

The Waterford Chronicle.

To the Honorary Share that makes the Oppressor - Taciturn.

No 504

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1830

Price 6d

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

Petitions were presented for mitigating the capital punishment of forgery from Protestant dissenting Congregations of Walworth, Newington, China-terrace Chapel, Lambeth, Stowmarket, and a place in Suffolk, by Lord Durham, in the absence, consequent upon indisposition, of Lord Holland.

The Marquis of CLEVELAND presented a petition from an individual named Joyce, resident in Galway, against the amendment in the Galway Franchise Bill.

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition from the negro population of Antigua, for admission to a political equality with, and an equal participation of, the civil rights enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

POSSESSION OF ARMS IN IRELAND BILL.
The Earl of SHAFFESBURY moved the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill.

The Earl of RADNOR was opposed both to the principle and details of the Bill. By its clauses a captain of a ship conveying the smallest quantity of arms or gunpowder into Ireland might be subjected to a penalty of £500, and a friend taking charge of another's gun to get repaired, was liable to a serious penalty. The times which palliated a measure that infringed so much on the liberty of the subject had happily passed away, so that its continuance could not be justified on the grounds of either justice or expediency.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the Bill merely went to continue the Act of 1797 for one year.

After a few words from the Earl of Caledon and Earl Grey, objecting to the Bill, it was read a second time.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Earl STANHOPE had a petition to present on a subject which, unfortunately, had been too much overlooked by the Legislature—the condition of the poor of Ireland. But that condition could not longer be overlooked, for it had arrived at a pitch of distress which would command the serious attention of those most interested in the welfare of that country. The Noble Earl, in conclusion, entreated the attention of the House, and more particularly of Ministers, to the distress which he had been credibly informed was now so prevalent in Ireland, that famine must follow if effectual measures were not speedily taken to arrest its progress.

The petition, which was from certain freeholders in Kent, was then brought up.

The Earl of LIMERICK said he was convinced that the Noble Earl had contracted erroneous opinions on the subject of Irish distress, and had no doubt that the day was fast approaching when all his insidious pretensions would be falsified by the event. He denied that the outrages in the city which he was immediately connected had been perpetrated by a starving multitude. Those who were really distressed took no part whatever in the riot, which had originated in the wanton excesses of mere boys, who were disposed to create mischief. The present occasion, however, was not a fit opportunity for agitating the subject, as discussion now was only calculated to aggravate popular excitement. Liberal contributions had been already entered into by the wealthier classes with a view to the relief of the poor; provisions had also fallen considerably in price, and he had the strongest reasons for believing that every symptom of distress would disappear in a few days. That distress existed, he did not deny, but it had proceeded not from want of provisions, but from want of employment for the humbler population of the country. Hear.

The Earl of ELDON observed, that he understood from good authority, that the term "boys" in Irish acceptance frequently comprehended persons about his own age. Laughter. Little, therefore, could be inferred from the Noble Earl's statement with respect to the years of the parties who had committed the alleged aggressions at Limerick.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY assured the Noble Lord who had presented the petition, that his local information was not correct. He could speak himself for the counties of Down, Derry, and Donegal, where his rents were as well paid as if they had been derived from English property. Indeed, the whole of the Province of Ulster had never been in a better condition than it was at present, if he could believe representations made to him from sources apparently authentic.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stated, that there was no intention on the part of Government to apply for any parliamentary grant for the purpose of relieving the alleged distress in Ireland.

The Earl of DARNLEY believed that the change of currency which the Noble Earl would propose as a panacea for Ireland, would be a very substantial species of relief. The distress was certainly far from being so great as had been asserted, as he had received letters, stating that the price of wheat and oatmeal had lately sunk 3d a bushel. He was sure that Government was not intending to take the rate of the Irish poor, and felt persuaded that they had already adopted such remedial measures as they thought were best calculated to relieve their condition.

Earl STANHOPE persisted in affirming that the distress alluded to was by no means diminished. On the contrary, it had generally increased, unless the information which had been communicated to him was essentially incorrect.

ceeding to read a letter containing a story of this statement, when

The Earl of LAUDERDALE called him to order on the ground that there was then no question before the House.

The Earl of ELDON protested against Noble Lords going into matters wholly irrelevant, on the presentation of petitions. It would be impossible ever to get the public business through in this way.

Lord DURHAM considered the discussion relevant. The petition came from Kent, and the petitioners complained of the great fall of Irish labourers.

Lord TEYNHAM said, it would be useless for Irish labourers to go to Kent this year, as he believed there would be no hops to pick. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Special Reporter of the Freeman's Journal.)

London, Thursday, July 2, 1830.
I believe my statement relative to Mr O'Connell's intention of not contesting Clare at the ensuing election, was at least premature. Mr O'Connell will leave this on Sunday, after mass, to go to be in Liverpool on Monday in time for the Dublin packet. He will reach Dublin on Tuesday, and in the course of that day expects to meet his friends in the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, when the course he ought to pursue will be decided upon.

The people of Drogheda, as I find, resolved upon immortalising themselves this year, by throwing off ministerial shackles and "favouring parasites," and returning the regenerator of Ireland to serve them in Parliament. I have been shown by gentlemen from Drogheda whom I have met here, letters they received from that town, which leave no doubt of Mr O'Connell's election for the borough, if his friends recommend him to resign his well founded claims upon Clare.

