

# The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 506.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1830.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.  
STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. H. GRATTAN presented a petition from John Hughes, a pensioner, complaining of a stoppage of his pension. The Hon. Member, in moving that the petition be printed, would take the opportunity of calling the attention of His Majesty's Ministers to the present distressed state of Ireland. The accounts which he had received that day stated the distress to be extreme, more particularly in the Counties of Sligo, Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary. In the latter place the Mendicity Society, which had recently been established, had on their books 1000 claimants for relief; and the extent of distress was so great as to render the relief from individuals of little avail. The people did not complain of want of provisions; they were abundant—but they complained of the want of employment. He considered that there could not be a better mode for relieving the present sufferings of the people of that country than by ordering into cultivation the waste lands, of which there were in Ireland 4,400,000 acres. He also considered that the cultivation of these lands would prove an advantageous employment of capital, and would yield 4 per cent. interest. (Mr. Grattan) could not, however, express his firm conviction that the distress in a great measure was caused by the absentees, who did not in the slightest degree contribute to the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON observed that if the Hon. Member's statement were correct, that there was that immense quantity of land uncultivated, and that it would yield a profit of 4 per cent., it was a circumstance most disgraceful to the country. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. Horton) had proposed measures in the early part of the Session which he considered would have produced the most effectual relief to the distressed population of that country; but he had not met with the support of the House. Notwithstanding this, he should redouble his exertions out of doors in attempting to promote a measure which he conceived the most effectual towards affording permanent relief.

Mr. S. RICE considered that the exertions of the Right Hon. Gentleman in proposing emigration were highly commendable, notwithstanding some Hon. Members might not go to the same extent in opinion with him.

Mr. HUSKISSON observed that he was blamed for not touching upon the subject of emigration in the debate on the distressed state of the country; yet he must declare that he was no enemy to emigration, although he differed, in some respects, in opinion from the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Lord KILLEN wished to know whether it was the intention of Government to afford any relief to the present state of distress. In the West of Ireland the distress was very great; so much so that the relief afforded by individuals was totally inadequate. He wished to know from the Right Hon. Minister (Sir Robert Peel) whether His Majesty's Government intended to adopt any measure, by the advance of a loan or otherwise, towards relieving the present distress.

Sir ROBERT PEEL then begged to state in answer to the Noble Lord, that it was not the intention of the Government to make any pecuniary advance towards relieving the present distress in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That determination necessarily arose from a conviction that no vote of money would tend to remove the existing state of distress. (Hear, hear.) Such a measure would form a very bad precedent; it would lead to the suspension of individual and local exertions, and create a belief that there were inexhaustible funds for their relief. It would likewise be adding very considerably to the burthen of this country, and bring the onus on Government, or rather the people of this country, of providing for the poor of Ireland, as well as providing for their own poor. He trusted that as the potato harvest was advancing, the condition of those places where distress unhappily prevailed would be ameliorated. The state of Ireland was under the consideration of Parliament, and every thing would be done that was considered by the Government as likely to produce permanent relief. But he did hope and trust the landed proprietors of Ireland would feel it incumbent on them, in their consciences, if not by law, to come forward with their powerful aid. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The people naturally looked to those who derived their wealth from that country, and had it in their power, to relieve the prevailing distress, and the exertions of the wealthy classes were now most wanted. It was true that the evils under which that country was at present labouring arose from want of employment. From his experience, however, he was sure no good result would arise from creating artificial employment by an advance of the public money; it would be taking money out of the pocket of one class of persons, to give employment to another. It was, in fact, postponing the evil day. He had never seen any good from creating employment beyond the demand. For these reasons, and because, instead of affording relief, it would add to the distress, he would not vote for any such measure. Government declined making any advance of the public money. He had heard another part of the speech of the Right Honorable Friend with great pain; namely, that which intimated an intention of no longer serving in Parliament; but he trusted that some body of constituents would compel his Right Honorable Friend to forego that design. (Hear, hear, hear.) With respect to emigration he said he had long been a witness to the humbug practised on the understanding of the County of Meath; and he was glad to see the day when justice was about to be done to its feelings. He wanted honest and efficient men to represent the County—not half-and-half men, neither the one thing nor the other. He had been long disgusted with the scenes which took place in that County, when he saw a few men of influence putting the whole County in their pockets.

