

Wm Crawley  
Proprietor

# The Waterford Chronicle.

To the Frivolous Slave that makes the Oppressor Tacitly.

No 505.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1830.

Price 6d.

## TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,  
As a dissolution of Parliament may now be speedily expected, I solicit from you a renewal of that union which I have twice before been honoured to witness.

If I ventured on former occasions to address you with some confidence in your favourable inclinations towards me, I cannot now feel that confidence diminished.

Gentlemen, since last I appeared before you, the great cause of Catholic Emancipation has triumphed—may I not, therefore, without arrogance, anticipate that free and emancipated Voters will not now refuse those suffrages, which were so kindly given when we were jointly labouring for that glorious object—to which I pledged my support, and ever felt pleasure in contributing my efforts, however humble? I congratulate you—congratulate the country and the Empire—on the establishment of religious liberty.

Still the mantle of relief, however glorious and beneficial, is, as I stated when last addressing you, "only the foundation stone of Ireland's prosperity." Many benefits must be conferred by new legislation—more perhaps of the spirit of former legislation must be restored, before Ireland can enjoy that happiness for which she is so justly entitled to contend.

The repeal of a necessary and injurious taxation—the enforcement of economy in the departments of the State—the reform of extravagant and unjust assessments—the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes—and many other subjects, too numerous for the limits of an address, must occupy the early and earnest attention of the next Parliament. If again honoured with your confidence, I shall strenuously devote my humble exertions to the promotion of efficient measures for those purposes.

The highly important questions still under consideration in Parliament make it my duty to give my attendance there; but as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most faithful servant,  
GEORGE DAMB.  
Whitehall, 6th July, 1830.

## TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,  
THE approaching dissolution of Parliament will invest you with the right of choosing a Representative. Encouraged by many warm professions of personal regard and promises of support, I have determined on giving you what you have not had, for near a quarter of a century, the opportunity of exercising that right, by offering myself to your consideration as a Candidate at the next Election.

I, therefore, solicit the honour of your suffrages and support on that occasion.

Your present Member and Candidate, Mr Lamb, in his address, congratulated you, the country, and the Empire, on the establishment of religious liberty, which he could have added of civil liberty by the triumph of the great cause of Emancipation.

Permit me to suggest that your conferring upon me the honour of your representation, would be some practical proof that that Emancipation is not to be a dead letter.

He alludes in his address to very many subjects which he says "must occupy the early and earnest attention of the next Parliament—such as the repeal of unnecessary and injurious taxation—the enforcement of economy in the departments of the State.

I should have been glad to see you complete the abolition of extravagant assessments and the prevention of profligate expenditure, not the miserable savings to result from the paring down of the salaries of humble functionaries in the different departments of the State, which appears to be a description of economy in favour of the Ministers of the Crown.

He promises to advocate "reform of extravagant and unjust assessments." It is difficult to suppose he means thereby Vestry Assessments, such a proposition not being easily reconcilable with the fact of his not having supported Mr O'Connell in his recent effort to amend and modify that most unjust and oppressive law, the Vestry Act.

He omits to give any pledge to support the cause of Reform in Parliament—without which no rational man can entertain a well-founded hope of escape from unnecessary and injurious taxation—or an amelioration of the condition of the people, in rights, interests, and feelings, are every day sacrificed, for the gratification and aggrandizement of a corrupt, vicious, and domineering oligarchy.

I feel thoroughly convinced that it is the interest, indeed the duty, of the Electors to demand from those who seek to represent them an expose of their political creed, and therefore to require the trouble of putting questions to me on that subject, I will briefly state mine—

First—I believe that Parliamentary Reform is essentially necessary to the well being of this Country. I will, therefore, if returned by you, strenuously promote it.

Secondly—I abhor the borough-mongering system, which arrogates and exercises the right of private property over the suffrages of the people.

Thirdly—I detest the unconstitutional principle of taxation, without representation—and, consequently, the odious Vestry Act, which enables the interested few to levy contributions, for their own use, upon the injured many.

Fourthly—I hold it to be a crying injustice to compel any sect of Christians to pay for the religious establishment of another.

Fifthly—I condemn the principle of the Subsidy Act, which ruthlessly expels from their country and their homes thousands of industrious and unoffending persons, under the false pretext of superabundant population, in a country so superabundantly productive in the necessities of life as to supply England with them to an enormous extent annually, while millions of the poor Irish are devoted to perpetual poverty and periodical famine.

Sixthly—I am a friend to the repeal of the Union, because an experience of thirty years has proved that the benefits which were, according to the predictions and promises of its advocates, to accrue to Ireland have not been realized—and because it is impossible that the British Parliament, with so much foreign and domestic business to transact, can devote so much attention to Ireland as a resident Parliament would.

These are my sentiments—they are such, I trust, as will meet your approbation.

I intend, before the day of Election, to pay my personal respects to every elector whom I have not already canvassed.

And I have the honour to remain,  
With the greatest respect,  
Gentlemen,  
Your faithful and obedient servant and Candidate,  
BOAMNICK RONAYNE.  
Ardsallagh, 16th July, 1830.

## TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

PURSUANT to the original Resolution, the MEMBERS of the CLUB are requested to MEET at HYLAND'S GREAT ROOM, in the TOWN of WEXFORD, on WEDNESDAY, 28th of JULY Instant, at the hour of ONE o'Clock, to take into consideration the claims of the respective Candidates for the representation of this County, and transact other business of the Club.

R. W. RYAN, Sec.  
July 13, 1830.

## TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

GENTLEMEN,  
AN early dissolution of Parliament being consequent on the recent demise of the Crown, I take the liberty of now repeating my intention to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the Representation of the County of Wexford, whenever the opportunity occurs.

As soon as the business of the present Session of Parliament is concluded, I intend to wait upon you personally to solicit the honour of your suffrages at the approaching election, and in the meantime shall only assure you, that I should be so fortunate as to be placed in the distinguished situation of being your Representative in the next Parliament, I shall be my anxious endeavour to perform all the important duties of such a station faithfully, conscientiously, and to the best of my abilities.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your very faithful and obedient servant,  
A. CHERCHER.  
Portman Square, London, June 30, 1830.

## SURGEON DENTIST KEALE.

AT the solicitation of several highly respectable Families in the City of Waterford and its vicinity, begs leave to announce his intention of arriving at Mrs DENNEY'S, Mall, on the 11th, where he will remain until the 16th instant, when he must resume his Professional Duties in Limerick.