As I am upon the subject of elections, it may not be amiss if I state a few facts concerning the present members for Louth and Meath. Some persons may think that because Mr A. Dawson does not often speak in Parliament, he is therefore an inefficient representative of the people. A more erroneous conclusion cannot be drawn than this. I have been a constant attendant in the gallery of the House of Commons for some time, and a more honest, useful Member of Parliament I have not seen in Parliament than Alexander Dawson. He is always at his post, voting against jobs, and opposing profligate expenditure. He is no spouter, endeavouring by a holiday language to gloss over a life of abuse and subservience, but he is emphatically a hard working representative of the people—doing their work assiduously, guarding their rights faithfully, advocating their privileges sincerely—not by vapouring, it is true, but by acts, by independent votes for economy and retrenchment. In my opinion he holds the next place in efficiency, as he ought to hold the next place in popularity after Mr O'Connell, whom you have so aptly described as the "Champion" of Ireland in the British senate.—I am glad to have it in my power to speak favourably of Lord Killeen. Before I came to London I thought he was inefficient—I have now cause to alter that opinion. Lord Killeen is a civil man, and does not assume that build tone which his rank and character entitle him to exhibit; but it is my firm conviction that he is one of the few honest and useful members whom Ireland returns to Parliament. He is a consistent and steady supporter of popular liberty, and is never found favouring at the feet of the minister, pandering to power, and voting for the perpetuation of jobbing and profligate sinecures. On the contrary, he always votes for retrenchment, and is not deterred by the lectures of Mr Spring Rice, (with a lecture by Mr Dawson) from supporting a measure, because, in such a case, it emanates from a Catholic, provided it is well founded, like Mr O'Connell's motion upon the Vestry Bill, upon justice and sound principle. In the Tolls Committee, also, I have not seen a more active and useful member than the Noble Lord. Of his colleague I must in truth give a very different account. The minister does not command a more willing instrument—a more pliant hack than Sir Marcus Somerville. He seldom attends in his place; but when he does, it is to prop up by his silent, but we are to presume disinterested vote, a tottering administration. I know not if these facts be known in the great and wealthy county which the Bytown was elected to represent; but they are indisputably true. Neither is Sir Marcus a friend to the press. He is one of the precious Scarlet school, who think the liberty of the press ought to be only the liberty of thinking and writing as may suit their convenience or chime with their opinion.—On Tuesday night the *Whig* Attorney General, a worthy colleague of that most excellent body, who in order to obtain power, oppose the minister—brought forward one of his nostrums for securing the independence of the press, by correcting what the "lawyer" calls its "licentious tendency." Lord Morpeth, a really excellent young nobleman, and a true friend to the press, had the courtesy to propose an amendment, and he succeeded by a majority of six in a very thin House at one o'clock in the morning, to the great annoyance of the Right Honourable Member for Peterborough. A different conclusion is to be drawn from the *Times*, which is the only advocate Sirlet has in the London Press; but the fact is as I have stated. And in corroboration I need merely observe that the Attorney General's proposal of being taken by surprise. Now, in what a "surprise" consist? In this, and this only—Lord Morpeth had not intimated his intention of proposing his amendment, and consequently the whippers-in had not taken the necessary steps to secure a majority. What, you may ask, has all this to do with the member for Meath? It

has a great deal. Sir Marcus Somerville, the member for the county of Meath, dared to speak from the opposition side, behind the chair, to the Treasury bench, when he voted with the Attorney General. I hope the men of Meath will recollect this.

The Tolls and Customs Committee on this day also. Mr Fairclough (Mayor of Drogheda) was called, and after making an opening speech, in which he assailed the evidence of Mr Whitworth, his examination was postponed until tomorrow. Mr Whitworth was re-examined, relative to the market of Navan. He described the fifth and the emotions of that place accurately, that Sir Marcus Somerville, who seldom attends the committee, but was present on this occasion, graced vexed. The worthy Baronet seemed certainly to feel more as the advocate, than the judge—he even volunteered his testimony, but Mr Whitworth was imperturbable, and his evidence made a due impression.

A Mr Boucher, a pig dealer and provision merchant of Dublin, was examined by Mr Dawson relative to the pig market in that city. He stated that the pig market in Smithfield was too small and inconvenient, that the pens were too low and weak, so much so, that he had some pigs of his own killed in the market by the irruption of black cattle into the pens—he stated that the markets in private yards were ruinous to the export trade, because the buyers would not purchase in them. He was examined at great length by Lord Killeen, Mr O'Connell and Mr Jeppson, and said he thought the Lord Mayor could remove the markets; but, although he said he had heard so from 50 persons, he could name no one except his own uncle, who lives in Stratford-on-Avon. He admitted that Mr Holmes was induced to purchase the premises when the new market was established, by an understanding with the Lord Mayor, that the pigs would be forced into it; and he said he was convinced the opposition to the removal to May-lane arose from a few individuals who could forestall more in the hay-market. Mr Dawson asked the witness if he could take upon himself to say his uncle was a good authority upon the powers of the Lord Mayor of Dublin? The witness replied that, his uncle having seen a great deal of the world, might or might not be able to give an opinion upon the subject.

Mr Dawson—Might not your uncle have travelled with Captain Hardy all round the world and still know nothing of the charter of Lord Mayor of Dublin?

Mr Boucher—He might, to be sure.

Mr Dawson—So I thought.

The next witness examined was Mr Harlinge, a sales-master of cattle in Smithfield. He said the pig market was a nuisance in Smithfield, for the carts were used to be pushed by carting, on passing through the hay market. The cattle dealers, he said, did not care where the pigs were sold, provided they were removed from the hay market.

Mr O'Connell—Are not the black cattle as great an annoyance to the pig dealers as the pigs are to the cattle dealers?