Mr. GRATTAN, of Causestown, then rose and said, that he also felt it his duty to come forward and assert the right of the County of Meath to be represented by men independent in principle and pure in character. He was as anxious as any man present to see the County Meath in the enjoyment of an honest and faithful representative; but he could not refuse to Sir Marcus Somerville, of whom Mr. Forde had said so much, the tribute of his own confidence, as a member of Parliament distinguished by the most sterling public integrity. He trusted that he would be the faithful advocate of the County's cause—he knew him to have sacrificed his health

in that cause in many public efforts. He thought it hard that the man who contributed so much to the triumph of that question should be deserted by the men whose freedom he supported. He was also a native of the County—living a long time and spending his fortune in it—devoting his time to its interests; and he could not see why, in his latter days, Sir Marcus should be forgotten after such acknowledged services. Mr. Grattan went on at considerable length, and with great zeal, to vindicate the continued claims of Sir Marcus to public confidence. He said all he required of the meeting was to suspend their judgment until Sir Marcus had an opportunity to be heard. He observed, it would be an act of injustice to condemn a man unheard; and he was satisfied that Sir Marcus would show, to the conviction of that meeting, that his parliamentary conduct was always directed by the purest attachment to the welfare of Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL was then called upon, and that gentleman came forward amidst the enthusiastic applause of the meeting. We shall not attempt to give any thing but an outline of his address. He began by saying that he would go into court with Mr. Grattan, and give his evidence against the parliamentary conduct of Sir Marcus Somerville. He was the witness of that conduct, and he would say with confidence that there never was a member of Parliament more determined to support every profligate expenditure of an unprincipled administration. He triumphantly asked, what bad measure he had not supported?—what good measure he had not omitted to support? He then enumerated those great measures which he proposed in the house, and which Sir Marcus abandoned.

Sir CHARLES DILLON here interposed with great violence, and denied Mr. O'Connell's assertions. Mr. O'CONNELL replied that he was the best judge of the facts, because he was the eye-witness of the conduct he described. He boldly repudiated the idea that Sir Marcus Somerville was one of those who achieved the freedom of the Catholics. It was the Catholic Association, and the 1400 honest Protestants who joined them, who achieved the liberties of Ireland. To that great political confederacy, which embraced the people of Ireland, King, Lords, and Commons, bowed their heads. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to give a beautiful description of the resources of Ireland—her infinite capabilities—her inexhaustible wealth—all these resources and wealth sacrificed to the bad government and a continued cruel policy. Ireland, he exclaimed, should be no longer a province; she was growing into a magnitude which would be irresistible. He described, in glowing and animated terms, the loss Ireland sustained by the Union—the absence of her nobility, and her gentry, and her best capital. That nobility and those gentry should be restored; and if the people continue the same moral and constitutional conduct which they had long observed, the victory of Ireland was certain. Mr. O'Connell continued this strain to a great length, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN NAVAN—REPRESENTATION OF LOULH.

This was one of the most splendid exhibitions of national feeling that the people of Ireland have perhaps ever displayed. The independent men of Meath had, for some weeks back, manifested an enthusiastic anxiety to liberate themselves from the long and continued oppression of a well known oligarchy which ruled the county for series of years—with this feeling a large number of independent electors called on Mr. Lawless to stand for the representation of the county. This movement was made when it was considered that Mr. O'Connell was engaged to stand for the county Clare. A meeting was advertised to be held on Wednesday, to organise the spirit of the independent freeholders. Mr. O'Connell, anxious to assist in the liberation of this long subjugated county, came down to the meeting. The people assembled from all parts of the county. There was a great difficulty to find the place best calculated to do justice to the immense audience assembled to hear the speakers. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lawless, Mr. Grainger, Mr. Forde, Mr. John Gannon, Mr. Christopher Drake, Mr. Bernard Forde, Doctor Mullen, and a number of most respectable freeholders, went down to the place of meeting and ascended the platform amidst shouts of thousands.

JAMES McCANN, Esq. of Drogheda, was called to the Chair.

There was also on the platform Sir Charles Dillon, Bart., Mr. Perceval, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Heussey, and Mr. T. Gerard.

The Chairman rose and stated the object of the meeting in strong and emphatic terms—he said the County Meath was anxious to release itself from the humiliation under which it so long suffered—it was quite evident, he said, that no county stood so much in need of an independent Member of Parliament as Meath. They had then assembled to put that Member in nomination, and he would leave it to the meeting to perform that great duty.