Mr K. feels highly gratified that his LATELY INVENTED Artificial Teeth, inserted without Pains, and entirely independent of Atmospheric Pressure, are so highly and so generally approved of by the most distinguished and scientific Gentlemen.

The attention of Parents to their Children's Teeth is of primary importance, preventing irregularity and deformity of Features, and the numerous diseases incident thereto—an early application is essentially requisite.

It is greatly to be deplored the serious and frequently irreparable injuries sustained by patients employing Teeth, or inexperienced persons, who assume the title of Dentists.

As it sometimes occurs that it is perfectly impossible for Mr K. to attend himself from his professional avocations in Limerick, he feels it his duty to apprise such Ladies and Gentlemen as require his assistance in distant parts, that he can accommodate them with splendid Lodgings at his house. No. 10, Cecil-street.

Dr. Keale, in consequence of the numerous engagements with which he has been honoured, intends prolonging his visit until Thursday Evening.

The most secretly observed, and immediate attention to Correspondents.  
Waterford, July 10, 1830.

## WE, the Undersigned, Members of the Regulating Committee of the Fever Hospital, request that you will convene a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of that Institution, for the purpose of receiving the Half Yearly Statement of Income and Expenditure, previously to the approaching Assizes.

To the Worshipful MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq., Mayor of Waterford.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN,  
BENJAMIN GRAHAM,  
MICHAEL RANLY,  
JUGENT O'BRIEN,  
17th July, 1830.

## MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

COWES, JULY 10.—On Thursday afternoon the Marquis of Anglesey arrived here, in his yacht *le Pearl*, and landed under a salute of nineteen guns from the Yacht Club and the Secretary's batteries. The parade was crowded with the inhabitants, who flew to congratulate his arrival with their hearty cheers. We were delighted to see his Lordship look so well, after the very severe fit of illness he has so recently experienced.

The terrific thunder-storm on Friday week has, in this County, been productive of very serious injury. At Stone and in the vicinity a union of causes, namely, the tremendous rains and the bursting of the dam at Moddershall mill pool (a very large piece of water), conspired to produce mischief, which it is conjectured, it will take from £2,000 to £3,000 to repair. The town of Stone was left a desolate and almost very inhospitable. Stone suffered more or less. At Lane End owing to the sudden bursting of a brook, which runs near some houses in the centre of the town, a wall gave way, and the waters rushed into the lower parts of several premises, doing very considerable damage to goods, and also to buildings. Damage to a great extent and incalculable amount has been sustained in Derbyshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Sulby, Eggington, Belper, Broadhall, and for many miles along the banks of the D. ye, the Derwent and the Trent.—*Worcesterhampton Chronicle.*

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday evening last, as Lieutenant George Berkeley Love, R.N., who, with his brother, James of Captain Love, R.N., who resides at the Isle of Wight, was on a visit at Barrington-hall, Essex, was walking in a new lawn field near the mansion, with a gentleman named Patmore, he accidentally struck his foot against a scythe, hid under the scythe and, taking it up, began to use it very incautiously. Mr Patmore walked on a few paces, when Lieutenant Love called out to him saying he had cut himself. On Mr Patmore's turning towards him, he saw the blood gushing from his thigh in a frightful manner. Mr Patmore instantly ran to the mansion, where there was a surgeon on visiting, but on their return to the place in less than five minutes, they found Lieutenant Love a corpse. He had unapparently divided some of the principal arteries, and bled to death almost instantly.

## ALGIERS.

(From the Courier.)  
The *Messenger des Chambres* and the other Paris Papers of Saturday arrived this morning. The *Messenger*, which is a paper of the Liberal Side, gives a proof of the interest felt, or affected to be felt, by the Liberals, in the success of the army in Africa. At the head of its first column we find the following lines in large letters:  
*Le Drapeau Français flotte sur les dunes d'Alger.— Vive la loi! Vive notre jeune Armée!*

On the 1st of July the Fort of the Emperor was battered in breach, and carried. The same day a squadron, commanded by Admiral Rosamel, and composed of heavy frigates, ranged itself in the bay of Algiers on the side Bab Azoun, and cannonaded the fort of that name and the batteries in the suburbs of the City during the attack on Fort Emperor.

On the 21st of July the operations commenced against Algiers itself. The squadron continued firing broadsides, and it appears that they entailed the ramparts of the city.

The details which we have learned of what took place before the reduction of Algiers do not come down to a later date than the 21st of July. It is stated that the work of positions, which continue to be severely felt, excited salutary movements in the immense population which was cooped up in the city; that the Moors and Arabs declared to the Turks that they could not on their account expose their lives and property to destruction; and that the Turks themselves hoped by capitulating to be able to save their private wealth, which they could take with them into the service of the Sultan. The Day also was not without apprehension as to the fate which an imprudent resistance on his part was preparing for him. These intestine divisions—this state of feeling—the terrible fire of the besieging batteries, which would have made a breach on the first day of their execution, and the cannonade kept up by the squadron—all these circumstances account for the submission of Algiers. A wretched event is unfortunately mixed up with the delight of this victory. We are assured that nearly an entire battalion was massacred on the 20th of June by a horde of Arabs who rushed in upon our soldiers at the very moment when the commander of the battalion, thinking himself sufficiently protected by being near the other troops, had ordered his men to take their markets to pieces for the purpose of cleaning them.

The tremendous play of the batteries, which were expected to make a breach in the course of the first day—and the continued cannonade of the squadron, combined, sufficiently account for the prompt submission of Algiers.

The question arises, what benefits the nations of Europe will reap from this overthrow of the Barbarian Power? That Europe will testify its sense of the victory, must depend entirely upon the arrangements consequent upon it. Yet France must take credit for accomplishing an object, which ages had not been able, or rather willing to accomplish. That it might have been accomplished before there is no doubt; but it was reserved for France to enjoy the glory. Pray is now received its death blow. We have heard a great deal about Black slavery in the West Indies; but what is that compared to the slavery which is now and for ever annihilated by the white lilies of France? We shall hear no more now of insults or injuries committed against the maritime powers of Europe. The wonder has been, why they were permitted so long. The philanthropy of our anti-slavery patriots is good in itself, but the slavery which reigned in Algiers, the hands of white men who groined under the tyranny of the barbarians, excited the least part of the attention of these philanthropists. The burning sun of Africa, of the dark dungeons of Algiers, under which so many white men were scorched, or were doomed to pine in hopeless misery, scarcely ever came athwart their minds, while the most intense and persevering interest was created for the western sable sons of woe. Tomorrow night the last effort of expiring humanity will be made in the expiring Parliament, on behalf of the labourers in the West India Colonies. May it prosper!—But outraged humanity, as it respects the barbarian states, has been avenged by the annals of France. However, the barbarian states may now be considered as destroyed; and it only remains to be seen in what manner the conquest will be completed so as to benefit the states of Europe, without endangering the balance of power.