Witness—I suppose so.—It is a great inconvenience to the public to have the pigs sold in Smithfield.

Mr O'Connell—I agree entirely with you, my wish would be to have open markets wherever the public choose.

The further examination of Mr Harlinge was postponed to tomorrow, it being announced that the Speaker was at prayers.

I perceive by the *Morning Register* of Tuesday, that the conduct of the London press, as far as it respects reporting debates upon Irish affairs, or the speeches of Irish Members, is declared in that journal. I am satisfied the very respectable editor of the *Register* wrote as he felt; but I hope he will allow me, who am upon the spot, to set him right upon a subject, about which he has fallen into a mistake. I think it due to myself, also, to correct the error, for the article in the *Register* contains an imputation of my venality. I stated that the London newspapers did not report the debates upon Irish questions as fully as they should, and I particularly complained of the treatment which Mr O'Connell is receiving from the reporters. I now repeat every one of these charges. I deny that the debates upon Irish questions are reported. I deny that Mr O'Connell's speeches have been given in as detailed a form as their own intrinsic merits, and the nature of the questions upon which he has spoken required. And have I no proofs? Is my statement mere assertion? I refer the editor of the *Register* to the very interesting discussion upon the Arms Bill, which took place the very day, perhaps the very hour, he wrote his article, not a syllable of which can be found in any English paper, and which never would have been heard of in Ireland only for the *Freeman's Journal*. I would also refer the editor of the *Register* to the short but still to Ireland important, discussion which appeared in the *Freeman* of Tuesday, about the Irish estimates, not a word of which can be found in the London newspapers. I could enumerate many such instances, if it were not a useless and a tedious task; but I mention these two cases in particular, because they occurred just at the moment when the business of the *Register* led to him defend the indefensible conduct of the London press, may, perhaps, feel it my duty, at a future period, to go more into the detail of this disgraceful business, and to give the names of the Anglo-Irish reporters who, in my own hearing, have given express on to sentiments about Ireland, and O'Connell, that reflect little credit indeed upon the authors. I am really surprised to see the editor of the *Morning Register* denouncing conduct which he himself frequently condemned, and to remark the inconveniences arising from which he had, and within a fortnight, paid a correspondent in London. I ask the editor of the *Register*, who has, of course, read the Parliamentary Debates of the session, whether more ample reports have not been given in the London press or a

contentible English turpentine market bill, than of a y Irish subject that come before Parliament this session? I know the answer his own country will furnish. Will he permit me to ask, only did his own correspondent show up his office? I am in the knowledge of these arcana—but of this I say no more.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Six o'clock.
Mr O'CONNELL presented a petition, unanimously signed from Ireland, praying for Parliamentary Reform.

Mr O'CONNELL presented a petition from the county of Dublin, complaining of the grievances arising from a turpentine on the northern road to the city, and praying an amendment of the turpentine act. If he (Mr O'Connell) had the honour of a seat in Parliament the next session, he would certainly bring this question before the House in a tangible form.—Ordered to be printed.

The East India committee's report was brought up and ordered to be printed.—[It contains an opinion upon the subject of the China trade.]

Mr O'CONNELL presented a petition from the parish of KILSHURRY (county Cork), complaining of distress, and against any additional taxes upon Ireland.

Mr O'CONNELL, in consequence of the late period of the session, put off his intended motion for a new code of law and procedure. Nothing else of any consequence to Ireland occurred up to this hour.

Tomorrow night, there will be heavy charges brought forward against General Fanning, the Governor of New South Wales, by Messrs. O'Connell, Hume, and Stewart, of *Bovalee*.

I was not accurate in stating that Mr Rice means to recommend merely a rate for the aged and infirm. I have since been informed that his report will recommend a labour rate under the grand jury system, and to be voted by the grand juries—one of the greatest curses Ireland has at this moment to contend against!! This shows you what good is to be expected from the poor law committee.

I understand Lord Ringham, Mr R. King (of Rosecommon), and Lord Vaneborough, do not intend to contest their places at the next election.

A CONSPIRACY.

A conspiracy has been organised in the city for the purpose of securing as many boroughs as the party can purchase, for the economist or Anti-English act. The first meeting was held on Friday morning, at the house of a certain baker. A correspondent of the *Standard* was present, and if the scheme be not given up now, and at once, we shall expose the conspirators.—*Standard*.

THE CITY OF JEDDO, IN JAPAN.

Jeddo contains 700,000 inhabitants, and is traversed by a considerable river, which is navigated by vessels of moderate size. By the river, which is divided, in the interior, into several branches, the inhabitants are supplied with provisions and necessities, which are so cheap, that a man may live comfortably for three-pence a day. The Japanese do not make much wheat bread, though what they do make is excellent. The streets and open places of Jeddo are very handsome, and so clean and well kept, that it might be imagined no person walked in them. The houses are of wood, and mostly of two stories. The exterior of them is less imposing than of ours, but they are infinitely handsome and more comfortable within. All the streets have covered galleries, and are occupied each by persons of the same trade; thus, the carpenters have one street, the tailors another, the jewellers another, &c., including many trades not known in Europe: the merchants are classed together in the same way. Provisions are sold in places appropriated for each sort. The fish market is immense, and extremely neat and clean. There are more than one thousand different kinds of fish, sea and river, fresh and salt. The ions are in the same streets, adjoining those where they let and sell horses, which are in such number, that the traveller who changes horses according to the custom of the country, every league, is only embarrassed where to choose. The nobles and great men inhabit a distinct part of the city. This quarter is distinguished by the ornamental ornaments, sculptured, painted, or gilt, placed over the doors of the houses. The Japanese nobles attach much value to this privilege. The political authority is vested in a Governor, who is chief of the magistracy, civil and military. In each street resides a magistrate, who takes cognizance, in the first instance, of all crimes, civil and criminal, and submits the most difficult to the Governor. The streets are closed at each end by a gate, which is shut at nightfall. At each gate is placed a guard of soldiers, with soldiers at intervals; so that if a crime is committed, notice is conveyed instantly to each end of the street, the gates are closed, and it rarely happens that the offender escapes.—(From an Account of Travels in Japan in 1803.)