Mr. Wm. FORDE then rose and addressed the assembly at considerable length. He entered into the history of the Parliamentary life of Sir Marcus Somerville—he stated that though Sir Marcus was always the friend of Catholic Emancipation, he invariably supported the ministers under all their changes, in every measure which was calculated to give strength to the ministerial arm—he was the supporter of Pitt and the supporter of Addington—he was the friend of Emancipation and the enemy of the repeal of the vestry bill—the enemy of the repeal of the subletting act—the enemy of Parliamentary Reform. He is the defender of grand jury jobs, and, through the unfortunate people of this county, he, Sir Marcus, is the supporter of the a milites to the sons of Lord Melville and Lord Bathurst, to the amount of £2000 per annum. Sir Marcus Somerville, he said, spends his fortune in Ireland, but let it not be forgotten that his children have not been unprofitable children to their worthy father. Mr. Forde disclaimed the idea that he could be influenced by any other consideration than one peculiarly political. For the personal character of Sir Marcus, he (Mr. Forde) entertained great respect; but that was not the question here; the question here was the reasonable claims of Sir Marcus to the confidence of the people of public liberty—whether the people do not require men of talents, integrity and consistency to represent them in Parliament—this was the question for that meeting to decide.

Mr. CANNON, an old gentleman nearly seventy years of age, stood up to move the first resolution. He said he had long been a witness to the humbug practised on the understanding of the County of Meath; and he was glad to see the day when justice was about to be done to its feelings. He wanted honest and efficient men to represent the County—not half-and-half men, neither the one thing nor the other. He had been long disgusted with the scenes which took place in that County, when he saw a few men of influence putting the whole County in their pockets.

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When Mr. O'Connell ceased, Mr. Lawless was loudly called upon. That gentleman addressed the meeting in an animated strain. He said his object had been obtained—the County of Meath was now open to the free exercise of its own independent mind. This was his motive when he obeyed the call of one hundred independent electors who were then present. He always said that if a man, his superior in claims on the confidence of Ireland, came forward, he would feel it his duty to co-operate with him in the great object of the County; but he would say, that he never would relinquish his right to stand for the County until he came to the hustings, and to this determination he would adhere. The County Clare men may come to their senses, and demand the presence of O'Connell. If so, he would not desert the County Meath, and would contend for their independence to the last dyke. Mr. Lawless went on at some length in this strain, and concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the meeting.

Mr. GRIHAM then came forward and proposed a resolution, which he prefaced with great animation and effect.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, of Walterstown, then proposed a resolution, which was most powerfully supported by Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. WESTY PERCEVAL then came forward and said, he was the friend of Sir Marcus Somerville. He called on the people not to forget his services; they were long and faithful, and he hoped they would not be seduced by itinerant demagogues to abandon an old and steady servant. (This observation created an immense tumult. Were it not for the kind forbearance of the people themselves, and the good advice they received, we would have troubled for the speaker who had hazarded such expressions; but justice to Mr. Perceval demands this acknowledgment, that he stood up like Mr. Grattan fearlessly and boldly for his friend, Sir Marcus, and though he may be much in error in his estimate of the public merits of Sir Marcus, yet he displayed a spirit worthy a better cause.)

Mr. O'CONNELL replied to Mr. Perceval, and replied overpowered poor Mr. Perceval, whose tone was immediately subdued to piano. The people were satisfied, and ceased to vent their rage on Perceval. O'Connell bore unlimited testimony to the firmness and purity of Lord Killen's parliamentary conduct, a circumstance very valuable, as there was much misapprehension on the subject.

Mr. BERNARD FORD addressed the meeting with great effect, and bore testimony to the power of the County to bring O'Connell into Parliament.

Mr. JOHN GANNON, of Ballibay, proposed a resolution highly complimentary to Mr. Lawless, which was seconded by Doctor Mullen, and supported by Mr. O'Connell with great zeal.

This did this great meeting go off, unexampled in the history of the county, and now promising to put an end to a faction of aristocrats who have long dictated as they pleased, and rendered its public opinion a dead letter in the law.

A vote of thanks was then moved to Mr. McCann, the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Lawless, and carried amidst loud cheers, after which the meeting separated.