## POVERTY AND CRIME—CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

We recommend the following excellent article from *Prater's Magazine*, to the attentive consideration of our readers:—

Since 1823, crime has increased more than one-third. During seven years, the mass of guilt has augmented at the rate of five to seven per cent. per annum. If it proceed at the same rate it will double itself in twelve years; or, in other words, in 1835 we shall have just twice as many criminals as we had in 1823. It is true, that murders have not increased in the ratio of other crimes. In 1823, we had twelve, and in 1829, only thirteen. This certainly is consoling; but, on shooting, stabbing, and poisoning, the increase is shocking. In 1823, the number of persons convicted of these crimes was only fourteen; in 1829, their number amounted to sixty-five. If we advance at this rate long, Ireland, and even Naples, will be outdistanced in these sanguinary and mortal feuds of England. Embezzlement by servants is progressing with similar strides. In 1823 we had only four such persons; but in 1829 we had one hundred and twenty-four persons convicted of breaking into dwelling houses; but in 1829 no less than 501 were convicted of this crime. Gentlemen who usurp the King's prerogative, and make Sovereigns as they need them, numbered one hundred and seventy-five in the year 1822; but in 1829, they numbered two hundred and fifty-six. Lunatics have increased from six thousand to ten thousand. Assaults have increased about fifty per cent, and sheep stealing is doubled. This advance of crime is not confined to particular districts; no county is any more exempt, whether agricultural or manufacturing, is exempt from evil. In Middlesex and Cornwall, in York and Somerset; in Surrey and Leicestershire; among the sheep lands and the foun lands; among the mines and the factories; among ploughmen and weavers—the increasing evil prevails. There are some people, philosophers of course, who do us the favour to propound remedies, without deigning to inquire into the origin of this criminal profligence. The holders of these political Sanguinaries have but one specific.—They propose banishment, under the milder term, removal. They generously recommend the deportation of "young convicts." They perceive that the nation is struggling with a mortal consumption; and they propose bledding. They see that we are infirm and helpless, and they recommend the removal of what constitutes our powers of vitality and strength.—They find the head giddy, and the feet weak; and they suggest the expediency of cutting out the heart. We shall not argue with these learned persons. The treadmill and the water gruel diet ought to be the only answer to their impudence and the certain punishment of their ignorance and presumption. But the cause! Need we conceal it? Need we shelter and oppression at the expense of justice? The source of crime, the fountain head of pauperism and its consequence—is poverty!—Since 1823, our progress towards the minimum of comfortable privation has been as rapid as the most inveterate enemy of England could desire. The industry of the country has gradually become less remunerative. Not that we have failed less—not that the farmer has relaxed in his exertions—not that the velocity of the shuttle has decreased—not that those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows have been sleeping in the sun-shine and giving a holiday to the earth, and the things upon the earth; no such thing; they have toiled more industriously than they ever did before; and yet the meal has disappeared from their granary, the oil of the crane has dried up, their lard has become more scanty, their children more hungry, their clothes more ragged; till at last the feast of the soup kitchen, and the pittance of the overseer, have accompanied the climax of their moral and physical degradation. The common people are steeped in wretchedness to the very lips. England may have been, as Napoleon styled, a nation of shopkeepers; now it is a land of beggars. Nearly ten millions of poor rates are levied annually to support, at the rate of from two shillings to five shillings per week, the infirm, the unemployed, and the destitute. And there is more real benevolence, more active philanthropy, and more charitable institutions in England, than in any three nations of Europe, if united. To what, then, it will probably be asked, must this state of things lead? The question may be pertinent, but we decline answering it. A candid compliance might involve us in the hazardous consequences of legal comment with Sir J. Scarlett, and consign our sword and buckler, our shield and cuirass, and of course our unhappy person, to the coils of Neegafo. We would, therefore, advise the cautious reader to propose his question to his Majesty's Ministers.—We stand upon our prerogative, satisfied that we do enough when we point out the evil. Others are paid to devise remedies, we are not. On them devolves the duty of relieving us; if they neglect this duty, it must be at the peril of a certain consequence adjacent to the human form, which is generally considered the guardian of the upper extremities. The head, says a melon, is to the feet what a watch-box on a tower is to sentinels who sleep in the hall.

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On the 7th inst. the first Court of this body ever held in Cork took place in the Presbyterian Meeting House in Prince's-street. A very respectable Congress then assembled for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings, which were also attended by most of the provincial Ministers, as well as by the Rev. Dr. Drummond, and the Rev. Messrs. Anstruther and Martineau, of Dublin. The Council was preceded by public worship, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dickie, according to the usual form of the Presbyterian Church. A sermon of peculiar power and eloquence, was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Martineau, from the 51st of Luke, xii. "Suppose ye I am come to send peace on earth? I tell you nay, but rather division." Services having ended, the Rev. Mr. King was chosen moderator, and the business of the Synod entered upon. It related almost exclusively to the circumstances of the various churches, regularly connected with the Association, the majority of which were described to be more or less, in a prosperous condition. Mr. Palmer, of Waterford, was introduced by the Rev. Mr. McCance as a candidate for the ministerial office. A committee, consisting of Dr. Drummond, Mr. Martineau, and some other gentlemen, was appointed to ascertain his requirements in the branches of History and theological information prescribed by the General Synod, and after some other business and the adoption of a resolution requesting the ministers and elders of the Dublin congregations to prepare an address of congratulation to his Majesty on his accession to the throne, and of condolence on the death of his late Royal Brother, the meeting separated.

## THE DYNASTY OF THE COURIER.

The following extraordinary particulars, relating to the editorial department of the *Courier*, account in a great degree for the blundering and inaccuracy observable in every article which appears in that paper on Irish affairs:—

The Kings in *March* do not pass off the stage faster than the Kings of the *Courier*. We have taken the trouble of drawing up the dynasty of Kings, not two years. In January 1828, we find *McDonnell* at the head of a list, turned off for having abused PEFH when out of office; succeeded by—

Jan. 1828, Tom Gaspey, who did a better thing by going to the *Saturday Times*, where he occasionally shares the *Courier*.