KEY SOLOMONS.

The famous Key Solomon was tried twice at the Old Bailey, London, on Thursday, and on each trial acquitted. He was charged on the first trial with stealing 77 pieces of lace, 13 handkerchiefs, 24 vests, 33 caps, 357 other caps, 30 collars, 125 cap-crowns, and other goods. On the second trial, he was charged with stealing 174 table cloths, 6 dozen of napkins, 6 other napkins, 16 hats, 3 pieces of linen, 3 other pieces of linen, a quantity of bell linen, 6 pieces of silk handkerchiefs, and other articles. In each case the goods were found in the possession of the prisoner; but not for three months after the respective robberies had been committed. The object of having the prisoner conveyed from New South Wales to take his trial, on these respective charges, was that the property in question might be delivered up to the prosecutors, which could not be done until the prisoner had been tried.

THE REVENUE—PUBLIC DISTRESS.

(From the London Weekly Free Press.)

In another column will be found an account of the revenue for the last quarter, which furnishes hopes for serious consideration. The customs and the assessed taxes show an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, to the amount under the former head, of £280,189, and under the latter, of £35,115; that is, a total of £315,304. These are not the totals, however, from which we are to judge of the condition of the people, or of the comforts of the labouring classes. To determine this we must look to the items which follow, and here, alas! we have a melancholy proof of their increasing poverty and destitution. In the Excise alone, the decrease is £357,553, in the stamps it is £18,331; in the post-office, £13,000 and under miscellaneous heads, £72,342 making the whole decrease in these items, £481,126! If the excise for the year ending July 31st instant, be compared with the year ending at the same period in 1829, the result is truly appalling, showing a decrease of no less than £1,267,000! The total decrease on the year is £690,980. Is not this decisive against the specious statements, and the insidious reasoning of those who would fain persuade us that our condition is bettering, and that we are returning to prosperous times? We have been told, again and again, that trade has revived, that considerable additional business has been transacted—and that, as a necessary consequence, the numbers of employed persons have been greatly augmented.—But is so—what then? Why, we have then the most indubitable proof that an increase of trade, and an increase of labour, do not imply an increase of comforts and enjoyments—in fact, that the labour of Englishmen do no longer secure an adequate return. Need we tell our readers that the condition of the labouring classes, in all parts of the country, presents the most appalling spectacle; that hundreds and thousands of the most industriously disposed, and, of the most industrious of the operative classes of society, are reduced to the lowest misery? Have they not heard of the inhabitants of Spitalfields, and Huddersfield, and Coventry, and Alcester, and Rochdale, and Bolton, and Glasgow, and New Ross, and Dublin, and Clare, and Kilkenny, and Clonmel, and a score of other places that might be named?—If they know nothing of the condition of the people of Ireland, let them turn to the accounts which we have collected from the Irish papers, in another column; and then let them tell us, and let them tell their friends, and their neighbours, and their "representatives"—so called—what they think of such a state of things in one of the richest and most fertile islands in the world. Will the people of England and of France sit down and hold their hands together, while Ireland is sinking through the land?—will they not raise their voices?—will they not express their indignation?—will they not unite their energies and their influence to put an end to a system which produces results like these?—do they know that 382,000 persons are annually deprived of sustenance by PLACED AND SINECURE jobs; and will they take no steps to obtain redress?—will they adopt no measures to awaken their plunderers to a sense of shame and of honesty, and to compel an abandonment of their iniquitous career? We cannot believe that things will be permitted to proceed in this way much longer—the time of reckoning and of redress must be near at hand.

"A system so oppressive," says a powerful writer, "cannot be long upheld." Power must give way when all classes are handied against it.—The time is no more when the complaints of the people might be treated with indifference. Discontent is no longer confined to the poor—it is fast spreading among the best informed, the most active, and the most enterprising classes of society, among that portion of the community which, counting in its numbers all the fire-arms of the country, wields in its hand the gigantic power of the press, and gives to public opinion its shape and its strength. Some relaxation must take place in the chains of wealth, even for the benefit of the rich. They must be content to give up a part, if they will not lose the whole.

Let the present crisis be seized upon for this purpose: let Englishmen throughout the country at the approaching elections, imitate the people of France, and vote for no man whose previous conduct will not ensure his most strenuous efforts to produce the necessary change. If they should tell us that they want the protection of the ballot, which the people of France enjoy, we point them to the men of Clare—to those poor, dependent, but honest men, who sacrificed themselves up in the star of their country, that they might send into the Legislature a man who was entitled to their confidence by his character and his conduct—we point them to these men, and we ask them whether, with such an example before them, and with such wide-spread misery around them, they will any longer consent to send them their country, and all that ought to be dear to them, for a paltry mess of pottage?

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.