## MR. O'CONNELL IN NAVAN. (From the Pilot.)

In another column will be found a sketch of the proceedings at Navan. It was communicated by a spectator, from memory, and is, as it professes to be, a mere outline. We have since conversed with several gentlemen who were present, and they describe the scene to be one of the most striking, and the proceedings the most interesting and important they had ever witnessed. No room in any part of the town was found at all adequate to contain the vast assemblage who were anxious to hear Mr. O'Connell. There is an open space before the Church of Navan, capable of containing twenty thousand persons. A platform of tables was raised against the Church wall, on which the chair was taken, and from which the people were addressed. The whole space was soon occupied, and as it was raining, the dense mass of persons rising head above head, gave it the effect of a fine amphitheatre. Mr. O'Connell's first speech, of which a faint outline has been only given in the sketch we have already alluded to, has been represented to us as one of the most effective he ever delivered. He did not neglect, but did not confine himself to the general political topics which were connected with the objects of the meeting. The orator pressed into his service all the local associations which could animate the public mind. Pointing to the lofty hill of Tara, within view of the assembly, O'Connell recalled recollections of its glories of former days, when, upon its summit, Ireland's Chiefs, among whom were his own ancestors, deliberated for the public weal, before the iron yoke of foreign misrule had prostrated our country—when she was the seat of learning, and the refuge of the unfortunate from every quarter of the globe.

With these and similar topics, O'Connell kindled in the breasts of the coldest of his auditory, that lofty enthusiasm, those ennobling and generous impulses of the soul, which prepare and invigorate the mind for the severe exercise of public virtue. There were some honest electors present, who were previously prejudiced against O'Connell, because they never saw or heard him, and only knew him through the interested lies of the Orange Press, who declared after the meeting they had no conception of such a man, and that if they had a thousand votes he should have them. The inveterate aristocracy, however, were impetuous to reason and good feeling. One of them, Mr. Perceval, attacked O'Connell with great violence—but it only tended to a fresh display of his powers, and a new triumph of virtue, wisdom, and public spirit, over the insolent tyranny of local misrule. In reply to Perceval's abusive epithet of an itinerant demagogue, O'Connell asked him did he know the meaning of the word? He showed the meeting that his having used a word as a reproach, which, if understood, conveyed an eulogium, proved, not his (O'Connell's) demerit—but Mr. Perceval's ignorance.

Mr. Perceval knew nothing of Greek. He was not long enough at College. Mr. O'Connell asked how the application of the word "itinerant" conveyed an imputation. An itinerant was not, indeed, a clod-headed creature, who vegetated upon the clay which fortune had bestowed. An itinerant embraced a wider range, extended the sphere of his usefulness, and went about doing good. But what was it to him that he was abused by an aristocrat—how dared that person presume, to use such language as he had used before an intelligent and independent body of freeholders, every one of whom was his superior in every quality that could really give dignity to man. He betrayed the bitterness of the aristocracy against the people—which only wanted power and opportunity to vent itself in action. But he would remind that insolent aristocracy, that their day had passed, and the day of the people was about to begin. He was not too old to remember the period of ninety-eight, when every insubordinate aristocrat, with spurs in his boots, a sword by his side, and a red jacket on his back, scourged the country for victims to sacrifice at the unholy altar of their sanguinary misrule. In that year, town the gibbet hung at one end, and the triangle was reared at the other—and instead of the voice of patriotism resounding as it did that day—the groans of the dying—the exulting shouts of the torturer, and the shrieks of the tortured—rang through the air, and man tortured his fellow man because he differed in political or religious sentiments. But that day had passed; it was the people's turn now—not to avenge themselves on the aristocracy by imitating their crimes, but to drag them before the tribunal of public opinion, every day becoming more enlightened, and by using the privileges they possess, and know how to exercise, in depriving them of political power, to execute retributive justice, and avenge outraged humanity upon the worst patterns of the human race on the face of the earth. But were they to recognise the sentiments of Sir M. Somerville in the question that day by his insolent intimation? The first question he should be asked on the hustings was, were these sentiments his? He should be made apologise for them, or else there is not a man in Meath who would be hardy or mean enough to give him a vote. He was told that he was a stranger in the County. He would be glad to know what mental or moral endowment was attached to the local possession of a few acres. If he was not a Meathman, he was an Irishman—if he had not land in Meath, he had land in Kerry. Meath might feel heavier beasts—Kerry as good, not better men—and it was men, not beasts, who were to be represented. The people of Westminster had no such absurdity in their heads. (No, said a voice in the crowd, the people of Westminster were wise and honest, and returned honest Joseph Hume.) Mr. O'Connell thanked that person for the observation. The person who made it had a fringe coat on; but there was not an aristocrat there who would have been capable of conceiving or expressing it. But the mind of the country was growing too large for the chains of aristocracy—knowledge, laid on the wings of the Press, climbed the highest mountains—it penetrated the humble valley—it was the inmate of the cottage—but it passed by the aristocrat, who while he despised the people he would vainly trample