Jan. 1828, Interregnum of seven days under Old Stewart of the State Trials.

Feb. 1823, George Street, turned off for quoting the *Norwich Ambrosian* of *Blackwood*, and assuming more independently than we thought he would have done.

May 1826, Old Stewart of the State Trials. [Interregnum.]

May 1826, Eugene Hoché; died Nov. 3.

Nov. 1826, Old Stewart of the State Trials. [Interregnum.]

Dec. 1820, Stewart Derbyshire, turned off for daring to be ill for a week.

Jan. 1830, Old Stewart of the State Trials. [Interregnum.]

Jan. 1830, W. McEloughlin, a *Tennyson* surname, recommended by W. Holmes, W. L. turned off of a moment's notice.

Apr. 1830, Old Stewart of the State Trials, assisted by *Keating* Scamman.

Apr. 1830, John Galt, turned off for pulling the *St. James's*, contrary to George Dawson's orders.

July 1830, Joseph Gibbons *Merle*, late *Sub of the Globe*, and first *Editor of the Intelligence*, who remains to be turned off in due course.

Average of each editorial reign, in weeks.

What a consistent and honourable plan! Here is the list of men of every description of talent, of every description of principle, of every character, in the course of twenty two years did half managing the same paper! It must be a rickety concern.—*Age.*

## LORD WILLIAM LENOX.

—We have received from a friend of this nobleman, who is so situated as to be acquainted with the real facts, an assurance that we were misinformed as to his having been seen jostling in the street after the elopement of Lady Wilton, and appearing otherwise indifferent to the disgrace of his situation. On the contrary, Lord William is stated to have suffered severely in mind and body, and to be at this moment labouring under very ill health, the result of mental disquietude. Several facts are mentioned by Lord William's friends, to show that he has been heavily deceived by a worthless who, who, *de la Cour*, *de la Cour*, had led to *de la Cour*, and it is certainly due to Lord William Lenox, of whose previous conduct however, we were far from approving, to say, that since the elopement of his wife, he has conducted himself with great forbearance towards the profligate woman who bears his name.—*Intelligence.*

## QUICK SAILING.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance, and shows the march of intellect in a novel manner, that the ship *Sovereign*, of 400 tons, Cap. Wm McKeller, sailed from England in the summer of last year for New South Wales, with one hundred and two female convicts, and many of their children, exclusive of other passengers; and after a passage of 102 days, they were all landed in perfect health at Sydney. The ship then headed for London, and after a passage of 100 days, by the way of Cape Horn, arrived in the Downs, having accomplished the voyage round the globe in the short period of 208 days.

LEGAL LITERATURE.—The Court of King's Bench recently decided that where an Attorney accepted a retainer for the management of a cause, he was bound to carry it to trial, even though his clients might not furnish him with sufficient funds at the time.—*London Paper.*

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In 1823 we had only four such persons; but in 1829 we had one hundred and twenty-four persons convicted of breaking into dwelling houses; but in 1829 no less than 501 were convicted of this crime. Gentlemen who usurp the King's prerogative, and make Sovereigns as they need them, numbered one hundred and seventy-five in the year 1822; but in 1829, they numbered two hundred and fifty-six. Lunatics have increased from six thousand to ten thousand. Assaults have increased about fifty per cent, and sheep stealing is doubled. This advance of crime is not confined to particular districts; no county is any more exempt, whether agricultural or manufacturing, is exempt from evil. In Middlesex and Cornwall, in York and Somerset; in Surrey and Leicestershire; among the sheep lands and the foun lands; among the mines and the factories; among ploughmen and weavers—the increasing evil prevails. 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There are some people, philosophers of course, who do us the favour to propound remedies, without deigning to inquire into the origin of this criminal profligence. The holders of these political Sanguinaries have but one specific.—They propose banishment, under the milder term, removal. They generously recommend the deportation of "young convicts." They perceive that the nation is struggling with a mortal consumption; and they propose bledding. They see that we are infirm and helpless, and they recommend the removal of what constitutes our powers of vitality and strength.—They find the head giddy, and the feet weak; and they suggest the expediency of cutting out the heart. We shall not argue with these learned persons. The treadmill and the water gruel diet ought to be the only answer to their impudence and the certain punishment of their ignorance and presumption. But the cause! Need we conceal it? Need we shelter and oppression at the expense of justice? 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The common people are steeped in wretchedness to the very lips. England may have been, as Napoleon styled, a nation of shopkeepers; now it is a land of beggars. Nearly ten millions of poor rates are levied annually to support, at the rate of from two shillings to five shillings per week, the infirm, the unemployed, and the destitute. And there is more real benevolence, more active philanthropy, and more charitable institutions in England, than in any three nations of Europe, if united. To what, then, it will probably be asked, must this state of things lead? The question may be pertinent, but we decline answering it. A candid compliance might involve us in the hazardous consequences of legal comment with Sir J. Scarlett, and consign our sword and buckler, our shield and cuirass, and of course our unhappy person, to the coils of Neegafo. We would, therefore, advise the cautious reader to propose his question to his Majesty's Ministers.—We stand upon our prerogative, satisfied that we do enough when we point out the evil. Others are paid to devise remedies, we are not. On them devolves the duty of relieving us; if they neglect this duty, it must be at the peril of a certain consequence adjacent to the human form, which is generally considered the guardian of the upper extremities. The head, says a melon, is to the feet what a watch-box on a tower is to sentinels who sleep in the hall.

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PUBLIC DINNERS.

On Thursday evening, a public Dinner took place in the Assembly Room, Wexford...

Mr. Crobie Harvey, Esq., presided, and the vice-presidents were Mr. J. Russell, and Mr. N. Cooper...

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METROPOLITAN POLITICAL UNION.

O. W. Higgins, general secretary of the Metropolitan Political Union, addressed the meeting...

Mr. O'Connell, in opening the business of the meeting, said, as he had presided at the formation of the Union...

The Secretary then read the annual report on the treasurer's account, which was adopted.

Mr. Hunt rose to move, that the appeal should be received and adopted, as the appeal of the Union.

Mr. O'Connell rose, and spoke as follows: I cannot be insensible to the gratifying proof of your kindness, and if I have displayed merit...