On Friday morning last, Mr William McCornac, of Grattan-street, merchant in ot, encountered a large party to a single *deux a la fois* in a "Anti-Savery" Meeting were enjoying the good cheer provided for them by their worthy host, the servant in the hall admitted a most fashionably dressed lady, whom she supposed to be an old lady of the party, and as such ushered her up into a parlour, having discovered where the ladies had deposited their shawls, &c. and being in the process of to help herself, she observed to the lady that each. The deprecating remains unaccounted for.—*Freeman's Journal*.

... else he could have displayed such anxiety about the returns which were to be made from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Indeed he had never heard any General Assembly with a wider range in one speech than had been taken by the Hon. Member that evening. He had gone over three Kingdoms in his extensive flight, and appeared unwearied when he came to the close of it. He had made it, however, all in good humour, and as I really believe," continued the Right Hon. Member, "that the labours of the Right Hon. Member, (though I am often obliged to differ from his propositions), are directed to promote what he conscientiously considers to be the public interest, I shall concur with him in hoping that in the next Parliament he will find many an opportunity of swelling by his own vote and that of his friends, the majorities by which he seems to think that the present Government ought to be supported. Hear, hear.

MR. HOBHOUSE said, he defied any man to show him that the House of Commons, even if the electors did their duty, could be so formed under the present system as to be a fair representation of the people.

After an observation from another Hon. Member the Bill passed through the Committee. Report to-morrow.

The Crown Property Customs Bill was read a third time, and passed.

LIBEL LAW AMENDMENT BILL. The result of the division on the amendment moved on Tuesday night by Lord Morpeth on this Bill was not correctly stated in the Papers of Thursday. The numbers were—

For Lord Morpeth's amendment..... 21
Against it..... 27

Majority..... 6

On bringing up the Report of the Committee this evening.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice, that he should take the sense of the House again upon that amendment in the next stage of the Bill, which was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for Bank Stock, J.P. & Co., G.V. & Co., Do. St. 34 p.c., Do. New 4 p., Gd. Can. L. 4, Do. do 8 p.c., G. Can. St., Gov. Deben. and rows for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We were obliged to curtail the letter of our Correspondent at Marlfield, on account of the press of other matter.

We have received a letter from Lismore, complaining of a reduction of labourers' wages, by a person in that neighbourhood, and feel very much surprised that any gentleman would make such an attempt in such a trying season to the poor as the present.

The date of Mr. Boyse's letter in our last, being March 23, 1830, instead of 1829, was owing to an error in the M.S. copy.

The letter of Mr. Martin Doyle to Thomas Boyse, Esq. was not received in time for this day's publication.

The report of the Vestry proceedings at Mottill shall appear in our next.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1830.

The London Journals to Saturday (inclusive) have been received.

NEWS FROM ALGIERS.

The French are advancing steadily and surely towards the great object of the African Expedition—the conquest of Algiers. They are now in possession of the heights which command the Fort of the Emperor, one of the keys of the city and of the interior, and the next dispatch will probably inform us of its surrender. As far as we can judge from appearances, the conquest of Algiers by the French will be followed by consequences at which the friends of civilization will rejoice; and we have reason to believe that the French Government has hitherto evinced an uniform readiness to prove, that it has no other object in view than the vindication of the national honour and the long required extinction of a horde of pirates.—Courier.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)

Sir, KALEV, June 25.—There was fighting again yesterday, with enthusiasm and success. Our army has encamped at Sidi Krief. The Arabs come to us—they communicate frequently with our camp. They are to sell to us to-morrow, a large number of oxen and 600 horses, for which they are to be paid instantly. Our troops again advanced yesterday. We received information that a body of soldiers, which came out of Algiers, was about to join a corps of 35,000 men commanded by the Bey of Constantine, and that they proposed to fall on us and to surprise the camp. The General-in-Chief resolved on preventing them, by attacking them.

The division of General Berthezeme put itself in motion, flanked by a corps of sharpshooters, selected from all the companies of light infantry, to the number of twelve, and disposed on the wings. In advance of the division there was a large park of artillery under the orders of General Labitte.

The two other divisions, Lovens & D'Excars followed the first, detachments being left at intervals between the army and the camp, in order to keep up the communications. At day break our army perceived the enemy, upon which we formed squares, and ordered the artillery at the interior angles. We advanced, the enemy raised terrific shouts, and charged our squares with the utmost impetuosity. Our soldiers kept good order. They fired at half pistol shot. The wounded fell in the ranks, and the enemy's ranks were broken. Instantly our squares opened, and the artillery rained death into the disordered ranks of these barbarians. But they formed in the rear, returned to attack us, and were again routed. This occurred again and again.

Nevertheless we continued to advance, and were nearly to the foot of the Fort of the Sun and of the Emperor. The Turks proposed to spring a mine and a powder magazine at the moment that we reached that point. A small company of Bedouins was perched on the heights occupied by the powder magazine, in order to entice us to that spot, which appeared to be of very feeble garrison. Some companies were directed against it, and our soldiers had nearly reached when an explosion was heard. The soldiers were covered with stones and dust, but Providence did not grant the wishes of our enemies. Another explosion took place in the

Fighting was still going on in the plain with enthusiasm. Our artillery made great carnage among the Arabs, and established itself at the foot of the heights which command Algiers. It was heard that one of the sons of General Bismont was dangerously wounded by a ball in the chest. This news deeply affected the General-in-chief, and the army sympathized in his grief, for his sons are officers of bravery and of other good qualities. The enemy has lost, in killed and wounded, about 9,000 men in this day's engagements.

The battle commenced at day break, and did not cease until seven o'clock in the evening. I am informed that we had but 500 men killed and wounded, and that we were indebted to the artillery for this second defeat of the enemy.