upon, was, in the race of intelligence, far, far behind. During the delivery of this speech, of which this is a very inadequate sketch, Mr. O'Connell was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered, while the countenances of the fell aristocracy betrayed that they felt their days of domination were numbering to a close.

Mr. Perceval got up and apologized for his wrath, and explained away his attack. Mr. O'Connell congratulated the meeting upon having brought an aristocrat to manners, by treating him in a proper manner, and said the change of tone was equal to any thing which could have been projected of the new reformation.

Just before the chair was vacated, Mr. O'Connell said, that there was a King called William, whose name was perverted into the wretched word of hatred and civil strife—there is a William whose name will, he trusted, be a talisman of concord, and he would propose three cheers for WILLIAM THE FORTH.

The meeting separated in the greatest good humour.

## DUNGARVAN.

As a sample of the spirit which pervades aristocracy, and that abhorred aristocracy, we have to state a fact which occurred at Dungarvan, the estate of the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Bouyne, a few days since, went to that town to canvass the electors—and, by the bye, we are happy to find his reception has been most flattering—he went to the Inn where he was in the habit of sleeping—he was refused admittance, although the Inn was empty. The arrogance and bitter character of the aristocracy had made such an impression, that the woman who keeps the hotel was afraid. This speaks volumes and ought to be a fresh stimulant to us all to put down the autocrats who now trample upon us.—Pilot.

## MR. LEADER.

We are highly gratified to learn that Mr. Leader's success at Kilkenny is placed beyond contingency. Mr. Leader is just the sort of man we want in Parliament. He has talent, zeal, information, and local knowledge. He has made the concerns of Ireland the study of years. He has been practically and extensively engaged in the business of internal improvement. He knows both the wants and capabilities of the people—the evils which afflict them, and the objects to which their energies should be directed. There certainly is no man who has interested himself for many years in the concerns of Ireland, better acquainted with its statistics than Mr. Leader. Theoretically and practically he is an authority in this important department. His habits of business, his facilities which he has acquired from a professional education, in the use of tongue and pen, are qualifications which give him a great superiority over the sort of persons who are usually candidates for popular suffrages in this country.—On the whole, we think Mr. Leader is happy in his selection of this useful and excellent Irishman.—He will, unquestionably, be a great and powerful auxiliary to the able and working friends of Ireland in the new Parliament.—Morning Register.

## MR. SPRING RICE.

This person, whom we before described as he deserves, a sham oppositionist who claims merit with the people for trifling services to do the job for the Ministry on great occasions, has been engaged by his congenial Evening Post, which announces that the distillers were so satisfied with him that they have sent £500 towards his election. Now, the question is, ought the agricultural interests and the country be satisfied with him? We say not. He had no right to sanction or countenance in any increase of taxation whatever in this overburdened country, but, least of all, to consent to taxation which pressed upon the poorest interest in the country—the agricultural interest. The big distillers will be satisfied, for they can smuggle, but the increase of sixpence per gallon on whiskey, is a tax of four shillings a barrel on corn, and that on the corn grown by the poor. The little jobber Rice has written a port letter accusing the Pilot of having misrepresented him. We have too much on hands to-day to say more than that we shall repeat and substantiate all our allegations the earliest opportunity.—Pilot.

Politicians must be the most forgiving of the whole human race, or the world could never have witnessed the alternate broils and makings up, the severances and the coalitions, with which the history of parties is mainly made up. There are persons, for instance, who, applying to public men the usual tests of private life, could never have brought themselves to imagine that the Duke of Wellington would become the chosen servant of William the Fourth; and there are those who, judging by the same vulgar criterion, would think that a cordial re-union between the Duke and Mr. Huskisson was equally improbable. Wonders, however, of this, as of other kinds, will never cease; and our readers will perceive that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Huskisson are reported as likely to displace Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Herries in the Administration, and Lord Palmerston to resume his place at the War-office, in the room of Sir Henry Hardinge, who, it was long since said, was to go to Ireland. That the present Administration cannot stand as now constituted seems quite certain; and, moreover, will, if we mistake not, require a wider re-organising than this report implies, unless the foreign affairs of the country, and the interests of its Eastern dependencies, pass for nothing.—M. Herald.