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Suppose the admission to his freedom of Mungo, George Harvey, Esq. Mr. Hughes said he would not oppose his admission; he would immediately...

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DOINGS AT MOTHILL, CO. WATERFORD.

ANOTHER VESTRY UPSET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

On Monday, the 30th of July instant, a Vestry was held under a motion from the Bishop of Waterford, pursuant to notice, at the hour of twelve o'clock, in the Parish Church, to lay an assessment on the union parishes of Mothill, Rathgormie, and Fowls, in said County. The greater number of the parishioners were present, accompanied by that truly liberal Protestant, Surgeon Flood, of Carrick-on-Suir, who, having been strenuously solicited by the parishioners, attended to lend them his assistance in pointing out the opposition necessary to be given to certain provisions of the vile Vestry Act.

The Chair was taken by the Reverend Mr Hill, the Curate, who began by reading the motion, which went to appoint Messrs Richard Wilson, of Whites-town, in the parish of Mothill, and David Hearne, of Shanskill, in the parish of Rathgormie, Churchwardens; and directing them to call a Vestry to make the necessary assessment on the parishes, as the Vestries held on Easter Monday and Tuesday last were illegal.

Surgeon Flood was then about to offer some suggestions, through Mr George O'Flinn, to the meeting, relative to the motion, when Mr David Hearne, who attended as a member of the exclusive Vestry, and one of the appointed Churchwardens, said, that he thought Surgeon Flood had no right to come out of his own parish to attend the Vestry, and, as he was not a parishioner, should not remain there.

Surgeon Flood begged to inform Mr Hearne, that he was not a parishioner, but he was solicited to attend by the Catholic parishioners of the Union, who are subject to taxation, and therefore entitled to be members of that Vestry. He, Surgeon Flood, begged to say that had he thought the Catholics would be dealt fairly with by the Protestants at the exclusive Vestry, he would not have agreed to attend on their behalf. In fact, he was informed that it was the custom for the Protestants of the united parishes to assemble at the Church of Mothill, when they wanted to make a job, and hold a Vestry without giving due notice to the parishioners, at which they assessed all items indiscriminately, whether they were items for the general Vestry or not, or items fit to be assessed on the parish, and thereby the Catholics were deprived of their right to vote either for or against such matters. He, under those circumstances, thought it a downright charity on his part, to rescue his Catholic brethren from such jobbing, and now he begged to acquit Mr David Hearne that he, the Catholic, by common law, were members of the exclusive Vestry, although by the vile statute they were prohibited from voting on certain matters specified in the second section of the Vestry Act, and therefore they were, by common law, entitled to suggest to that meeting, when any sums about being assessed might be dispensed with, in part or in the whole, and thereby to prevent the too frequent necessity of appeal from such; and also to prevent the Protestants (or, in other words, to designate them more properly, the freeholders) of the Vestry from including items in their assessment which they, the Catholics, had a right to vote on; and as Mr Hearne had a more individual in that Vestry, he (Surgeon Flood) would therefore put a question to the meeting, through Mr George O'Flinn, and thereby take their sense on the propriety of his remaining or not to make suggestions. If the majority part of the meeting agreed to his presence, he would remain there, and make such suggestions as he thought necessary to the Catholics, without consulting the wishes of Mr Hearne or any other individual.

Mr George O'Flinn then put the question to the meeting, which was carried unanimously by the Catholics. The Reverend Chairman then commenced reading the items to be assessed, when Surgeon Flood said, that before the meeting would go so far with the business of the Vestry as the reading of the items, he begged, in the first instance, to suggest to them the illegal nature of the Vestry altogether. The motion, continued Mr Flood, goes on to say, that in consequence of the illegal convention of last Easter Vestries, the Bishop of Waterford is pleased to appoint Messrs Hearne and Wilson Churchwardens, under an authority he assumes from the 7th of Geo. IV. chap. 72, commonly called the Vestry Act. He had read over the entire of this Act, and could not find that any Bishop had any power to appoint, by a motion, Churchwardens under any of its provisions. The only power a Bishop could legally take on himself, under said Act, was contained in the 11th section, and that was to issue a prohibition for certain things as therein specified, which he would read for them. Mr Flood then read the section; and (continued he) neither the Bishop or parishioners have a power to appoint Churchwardens at this late period of the year; for by the Statute Law under the Vestry Act, section 44th, it is specifically laid down that Easter Monday and Tuesday are the days on which Churchwardens should be appointed; and as by the Ecclesiastical Law, the 87th Canon declares that the Churchwardens must be chosen in Easter week; and even had such Canon appointed no specific time for such, when a Statute Law exists to the contrary, the Canon is invalid. He (Surgeon Flood) was therefore much surprised that any Bishop could issue a motion in despite of all law. He could not think the Bishop of Waterford had issued the motion, but that he had left the management of the business to some understrapper, who (Mr Flood) supposed did not study much of the injunctions of his Divine Master. He should hope the Bishop of Waterford would present the recurrence of such illegal acts, and look more attentively to the issuing of documents that effected so much the properties of his fellow creatures. He then said that he had explained, as well as he could, the illegal nature of the motion, and consequently the illegality of the Vestry. It, therefore, now rested with the meeting whether they would or not proceed with a mock Vestry. For his part, he would recommend them to do so in order to practice themselves in the opposition that may be necessary to be given at future periods to

this vile statute. Their doing so would not make the business of the Vestry valid, and therefore he could see no objection in their amusing themselves. Before he concluded, he would ask the meeting if there were any estates belonging to any of the parishes in the Union—if there were, he would point out a source which would materially contribute to alleviate the burthen of Parish Coss, as under the 37th Geo. III. it is enacted that the rents of such estates are to be converted to the use of repairing the Church, supporting the poor, discharging parochial expenses, as usually defrayed by Parish Coss, and other pious purposes. This was a source which ought to be pointed out to the Churchwardens by the Bishop and the parishioners, if any such estate there was in those parishes.

Mr O'Flinn said, the parishioners were not aware that there was any estate in the Union.—There was, he said, a glebe house, and a few acres of ground attached thereto, at present in the hands of the Reverend Mr Hill, for which he was charged £0 per acre by the Rev. Mr Steward, the incumbent, but could not say whether it was the parish estate or not—however, he (Mr O'Flinn) would make the strictest inquiry on the subject.