FALL OF ALGIERS.

From a Second Edition of the Globe of Saturday, RECEIVED LAST NIGHT. FOUR O'CLOCK—A letter from Dover, dated this morning at eight o'clock, has been received in town which states that a telegraphic despatch has been transmitted to Paris, announcing that Algiers had surrendered to the French on the 5th instant, without a shot having been fired.

HAIR RASY FOLIA.—We can now confirm this intelligence. The same news has been received by the French Ambassador and Lord Aberdeen, from Paris.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. The House of Commons having finished all the necessary business, preparatory to the dissolution of Parliament, has adjourned to Tuesday [this day]. The whole of the business of the Session will be terminated on Wednesday; on Thursday there will be no meeting, that being the day appointed for the funeral of His late Majesty; and on Friday Parliament will be prorogued (as at present intended) by Commission. On the following day the Royal Proclamation for dissolving Parliament will probably be issued.—Globe of Saturday.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—As you appear to take a more than ordinary interest in the proceedings of a body in this City calling itself "The County and City of Waterford Independent Club," I beg leave to transmit you a copy of a letter I have received from its Secretaries, with my answer in reply, and as both refer to the coming election of this County, request you will insert them in your next publication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. FRANCIS WYSE.

Sir—We are requested by the Independent Club to inform you that this body is most anxious to know your sentiments respecting the propriety of entering on some gentleman to come forward as a Candidate at the approaching Election for the County, in order to rescue it from the dictation of one or two Peers, and that the electors might have an opportunity of recording their opinions of the manner in which they are represented at present. Your advice is also requested as to whether a private call or a public meeting would be most advisable. Any suggestion or information in your power will be most thankfully received.

The only object, the only wish of this Club is to promote the true Independence of this County in the coming election, and to insure the success of a Candidate on the Liberal and Independent Interest.

The history of the present Session proves the necessity of having honest men returned to Parliament. It is a disgraceful and a disgraceful thing to see the new laws in a new House of Commons. Many other questions of the first magnitude, such as the Poor Laws, &c. will be there under discussion. Under these circumstances union and activity are both necessary, and we welcome your assistance in the cause of the people; and we respectfully suggest whether it might not be more prudent for the Independent electors to withhold any pledge until all the Candidates are before the County.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants, WILLIAM A. HEARN, Secretaries. J. EVERARD FEHMAN, "Independent Club House, George's street, Waterford, July 8, 1830."

REPLY. Gentlemen—I have just received your letter of the 8th instant, and with myself of the invitation you hold forth to me to state my sentiments respecting the coming election for the County of Waterford. In doing so, I trust you will give me credit for that earnest solicitude for its welfare, that since anxiety for its perfect independence which directed my conduct in the eventful struggle of 1820. I have no hesitation in declaring myself opposed to the independent system which continues to govern this County, and which has placed its representation (as you justly remark) in the hands of one or two Peers, whose interests continue opposed to that of the people, in whose hands would alone be vested the right of choosing representatives in the Lower House of Parliament. I should be glad to see your sentiments, I am myself prepared to lend my feeble assistance to promote any well organized plan of action which may wrest the representation of the County of Waterford from any one or two families, and place it under the control of public opinion.

Whilst I declare these my sentiments, I regret I should feel myself called upon to disavow all possible or implied connection with your Club. For many of its members I entertain a high respect; but I make this disclaimer, because, from the manner in which your Club has constituted and taken into account its connection with this County, I cannot recognize its pretensions to interfere as a body in the internal concerns of the County of Waterford, which I am firmly of opinion that such interference, directly or indirectly made, will materially prejudice the great cause of independence, which I nevertheless believe many of your members are anxious to promote.

As a first step then to attain the object you propose, I would suggest that you forthwith dissolve what may hitherto have existed under the name or title of a "County of Waterford Independent Club." When this is done, I would respectfully recommend that some of the influential and leading gentry of the Independent Interest of this County, should meet, for the purpose of devising such measures and making such arrangements as the present state of the County may require, when you will have an opportunity of placing your exertions with the Independent electors of the County of Waterford, and thus render your services available; but which, under other circumstances, and the history of the late election, would be a disadvantageous and a disadvantageous one.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant, FRANCIS WYSE.

To William A. Hearn and John Everard Fehman, Secs. of the County and City of Waterford Independent Club. REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD. To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—Well aware that your highly talented and truly patriotic Paper is a very extensive circulation throughout the County of Waterford, I trust you will allow me, through that respectable medium, to say, that the really independent electors of the County of Waterford are most earnestly and respectfully requested to keep themselves disengaged until the day of election is named, as two Candidates, not yet declared, and who seem to be likely to have very general support, are to be proposed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, N. V. Z. July 10, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION. CITY OF WATERFORD.

In the last Waterford Chronicle appeared certain resolutions, purporting to have been agreed upon at a meeting of the Freeman of this City. These resolutions are not objectionable, except that they have come before the public with a sort of anonymous character, for we are not told who the movers or seconders were, or who has been the writer or transcriber as secretary. The chairman, Mr. Firth, is, for aught we know to the contrary, a respectable man; but is he a person of sufficient public importance to deserve the attention of the freemen and freeholders of the City of Waterford? If the motives which dictated this dark and mysterious proceeding were pure—if the objects were laudable—if the persons concerned were men of deserved influence and of known public honesty, why should the people of Waterford have been left in utter ignorance of the names, stations, and characters of the principal actors. The apparent object of these illegitimate resolutions, is to prepare a defeat for Sir John Newport, as the person connected with a local influence inimical to the freedom and independence of the Citizens. Of the petty and paltry collisions which may have hitherto occurred between parties or individuals connected with the Corporation, we neither know nor seek to know any thing. Sir John Newport may, during his past life have been sometimes involved in these collisions, but what have they done to him to do with such an objection? It was not in the Corporation of Waterford that Sir John Newport laboured so long in the Legislature—he was emphatically for the whole people of Ireland. When the Corporation of Waterford had brooded in gloomy exultation over the contingent election of their Catholic countrymen from the honours and privileges of the State, Sir J. Newport was fighting their battles laboriously, zealously, and consistently, in the House of Commons. We say, therefore, that his claim upon the Citizens of Waterford is not of a corporate or local, but of a national character; and we put it particularly to the Catholic Electors of this City that they owe him a debt of gratitude which they are bound to repay.