It is confidently said by the Ministerial papers that Government will be strengthened by the result of the ensuing elections. Why it should be so we cannot tell, seeing the Government was daily losing ground in the Session now expiring, and, at last, had nearly come to a standstill. It would, perhaps, be difficult to point out any preceding Session, since England first had a Parliament, in which both Houses sat so many hours, and in which so little public business was done. In fact, the historian will have nothing more to record than a series of abortive measures as the result of the sitting of the great Council of the Nation from the beginning of February to the middle of July.—Morning Herald.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have again in request that our correspondents will pay the postage of their letters.

All M.S.s. intended for the Waterford Chronicle, must be sent to the office at or before eight o'clock in the morning of the day previous to the day of publication; otherwise they must remain unpublished until the ensuing number.

Our correspondent's letter from Cappoquin, shall appear on Tuesday next.

The publication of our Clonmel correspondent's letter could be productive of no good, and might lead to a lamentable war of words and abuse.

A FERRISSA FROM DUBLIN is received, and also the letter of "PATRICK," which shall appear on Tuesday.

The communication signed "James Downes," came too late for our publication of this day.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1830.

The London Mail of Wednesday had not arrived when we went to press.

MR. O'CONNELL—REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

The Evening Post says, that "Waterford continues to prefer most anxious solicitations to Mr O'Connell, &c. The Evening Post knows nothing at all about the matter, but it is so addicted to its habitual propensities of wishing to appear "first in the market," with its "priority of intelligence," that, bit or miss, it must be guessing and prophesying.

It has been mentioned to us, that perhaps the Roman Catholic Clergy would not again interfere, and that this unwillingness will arise, not from a want of inclination, but that they have received advice which they are bound to follow with implicit deference.

THE ENGLISH ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Go search for a thorough-bred varlet, And travel the world all around, So finished a rascal as Scarlett In a corner scarce to be found.—Old Song.

We have the following names of new Candidates to add to the list which already appeared in the Chronicle:

- COUNTY OF WATERFORD. H. Lambert, Esq. COUNTY OF KILKENNY. William Francis Finn, Esq. CITY OF AILKENNY. P. S. Butler, William Morris Heade, and William M. Bayley, Esqs. COUNTY OF KERRY. William Browne, Esq. MALLOE. Lord Glenworth.

Even the Mail, the mortal foe of O'Connell, is crying shame at the injuries done to that gentleman, relative to the silk gowns. It observes, "it is unnecessary for us to say we are no admirers of Mr O'Connell; but we really think that in this instance he has been unfairly dealt with."

THE LAWLESS TRIBUTE.

Mr O'Connell has transmitted £50 to the Law-Tribute, and James Sugrue, Esq. £10 to the same fund.

In Waterford the freeholders in 1829 were 6180, in 1830 they are 1063.

The Bishop of Chichester has been appointed Clerk of the Closet, and Sir Matthew Tierney, Physician to His Majesty.

THE ORANGE FACTION.

The accounts which appear in this day's CHRONICLE, from different parts of the North, prove that the lawless violence of that atrocious faction is not to be repressed by the arms of gentleness or mild expostulation; but they really are not half so culpable as those men who have ministered to their passions, by charges and other publications, which were sent forth with the ostensible pretext of containing salutary remonstrances.

A large and ragged assemblage of Orangemen entered the town of Castleblaney early on the 12th inst., with drums, fife, &c. playing party tunes, and continued to parade until five o'clock in the evening. The Assistant-Barrister and four Magistrates, who were in the Sessions House at the time, did not interfere, and it was owing to the activity of the Parish Priest, Mr Doherty, and two other gentlemen, that the peace of the town was preserved.

SEVERAL DEATHS.—A poor man of the name of Thomas Cavanagh, who lived in Sackville-street, fell down dead on Monday afternoon, in the shop of Mr. Turner, the apothecary, No. 31, Upper Sackville-street, where he was waiting for medicine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Sir—I have read the observations which you have thought proper to make in last Thursday's Chronicle, on my letter to Messrs W. Heame and J. E. Feehan, &c.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DUBLIN PAPERS.