It was then agreed to by the meeting, that the Vestry business should proceed, when The Reverend Chairman said, he was sorry to be obliged to preside at a meeting which had for its object so much injustice as the Vestry Act was calculated to inflict upon Catholics. He hoped he should soon see the time when the Legislature would not only be sensible of the hardship that such an Act inflicted on his Catholic brethren, but would repeal the Act altogether, so that Catholics would be exempt from its operation. For his own part, he thought the Protestants should support their own Church, and, therefore, he considered it a great piece of injustice that the Legislature should oblige Catholics to support a Church they made no use of or gained no benefit by. The Reverend Gentleman then told the Protestants present, who were David Hearne, and Richard Wilson, the Churchwardens; and James Quigly, collector of the cess, also the proctor, that he was ready to hear their propositions, when the items were again read out.

Surgeon Flood said, that out of all the items read, which in the whole amounted to £80, only two of them could be legally assessed, if the Vestry was legal by the exclusive votes of Protestants; and to confirm which he would refer the meeting to the second section of the Vestry Act, by which the present meeting should be governed; and (said Surgeon Flood) this is the imposition I alluded to before.

The Reverend Chairman then read the section, and, with a great deal of reluctance, the exclusive gentlemen assented to the suggestion. The two items were then assessed as follow by the Protestants:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. For the Instalment to the Board of First Fruits, £18 0 0. Parish Clerk's Salary, 10 0 0. Total, £28 0 0.

The General Vestry then commenced, when Mr James Quigly told the Reverend Chairman to hold no other Vestry, and immediately departed with the list of the other items which had been separated from the two items as before mentioned, as matters fit to be adapted at the general Vestry.

Surgeon Flood said, far be it from him to intend what he was about to state as a reproach to the Reverend Chairman. He considered that worthy and Reverend Gentleman above all reproach, and deserved not only the thanks but the love of the parishioners, for the singularly liberal manner he had expressed himself towards them during the business of the first Vestry. The Bishop of Norwich himself could not give utterance to more liberal sentiments. He would, therefore, convey a friendly hint, through the meeting, to the Rev. Chairman, that if he acted on Mr Quigly's dictates he might be wrong, as the 32d section of the Vestry Act imposed a penalty on any Chairman of a Vestry who refused to perform his duty. The Rev. Chairman would be so doing if he did not reprobate the document which Mr Quigly had taken from the Vestry, and submit the items therein contained to the meeting. However, he would recommend the meeting, if such was not done, to call on the Churchwardens present to state the necessary to be assessed for parish use; and if they refused to furnish the same, the meeting would be warranted in dissolving the Vestry.

The Chairman then dispatched messengers to procure the document from Mr Quigly, who returned without finding him; and the Rev. Gentleman then wrote down a list of the different items, as well as he could recollect, but which fell short £23 5 6d of the original amount proposed to the meeting.

The following were then assessed:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Costs of Motion, £1 0 0. Collector's Salary, 8 0 0. Appraiser's Fee, 0 13 0. Foundings, 0 2 0. Total, £9 13 0.

Six Catholic applotters were then appointed, and Mr O'Flinn proposed that something should be done to obtain an account of the assessment for the year 1828, as the late Churchwardens rendered no account, or would not attend to do so. Surgeon Flood then suggested to the meeting the propriety of their entering into a resolution directing the Churchwardens, if there were any such in the parishes, to sit for the account. The resolution was immediately adopted by the Catholics, and after a vote of thanks was passed to the Reverend and worthy Chairman and to Surgeon Flood, the Vestry dissolved. The country people had a chair ready to chair Mr Flood into Carrick, and notwithstanding his remonstrances to the contrary, they carried him nearly half a mile of the road, when the worthy gentleman got down and addressed them in an animated manner, congratulating them on the new light of opposition that broke in on the dark workings of the Vestry Act—telling them they would be unworthy of the name of County Waterford men, had they neglected to give such an abominable Act the required opposition—after which he adjured to the effect in a very able manner, and recommended them to pay the Minister in kind. The worthy gentleman then rode off amidst the cheerings and blessings of the multitude.

GENERAL ELECTION.

THE BEREFORDS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY LONDON-DERRY.

Mr Jones mounts "young ambition's ladder" on the strength of his family connexion; he is one of the Berefords, upon whose support, and not that of the freeholders—to whom he is wholly unknown—he calculates for elevation to senatorial dignity. Of the merits of such an individual we can only judge by his patrons. We require not to ask who they are. Ireland, alas! has been long poisoned with the bitter cup of their oppression and misrule. We should be glad to pour oblivious oil over the wounds they created and not remove the veil that covers the ghastly deformities—we should be anxious to eradicate the record of past sinners, in which they performed a sanguinary part—but when we behold them ardently cherishing the rancorous spirit by which our countrymen have been induced to consider each other as foes—when we see them abating a perpetuation of our miseries—remaining the inexorable enemies of conciliation—the malignant opponents to the inculcation of mutual good will amongst Irishmen—the sad reminiscences forcibly obtrude itself upon us. We should exceedingly regret that the electors of Derry would find such opposition to the inculcation of kindly feeling, and insensibility to their own interests, to counter favour on a man unliking, except as the object of the blighting patronage of the party—whole catalogue of public vices. Their conduct in re-kindling religious dissensions, and reviving bitter recollections, cannot tend to good. This is the object of their opposition to Mr Dawson; but they should bear in mind that the county of Waterford may be provoked to retaliate on Lord George Bereford, who vapoured so much about the obliteration of past prejudices at the last Election, and may shortly take vengeance upon him for the anti-Christian violence exhibited by his family.—Freeman's Journal.

O'CONNELL.

(From the Pilot of Monday.)