Would it not be an extraordinary fact, and one sufficiently characteristic of the motives which have guided the most prominent actor in preparing this ambiguous manifesto of hostility to Sir J. Newport, if it were true that this busy body at one time offered his unqualified support to his body, soul, senses, forethought, and recollection, to the Hon. noble Baronet, provided that he got him into the Corporation; and that having been disappointed, he seeks to revenge himself by befouling in his own peculiar way, the public fame of this venerable gentleman, for the purpose of rendering him obnoxious to the independent Electors of Waterford.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. In our next we hope to state some important particulars on this subject, for the gratification of the Independent electors.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD. There are now four Candidates up for the representation of the County of Wexford—Col. Chichester, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Lambert, and Lord Valentia.

Without entering into a history of the merits or qualifications of the two latter Candidates, we may be allowed to express an ardent hope that Colonel Chichester and Mr. Waddy will be returned to Parliament by the independent electors of the County of Wexford. First, and before all, it is the sense of that Nobleman, the Marquis of Anglesey, to whom Ireland owes more with the exception of O'Connell, than to any other individual now in existence. Here also the Irish people have had no opportunity of manifesting their gratitude to that illustrious soldier in any practical manner, and now that the opportunity presents itself, can it be possible that the electors of Wexford, ever noted for honour and high spirited bearing, will incur the reproach of deserting the cause relative of that Nobleman who, rather than desert them in the hour of peril, forbore the most honourable and exalted situation which it was in the power of his Sovereign to bestow? But let us turn to which Colonel Chichester is on their grounds, he is personal and political claims of no moment at all.

It is a gentleman of unimpeachable talent, and an uncompromising honesty an independent political opinion. We beg here to ask Mr. Lambert, would it not be more wisely in him to assist in carrying the career of two such men as Colonel Chichester and Mr. Waddy, than by dividing and weakening the consistency of the County, render possible the return of a Nobleman who is not only a very high class but the ramp of that distinguished faction which had so long ruled Ireland? O. Mr. Waddy we shall now say no more than to call on the Catholic electors to remember his past services.

COUNTY OF CORK. In Cork, the Brunswick Club have agreed to put Mr. Gerard O'Callaghan in nomination, as a fit and proper person to represent that City in the ensuing Sessions of Parliament.

MR. HUME'S MOTION TO REDUCE THE JUDGES' SALARIES.

The motion of Mr. Hume to reduce the Judges' salaries from five thousand to four thousand pounds a year, has been rejected by the Honourable House. During the war, and when the prices of the necessaries and the luxuries of life had been augmented, those Judges' salaries were proportionally augmented. Since that period every article, whether it be a necessary or a luxury of life, has fallen at least 25 per cent., so that Mr. Hume's proposal would stipulate for a fair and moderate reduction. It was, however, like every other proposal made by the friends of the people, met with a ministerial negative. And do the King's Ministers or their adherents really lay "the flattering unction to their souls," that the people are so stupidly blind as not to see that there is a steady and determined resolution manifested in all their proceedings, to uphold all the state, all the rank, and all the luxury of those whom they call the privileged classes, at the expense of the people, at least of the people of Ireland? They can, unmoved, listen to the recital of tales of human woe, in their Honourable House, such as we challenge any other part of the civilized world to produce the like of at this moment, and their answer is that, indeed, the Irish are used to famine, and, therefore, they need not so much as people who have been always used to abundance. This was, literally, the answer of the Duke of Wellington to Lord Lorton's complaint in the House of Lords. As we have said before, if the Irish people do not better themselves in every legal and constitutional way to prepare for election and disappointment for the Ministry, they deserve to suffer.

THE LONDON WEEKLY FREE PRESS—THE ABSENTEES.

This excellent popular Journal, the LONDON FREE PRESS, asks, "will the people of England and Ireland sit down and fold their hands together while famine is thus stalking through the land? Will they not raise their voices—will they not express their indignation?" The FREE PRESS may rely on it, that however the people of England may be disposed to sit down and fold their hands together, the people of Ireland are determined no longer to endure miseries such as they have hitherto borne with a patience, and a resignation unexampled in the annals of Europe. They are resolved to prepare every species of annoyance for the King's Ministers which shall not trench upon the law of the land or the Constitution of the Empire, if their wrongs are not speedily redressed by a considerable reduction in the public debt and the taxes. As for the rascally absentees, one of whom has not remitted a single guinea to relieve the distresses of the starving people, the estates of whose ancestors they are now in the enjoyment of, we shall, in a short time, punish them with matter to raminate upon in those haunts of abomination where so many of them are spending the property of Ireland.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH ARMS ACT. We have received a letter from a gentleman connected with this respectable Journal, advising us that the reply of Mr. O'Connell to O'Donoghue's last speech was originally published in the FREEMAN from the transcript furnished by their London Parliamentary Reporter. We have, in this day's CHRONICLE, copied from the FREEMAN the report of Mr. O'Connell's speech on the Irish Arms Act, which, for so much, appears to have been one of the happiest efforts of his life. Mr. O'Connell himself, as well as the people of Ireland, owe great obligations to the spirited and honest proprietor of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, for his labours and extensive undertaking, in procuring correct and detailed reports of those speeches, the publication of which was essential to the preservation of Mr. O'Connell's Parliamentary character, and to the perpetuating the fame of those corrupt and malevolent hirelings whose "memories will stink in the nostrils of posterity."