Mr Locke Foster was, on Tuesday last, sworn in the Chancery Chamber, as a Baron of the Exchequer, in place of Baron McCulland, who is deceased.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the same day, in the Court of Chancery, as King's Counsel:—Messrs. O'Leighan, Sheehy, Murray, Litten, Green, Bull, Bilew, Richards, Smith, West and Bestman. Six of these gentlemen are Catholics.

A large and ragged assemblage of Orangemen entered the town of Castleblaney early on the 12th inst., with drums, fife, &c. playing party tunes, and continued to parade until five o'clock in the evening.

INQUEST.—On Monday last, an inquest was held before Sir George Whiteford, at Steven's Hospital, on the body of George Clancy, who met his death by a fall from a jaunting car, while in a state of intoxication.

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DISTRESS.

MAN-IN-HOTR, LONDON. A young man attended at the Mansion House on Monday morning, with Misses Connelly, a very handsome and interesting Spanish lady, with a child in her arms two months old.

O' Monday James Water, a mistress's being subject, about 21 years of age, was brought before Attorney-General, in consequence of having been found in the streets in a state of distress.

The Attorney asked White if he had been brought up to any business?—White said that about nine years ago he was bound apprentice to a tailor, at Ramsey, Hampshire, but after he had served two years of his time he was master died.

ALDERMAN CORNELL asked him if he received any wages while in service at Southampton? and being answered in the affirmative, he inquired what he last slept in bed?—White said that fifteen nights ago he slept in bed at a lodging house in George-street, St. Giles's.

THE ALDERMAN desired Mr Payne to write a letter to the parish officers of St. Giles's informing them of the circumstances of the case, and requesting that White might be passed to Southampton.

FUNERAL OF THE KING.

Official Ceremony of the Lying in State at Windsor Castle, on Monday and Tuesday.

The remains of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, will lie in State in the Great Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, attended by one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber, two Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber, two Officers of Arms, four of His Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, six of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard, from Wednesday the 13th inst., at ten o'clock in the morning, to the time of interment.

The State Apartment will be hung with black cloth, the King's Great Chamber, and the Presence Chamber leading to the State Apartment, and the Great Staircase will also be hung with black cloth, and the Yeomen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard.

The Royal Body, covered with a purple velvet pall, by the order of the Lord of His Majesty's Bedchamber, will be placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having Escutcheons and the Royal Arms supported by the Gentlemen Pensioners, viz.:—The Royal Standard, the Union Banner, the Banner of St. George, the Banner of St. Andrew, the Banner of St. Patrick, the Banner of St. James, and the Banner of St. John.

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DREADFUL DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

On the 14th of May a poor labouring man, 50 years of age, of the name of Cornelius Norton, was asleep in a barn belonging to Captain Norton, of Gulliver's Green, Hendon, about 10 miles from London, when he was awoken by the weight of a dog of the bull and mastiff breed, belonging to Mr. High, of Hendon, that had slipped its collar during the night, where it had been for three months previously in the yard chained up pressing upon him.

On his throwing off the rug that covered him, and raising his head, the dog seized him over the eye, and bit him severely. A desperate struggle then took place, which lasted about half an hour, the dog jumping round the poor man to get at his throat, which the man protected with the rug, at the same time endeavouring to get at his piteous cry, but the dog preventing him, the poor man became so fatigued with the exertion and fright, and finding he must kill the dog or be killed, made a dash at him, and succeeded in grasping his throat with one hand till he was enabled to reach his pitchfork, and with the other hand drove the one through his jaw and the other through his brain, and pinned him to the ground, but not until he had received ten severe bites. A cart was procured, and he was conveyed to Middlesex Hospital.

On view of the body, it presented a man of considerable muscular power, about five feet eight inches in height. Mr. Barnes, surgeon, of Hendon, pushing down, stated that he attended the deceased, and finding that several hours had elapsed since the wounds were inflicted, he directed he should be immediately conveyed to the hospital in a cart, together with the dead dog to be examined; and he had since learned that the dog was sent from the hospital to be examined by Mr. Youatt, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, who pronounced the dog to have been in a rabid state at the time it was killed. He had seen the deceased, and he had no doubt but it was the same man whom he attended at Hendon.