O'Connell will meet his friends to-morrow, at one o'clock. As the principal subject of discussion will be his return to Parliament, we deem it right to state circumstances connected with the various counties, which have come to our knowledge. Mr O'Connell has had invitations from seven or eight counties in Ireland to stand as candidate. Among these we select Waterford, Wexford, and Meath, as presenting the fairest prospects of success. The Waterford gentleman are ardent in their anticipations of success. Lord Bereford has lost ground since the last election. Those who were deceived then know him now, and many who supported him then are anxious to have a man who will once more unite together the friends of liberty, and that man is O'Connell. O'Connell's return for Wexford is represented to us as certain. The aristocratic party have neglected their registries; and in no county in Ireland do these proud and oppressive squandrels, the aristocracy, require a lesson from the people more than in Wexford. O'Connell's success in Meath is certain, and no one can doubt the utility of turning out Sowerby. But if possible Lawless should be put in by O'Connell's side, and his success is also calculated on, if O'Connell does not stand. We have had communications from Clare, which throw a stronger light upon the politics of that county.—Steele resigned Clare on behalf of O'Connell, because O'Connell had ungenerously given a written pledge to a man who denied a connection in which the terms of that written pledge were relinquished. But Steele did not know that the validity of O'Connell's assertion can be proved by moral evidence, almost equivalent to written testimony. Major M'Namara did, previously to his departure for Dublin, tell a respectable clergyman, the Rev. Mr Lynch, that he was going to Dublin, to exonerate O'Connell from his pledge, and gave as a reason, distinctly, that he found the coalition with O'Connell injudicious with his friends the aristocracy. That he fulfilled the object of his journey to Dublin, is corroborated by the fact that a gentleman in Clare has a letter in his possession, from O'Connell, written the day of the conversation, in which it is stated—"This I wish to have known; there is certainly to be no coalition between me and Mr M'Namara. He was here just now to prevent that." And this was repeatedly stated to Major M'Namara's friends, and not contradicted until lately. Indeed Major M'Namara has neglected to maintain the validity of his own assertion, by refusing to meet O'Connell. Two facts we state for the information of O'Connell's friends, in whose hands he has placed himself. Whether these new facts, and others equally important, which can be stated, will be considered by O'Connell's friends—and at the head of them we place the gallant and patriotic Steele—sufficient to induce an altered course with respect to that already advised for Clare, we know not—but they are worthy of serious consideration. If O'Connell is not advised to stand—and if he do stand, his success is certain—we shall deem it our duty to advise the electors to give their votes with their landlords. Votes ought not to be given to gratify candidates, but to serve the people—and it is useless for the people to make sacrifices for those who are not able to do any thing for them in return.

Mr Lawless commenced his canvass in the county Meath, on Thursday, the 11th instant, accompanied by some of the leading men of Meath. His reception by the freeholders was of the warmest and most enthusiastic kind. In two days he got one hundred and twenty votes—not content with their oral declarations, but giving him their names. Never was a public man more proudly received by the independent electors. Popular opinion will carry the day.—Freeman's Journal.

Some men have been sufficiently meritorious as excellent voters, and that comprehends nine parts out of ten of the parliamentary qualifications by which any Irish representative can render himself acceptable to his country. Foremost among these have been O'Connell of Clare, Dawson of Louth, Lambert of Galway, Rice of Limerick, and Newport of Waterford. Why should we not compel all men to imitate the example of these true representatives of the feelings and interests of Ireland? Why should we allow Ireland to be sacrificed to the personal convenience of any man? If we have been guilty of preferring the individual to the well-being of our unfortunate country heretofore, in the name of justice and charity, let us not now fall into so grievous an error. We have, we repeat, occupied a great calamity merely by accident. It has, the public may be assured, passed over us purely for a season, if a new leaf be not turned over with public men, and if all be not compelled to justify the confidence reposed in them by the number of their votes, instead of the magnitude of their professions, the purity of their good intentions, or even the number of the years that they have been attached by name to the cause of the people.—Morning Register.

DISTRESS—FACTS FOR THE IRON DUKE.

On Friday as four cars loaded with Potatoes, destined for the poor of Tabbert, passed through Robertstown in the county Limerick, an immense crowd of men, women, and children (who had been anxiously lying in wait) the entire morning in expectation of their prey) suddenly rushed on the cars, and conducted them in triumph to Shanagolden, where they had just commenced weighing and distributing them, when Dean Macnamara arrived on the spot, and having urged the propriety of suffering them to be carried to their destination, the half-famished multitude immediately yielded to his representations and permitted the man who had them in charge to depart without further molestation. The value of this forbearance will be best appreciated, when it is known that the quantity of Potatoes exposed at the public scales of this populous village, for sale, average no more than 10c. per day, during the last month, and that amongst the multitude who thus detested the voice of their Pastor, many had taken no other food than the wild herbs of the fields for many days previous. The effects of this unwholesome food are already apparent in the withered appearance of the poorer classes, and the numerous cases of typhus sitting in—instances are reported to us of persons falling down at their work, from mere exhaustion, brought on by their want of food—others, where individuals have been reduced to the awful necessity of digging the Scillanes, or Seed Potatoes, sown in fallow, which are always late, to satisfy the cravings of nature.—Limerick E. Post.

One of the city constables has just informed us, that a poor woman, named Granny, the mother of four young children, has died within a few days at Green's-hill, of actual starvation, and this is but one of the many cases that have occurred in this once flourishing city of ours. We repeat it, that many beings have died amongst us from hunger, or from sickness consequent thereon.—Kilkenny Journal.

A man who, accompanied by a friend, came into town on Wednesday last, to purchase potatoes, dropped dead in Patrick's-street, while in the act of taking some refreshment. An inquest was held and a verdict returned accordingly.—Ibid.

At a meeting of the committee for the management of the fund for the relief of the poor, held on Friday at the Tholot, it appeared, on inspection of the funds, that the labours of the committee must altogether cease, unless additional subscriptions be forthwith supplied.—Ibid.

On what authority Lord Tynan felt himself justified in stating, on Thursday night, that the distress in Ireland had to a considerable extent passed away, we are totally at a loss to conjecture. Was Lord Tynan aware that in the single barony of Erris, in the county Mayo, there were at the moment he was speaking, 2,500 families in a state of actual starvation? Thousands of human beings are seen the whole day to their necks in the ocean, endeavouring to get oysters or dilk (a kind of seaweed) to preserve life, with no hope of relief from the new crop until the middle of next month. The Rev. Mr Lyons, the Parish Priest of Kilmore Erris, was obliged to sail for England yesterday, to seek that assistance from private benevolence in London, or elsewhere, which has been refused him by the Government here. The people are in a worse condition than in the summer of 1822, and instead of relieving them, a considerable portion of the Session of Parliament has been occupied in devising new means of adding to their oppression and misery.—Freeman's Journal.

THE IRISH BAR.

