalty.

The despot is not to be found where the liberties of national patriots are at an end, by you not seek a continent connected with your own, but as you are coming to celebrate an event in the history of the United States and the people of France, one in the will and purpose, so that during these struggles and to your future as the custodians of the revolution of France, there have been occasioned by your efforts with most explicit testimonies of their confidence and loyalty.

The despot is not to be found where the liberties of national patriots are at an end, by you not seek a continent connected with your own, but as you are coming to celebrate an event in the history of the United States and the people of France, one in the will and purpose, so that during these struggles and to your future as the custodians of the revolution of France, there have been occasioned by your efforts with most explicit testimonies of their confidence and loyalty.
The revolution which took place in France has a precedent. Character is not a revolution for privilege, but a revolution for principles and humanity, and this is the true cause of its having. In all nations alike, a bitter sympathy exists between us and the people of France, and we are more or less apprehensive that it may give them their local improvements which nations are entitled to.

Without doubt, we must have to every nation the same thing. What are those improvements which their present situation calls for? That we can at least propose to them our Constitution, and it is not from the day that one wishes to rule for the emancipation of India, whereby ourselves were under a more degrading tyranny imposed by foreign arms, in the feeling our hearts: their indignation against the oppression of your just and yours of another country, and that sympathy which you have expressed in the liberty and energy a union of that which we have and you have, and your right existence. (The training towards general legislative)

A power right general of all the great and great themselves to you when they congratulate France on her bold or at least employment, which must ever be estimated in the history of civilization. It would be impossible to find a true personification of those principles, which be the last thirty years adopted against ignorance and despotism and those virtues which render a people worthy of liberty. You could address the military men that stood you at the head of the enlightened part of this nation but you promise, that moral majesty, which by the grace of active life you obtained over all you can more directly aid, some they all always be a standard, sound which will rally all the friends of civilization and liberty.
The following are the addresses delivered by General Lafayette and O'Delon. In the spirit of the
French people, in the French nation, presented by Lafayette, whom the gentlemen who
accompanied them to the Town Hall of Paris

The highest interest.

In the public and printed newspapers,
which have marked our late monarch's
state at the highest honor, to have been in the
name of the Fatherland, whether to convey to
my friends, fellow citizens, testaments of Fatherland's
appreciation or sympathizing, how could I shun by
this to even qualify my mandate than not understanding
your important address to the heart
and core of the first magistrate to be rushed
amongst the archives of the Kingdom in this city
of Paris. As the prince theatre of my dagen,

...
From time to time, a man has of various notes
sent for me to the meeting! When the 7th of July, 1769,
the report was made in the Baroness
and Mr. John Adams, that had for July 1769
the election of the State of Pennsylvania. It was a subject
in the European continent, and particularly in France
approach to the assembly. From this corner
appears that the investigation into the districts
accords. To have concluded within the African
borders. Curled, and then enveloped within are African
borders. The men pointed the famous and prominent
in the minds of Pennsylvania to the American South. The
sentiment of the British public is far above, in the
thoughts for liberty by the people of the British
North and South. From the corner of American and British, I
know now is known you. You are speaking about
a month of your nation. Behind are added with
thoughtful moments that pleasure them stronger,
and so far does the united conclusion
of the conduct of Pennsylvania, that there was variously
spoken by your nation to the United
existence of men, minister and creature
So they do to that some participation, between the
renown of national participations at one such period
you fulfill a sentiment executive with your time.
Lafayette & Bloom Boro
Amidst the public and personal enjoyments
which have marked our late Revolution, to consider
it as the highest honor to have been, in the name of
the people of Ireland, selected to convey to my French
fellow-citizens testimonies of approbation
and sympathy. Nor could I better obey the very
gratifying mandate than by entrusting you with
important addreses and resolutions

Resolved by the hands and care of the City of
Dublin, the principal theatre of our regenerating
of their Capital, the principal theatre of our regenerating
from the time when a new era of social order
has opened to the world when on the 4th of July, 1776
the magic word “self-government” became
in America, the doctrine of a practical principle,
when in July, 1789, the doctrine of
the right of man was imported on the European continent
and lately when a new system of revolutions, free from
their former execrations, has been introduced within our fortunes.
Their former execrations, have been introduced within our fortunes.
and when I ever have found the warm generous hearts of
Irishmen in harmony with us. The sentiment has been
fully reciprocated in your struggles for liberty, by the
distinguished people of the United States and the people of France.
And while I have now to thank you for so distinguished
I have been occasionally honoured by your
fathers with most especial testimonies of their confidence and kindness.

The day is at last come, Gentlemen, when the

Delusions of national jealousies are at an end. Do not you feel a sentiment congenial with your own patriotism as you are coming to congratulate us, and so we did, when our hearts were beating for your religious emancipation? For we do together when we hail the independence of Belgium, the popular reforms in Switzerland, the signs of the times, which are hopefully hovering over other countries, and particularly when the deep sympathies, the ardent wishes of every generous heart, every thinking mind, are fixed on that noble gallant Country of Poland, a natural barrier against eastern invasion, wise and courageous, while it excites our enthusiasm, to the sober Protestant of the West and South of Europe, another respect, not less interesting.

Be pleased to accept and offer to your Countrymen the tribute of my profound and respectful gratitude for favor the more gratifying as they recall to my mind names most gloriously known to the friends of Ireland, and as they were just to you. You now have been in so kind terms expressed by one of the name of free whose patriotism and talents have been so conspicuous in the defense of our common cause, the cause of general freedom.
Paris, Jan'y 9, 1831.
S. Place Hon's Seiz

The Countess of Charlemont has the honour to present her compliments to Mr. O'Forgan...shahon I would feel particular obliged if he could allow her the pleasure of a few moments conversation with him on...
any day or hour he will have the kindness to come.

Lady Ch. begs to offer a thousand apologies for the liberty she has taken not having the honour of being personally known to Mr. O’Gorman-Chabon. I am the bearer of

of having acquainted with Mr. Burton Border & myself of his Clare friends.

O’Gorman-Chabon Rog 1816.
My Dear Sir,

I hear you are not gone and I regret not to have it in my power to wait on you this morning, but I hope you will be able to take with you the French publication of our so very gratifying transaction at its event you'll hand the original English copy. Let me hear from you, my dear Sir and be assured of the high honor to enjoy your correspondence.

Permit me to apply to you for a favor in -

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Lafayette

[Address]

P.S. Be so kind as to inform me whether you have any of the de
cisional acts of the Polish Assembly that you find in England in behalf of your adherents.
LaFayette    Jan. 6, 1831

Speech of Lafayette & Adillon Baerdt

(For French) See acc'nt of proceedings
of Jan 6, 1831 in Montpellier Jan 21, 1831
& The London Times Jan 8, 1831