The nurse of the workhouse was sworn. She stated that the deceased was brought into the house between one and two o'clock on Monday evening; she put him to bed, he seemed to be quiet, after a short time he made a terrible noise like the howling of a bull, not a bark, and then died. Witness took him some water, thinking he might be dry. The sight of a lighted candle, and he begged it to be removed out of the room. He jumped out of his bed, and ran about the room. He got into his bed again, and after a time he again jumped out of his bed, and tore about the room in a most frightful manner; he appeared sensible, but could not hold himself quiet; he jumped up and down the floor, and struck his head against the ceiling of the room, but did not attempt to hurt her. He became so violent, that she got assistance, and with difficulty pulled the straw westward, and vent for the rabid doctor a little before three o'clock in the morning.

The jury immediately returned.—Died of hydrophobia, having been bit by a rabid dog. Morbid appearances found on examination of the body, twenty-six hours after death were oedema of the glottis, and inflammation of the lower portion of the windpipe and bronchial tubes, which were loaded with viscid frothy mucus. The lungs were enlarged, and their investing membranes, appeared to be perfectly free from disease.

The lining membrane of the lower portion of the esophagus was swollen to the extent of four inches, was found inflamed, and indurated by previous inflammation.—In the stomach was also observed a considerable patch of abdominal viscera were perfectly healthy. The liver, with its investing membranes, was also carefully examined, and exhibited no trace of disease.

We believe it to be the determination of the friends of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald to start him from the post, for Clare. In our opinion he is the fittest candidate for the election to return. He is an able and eminent man; and no human being could have a more judicious himself better than he did in the singular circumstances in which he was placed during the 1st struggle.—Morning Register.

Mr O'Connell arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday by one of the government steam packets, about half-past eleven o'clock. In consequence of an accident to the machinery, the arrival of the packet was delayed to that hour. As soon as Mr. O'Connell was recognized by a considerable crowd collected on the beach, he was greeted by enthusiastic acclamations, and there were frequent cheers for the "Liberator, who put down Dog-birdy." It was rather curious that Mr. Dog-birdy was one of the passengers in the packet, and on landing, the first sound that met his ear, was the other's unassuming mention of his name. Mr. O'Connell with several friends, breakfasted at the Royal Hotel, and then set off for his residence in Merrion-square, where he arrived shortly after twelve o'clock.—Morning Register.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Table with columns for Butter, Flour, and other market goods, listing prices per unit.

We have had a good supply of Butter for the last two days, and prices seem inclined to advance. On Thursday 10s to 12s per cwt. appeared to be the general price, but one lot from the County Tipperary obtained 12s from the preceding day. Weighed on Thursday 450 firms.

The receipts of Corn continue very limited; and what appeared at market obtained the prices above mentioned. Oatmeal remains stationary at from 12s to 20s per ditto. Flour 40s to 44s per bag; Thresh 32s to 36s per ditto; Indian Meal 35s to 36s per ditto. Indian Corn 30s to 32s; Potatoes 24s to 26s per ditto. Peas 24s to 26s per ditto. Beans 24s to 26s per ditto. Pork 24s to 26s per ditto. Lamb 18s to 20s per ditto. Newpot Coat 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Cardiff 2s 6d to 2s 8d per barrel. Whiskey 5s to 5s 1d per gallon. In other articles there is no alteration.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay, Waterford.

Yearly.....£3 5 0 Half-yearly.....12 0 To be paid in advance. Quarterly.....0 6 3

On the morning of Thursday, Thursday, and Saturday Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office on the Quay, Waterford.



Mr. O'Connell's speech in the House of Commons... The meeting was the first of the kind since the late...

Mr. O'Connell ascended a temporary platform, and thus addressed the meeting... I am exceedingly proud to see the anxiety exhibited...

There is something in the half-possessed ministerial conduct of Mr. Huskisson... I do not like the Doctor Fell... I do not like the Doctor Fell...

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BANK NOTES PREFERABLE TO GOLD... To the Editor of the Waterford & Weekly Wexford... Sir—As you have been so good as to offer a place in your...

ELECTION MEETING IN KILKENNY

Meeting, presided to a unanimous and most cordially signed requisition which appeared in the City Court-House...

A MODERATE FAIRER

P.S. If it is not mistaken, Mr. O'Connell himself was engaged in the Hibernian Bank, and the notes issued from that bank did not appear satisfactory...