A COUNTRY WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT. A pamphlet, with this title, has been published in London, extracts from which have been given some of the English Journals. The drift of it is manifestly to prove that the present Ministry are unfit to conduct the affairs of the empire, and that the O position are much better qualified to manage our national concerns. The pamphlet is excellently the production either of one of the Whigs, or of one anxious to see them restored to power, and, as the matter is of public interest, very interesting to Ireland, we give but a brief notice, for Whigs or Tories in power are all alike to the people of this country.

MR. WYSE'S LETTER. When this letter was delivered at the Chronical Office, it was too late to make any observation on its contents. We promise, however, to take some notice of it in our next number.

Mr. John Byron, Candidate for the representation of this County, has not arrived in this City, as stated in the Mirror of yesterday.

MAKE THE ROGUES WHO STRIVE TO GET INTO PARLIAMENT PAY FOR THEIR SEATS.

This was the advice which we offered nearly two months back, and we are highly gratified to see that the PILOT recommends the honest electors to adopt this plan. Yes, the true way of punishing these dishonest men who will not pledge themselves to oppose the Minister in every new project for taxing Ireland, is to run them by the most ruinous expenses, and this can be done by collecting a small sum of money from the independent electors of each County.

THE HUMBURG ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The resolutions of this gang of humbuggers passed at a meeting held at the Rikunda in Malmo, have been published in the Evening Post Liberator. What will our readers suppose they resolved upon? They resolved "that the object of the Society shall be to form a collection of living animals, on the plan of the royal zoological establishment of London; that the funds of the Society be derived from donations, subscriptions, and that a donation of ten pounds shall entitle a member for life, and a subscription of one guinea an annual member," &c. Such are the resolutions of these fellows for providing funds to purchase bears and monkeys, while their fellow-creatures are perishing for want of food in every part of Ireland! They had, as usual, the vacant-looking Duke at their head, who sold his family mansion in Dublin, because it was too vulgar and vicious a place for him to reside in, and who is now expending a fortune in building a place in the centre of polished manners and moral virtue, in the City of London. We still, from the very commencement, that those fellows were humbuggers, like the Temperance Societies, and labouring only for the purpose of drawing off the attention of the people from the suffering and distressed state of their country, to subjects which, at least, can be but of secondary consideration. But we think much worse of them now, when we see them subscribing money to send for wild beasts to Asia, Africa, and America, while their poor countrymen at home are crying out for a morsel of bread. Oh, the baseness! it would be no wonder if some of them were transformed, like Nubian dandies, into jackasses, or unamiable mules, and they might be then put into the Park, with their brethren, to enjoy a luxurious repast on fur, blossoms and mangle wazel.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE CELBRIDGE WEAVERS. We perceive by accounts in some of the Dublin Journals, that these wretched men have consented to transport themselves to Canada, at all hazards, rather than remain at home to die of starvation. But are the unfortunate men quite sure that they will not die of want and hardship in that inhospitable region, to which they have consented to transport themselves? What provision has been made to locate them when they arrive at Montreal or Quebec? We saw it stated that there was something beyond two hundred pounds paid for their passage out, a sum which would not be sufficient to support them, not to mention the cost of passage. We would also be informed what are these poor weavers to do when they arrive at Canada? Is it pretended that they can become farmers, without capital, constitution, or skill to prosecute agricultural pursuits? No; the protectors of their emigration, as they call it, from unfortunate Ireland, could not at this moment think they were put on the rack for it, how these wretched weavers are to be disposed of when they arrive in the northern regions. But we shall predict that the very same fate will befall them that has befallen persons whom we know to have gone to Canada similarly circumstanced. Numbers of them will die of cold and hunger, and the remainder will make their way into the United States, without clothes on their backs or flesh on their bones. Who sees that all these transportation voyages are so many schemes of the vile Irish oligarchy, to dispose of the Irish superabundant population, no matter what way beside the unfortunate people, so that they are fairly glad of it. We advise the Irish peasantry and tradesmen not to quit their country at the instance of such men as the Duke of Lonsdale, unless they can before hand obtain a sufficient guarantee from the proper authorities, that they will not be left to starve on a foreign shore. It has been satisfactorily shown that if justice was done to Ireland, she could support an agricultural population of sixteen millions, not taking manufactures at all into account. Let the people there be remain at home, for there is not a man of them but is as well entitled to support in the land of his birth as the Duke of Lonsdale. This is the aristocratic who said to the starving weavers of Celbridge that "he would bring the military from Dublin, to teach their patience under their suffering."

TREATMENT OF MR. O'CONNELL BY THE ENGLISH REPORTERS. We shall copy in our next number, from the London Weekly Free Press, the proceedings, in detail, of the Political Union, which held its meeting last week in London, Mr. O'Connell presiding as Chairman, with a well-written letter from the same Journal, explaining fully the sort of treatment which Mr. O'Connell has been in the habit of experiencing from the London Reporters.