The contemplated promotion of the Bar here, we hear, at length taken place. The gentleman who receive silk gowns are Messrs. Sheil, R. W. Gray, and Bissonet. We believe they will take their seats at the inner bar forthwith. To the propriety of those appointments we have nothing to object, and some of them will, no doubt, be regarded by the profession at large as doing credit to the government; but we cannot overlook the no less just claims of other men, whose standing at the bar, whose talents, and whose consideration with the public, are certainly not inferior to those of the "honoured few." We heartily concur in what has been now done—hardly as the justice has been to some—but why has the number of the elect been so small? Why have not some other names, much better calculated to do honour to the distinction, than many who have heretofore received it, been added to the present (we will repeat) well selected objects of honour? Some of our morning and evening contemporaries have given the names of several other gentlemen as included in the number of promotions, but we have reason to believe that our statement is correct.—Morning Register.

We find that the name of Mr O'Connell is not amongst the new King's Counsel, although the selection is represented as a mark of favour to the Catholics of Ireland. We assert that any list of King's Counsel not including Mr O'Connell, would be disgraceful to the new as well as the old reign. Politics should not be an obstacle to the enjoyment of a professional dignity, earned by professional merit.—Ibid.

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MENDICANT ASYLUM. Donation from a Friend, per the Right Honourable Sir J. Newport, Bart. £20.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD. GENTLEMEN, An early dissolution of Parliament being a consequence of the recent demise of the Crown, I take the liberty of now repeating my intention to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the Representation of the County of Wexford, whenever the opportunity occurs. As soon as the business of the present Session of Parliament is concluded, I intend to wait upon you personally to collect the honour of your suffrages at the approaching election, and in the mean time shall only assure you, that if I should be so fortunate as to be placed in the distinguished situation of being your Representative in the next Parliament, it shall be my anxious endeavour to perform all the important duties of such a station faithfully, conscientiously, and to the best of my abilities. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your very faithful and obedient servant, A. CHICHESTER. Parham Square, London, June 20, 1820.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN. GENTLEMEN, As a dissolution of Parliament may now be speedily expected, I avail myself of your renewal of that trust with which I have twice before been honoured. If I ventured on former occasions to address you with some confidence in your favourable inclinations towards me, I cannot now feel that confidence diminished. Gentlemen, since last I appeared before you, the great cause of Catholic Emancipation has triumphed—may I not, therefore, without arrogance, anticipate that free and emancipated Voters will not now refuse those suffrages, which were so kindly given when they jointly laboured for that glorious object—to which I pledged my support, and ever felt pleasure in contributing my efforts, however humble? I congratulate you—I congratulate the country and the empire—on the establishment of religious liberty. Still the statute of relief, however glorious and beneficial, is, as I stated when last addressing you, "only the foundation stone of Ireland's prosperity." Many benefits must be conferred by new legislation—more perhaps of the evils of former legislation must be reformed, before Ireland can enjoy that happiness for which she is by nature so amply endowed. The repeal of unnecessary and injurious taxation—the enforcement of economy in the departments of the State—the reform of extravagant and unjust assessments—the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes—and many other subjects, too numerous for the limits of an address, must occupy the early and concerted attention of the next Parliament. If again honoured with your confidence, I shall strenuously devote my humble exertions to the promotion of efficient measures for these purposes. The highly-important questions still under consideration in Parliament make it my duty to give my attendance there; but as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most faithful servant, GEORGE LAMB. Whitehall, 5th July, 1820.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JULY 15. Butter, Cheek, Oats, Barley. Sals 64 to 71 0 0, 64 to 71 0 0, 64 to 71 0 0, 64 to 71 0 0. Mon 70 14 0 0, 70 14 0 0, 70 14 0 0, 70 14 0 0. Tues 70 12 0 0, 70 12 0 0, 70 12 0 0, 70 12 0 0. Wed 70 12 0 0, 70 12 0 0, 70 12 0 0, 70 12 0 0. Thur 69 0 0, 69 0 0, 69 0 0, 69 0 0. Fri 68 0 0, 68 0 0, 68 0 0, 68 0 0. We had only a middling supply of Butter at market since our last, the prices of which may be quoted at from 10s to 12s per cwt. on both days. Weighed on Tuesday 299—yesterday 255 firkins. The receipts of Corn continue very limited; however what appeared at market obtained the prices above mentioned. Oatmeal remains stationary at from 10s to 20s. Second Flour 49s to 13s per bag; Thirds 32s to 35s per bag; Fourth 28s to 29s per bag. Indian Corn 34s to 36s; Indian Meal 24s to 26s per bag. Bye 14s to 15s per barrel. Potatoes 9s to 10s per stone of 14 lbs. Beef 24s to 34s; Mutton 3d to 4d; Veal 3d to 3d; Pork 24s to 34s; Lamb 18s to 24s per quarter. Newport Coal 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Cardiff 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. Whiskey 25s 9d to 26s 10d per gallon. In other articles there is no alteration.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—JULY 14. ARRIVED. 12th—Swan, Darnley, Lanchely, coals; St. Bridget, Hayes, Burg, cement. 13th—Hope, Williams, Cardiff, coals; Royal Oak, Harding, Glasgow, coals and pigs; Enterprise, Evans, Liverpool, salt, for Ross. 14th—J. Jones, Lewis, Cardiff, coals; Briton, Thomas, Cardiff, iron; Nancy, Kieley, Swansea, coals; Faversham, Hayes, and Mury, Stafford, Bar of Loch, ditto.

DEPARTED. 12th—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Newport, ballast. 13th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Brist 9, m. guests and passengers.

FANATICISM FOR EVER.

DRESDEN, JUNE 28.—The festival in celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Delivery of the Augsburg Confession, which was favoured by the finest weather, was unhappily disturbed in a very unpleasant manner by a riot. Some of the churches, and several private houses were illuminated, but not the Senate-house. The people were much incensed at this and at the Magistrates having taken no notice of the solemnity. Some persons near the house of Ludwig Fied, had put out transparencies representing Luther and Melancthon. A respectable citizen, himself a Lutheran, is said to have abused either the two reformers, or the people assembled. He was attacked by the populace, and fled into a house, the windows of which were speedily demolished. The police and a company of soldiers were requested, and the mob did not disperse till a whole battalion marched against them; this was on the 25th. The riots have not yet wholly subsided. No blood appears to have been shed, but we read that several persons were injured; moreover, the populace was in great agitation; moreover, the riots were in some parts very handsome. The churches were richly adorned, and the processions of 100 young girls looked very pretty. They were all dressed in white, with garlands in their hair, and wore a medal, with the bust of Luther suspended by a green ribbon.

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