



THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

ALGIERS—FRANCE. We have received the Moniteur of Monday, with the Journal des Debats of the same date, by express, from Paris. The King has addressed a letter to the Bishops on the occasion of the capture of Algiers, in which he says, "Our first hope in the Divine protection has not been disappointed—Heaven has blessed our army; justice, religion, humanity, triumph! Algiers has fallen. Immortal thanks be paid to God Almighty who has crowned by this brilliant victory our glorious and rapid expedition to Africa." He orders Te Deum to be sung in all the churches.

On Sunday evening, according to the Journal des Debats, the returns of 320 Deputies were known at Paris; of these 186 were of the opposition, 123 ministerial. Seven have been re-elected who voted for the amendment of Lorgeil, and four whose principles are unknown. There remained 108 Deputies to be elected in the Colleges, which assemble on the 12th and 19th July, and two in Corsica, which is convoked for the 29th.—Globe.

CAPITULATION OF ALGIERS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINE. (From the French Papers.) "Sir—On the 4th inst, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannon and troops, whom I had been going in great numbers to the Fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles, we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops took possession of it. Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavourable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan by the arrival of a boat with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to entreat me in the name of the Dey to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace. At the same moment, we perceived another flag of truce towards the Fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing; I desired the envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which I referred him to the General in Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning at five o'clock, the envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver to the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander in Chief of the land forces.

"At noon the Algerine colours were no longer displayed on the Cassaba and some neighbouring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city. At a forty minutes past two his Majesty's flag was flying on the palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries.—The squadron immediately saluted it with 20 guns, amidst reiterated cries of Vive le Roi. To-day I have just caused the Provençe to anchor under the walls of Algiers. The other vessels, in two divisions, under Admiral Rosamel and Captain Ponce, are cruising before the bays of Algiers and Sidi-Feruch.

"I dispatch without loss of time the Sybira steam-boat with Count Bourmont's dispatches and my own.

"My first care has been to claim our unfortunate prisoners belonging to the Sybira and Aretina. They have just been delivered up to me, and I send them to France. They have suffered much since the time of our landing, but much more from the exasperation of the populace than that of the Dey. Nevertheless, none of those who escaped being massacred by the Arabs, and a list of whom has been sent to you, has sunk under his sufferings. Accept, &c. (Signed) "DEPERRE."

NOTE TO THE DEY OF ALGIERS FROM THE ADMIRAL ON BOARD THE PROVENÇE, JULY.

"The undersigned Admiral, commander-in-chief of the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty, in answer to the communications which have been made to him in the name of the Dey of Algiers, and which have too long suspended the progress of hostilities, declares, that so long as the Regency is flying on the forts and city of Algiers, he can receive no further communications, and considers it as in a state of war. (Signed) "DEPERRE."

FROM THE MONITEUR OF THE 13th.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

"Prinçe—The opening of the fire before the Fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that by striking a blow into the enemy on the very first day by a great superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Fougere, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them there in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain, that at nine o'clock, the troops who defended it being discouraged, returned into the city, saying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that then the Dey ordered the powder-magazine in the fort to be blown up. At two o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the Fort of the Emperor. It was the Secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war. I replied that, first of all the Cassaba, the forts, and the port, must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards, ten of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey; they did not dispute that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately. They desired that I would cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should then be likewise suspended. This suspension of hostilities, in fact, took place. General Valaze took advantage of it to open communications in advance of the Fort of the Emperor.

"At 3 o'clock the Dey's Secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice-Consul of England; he requested that the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your Excellency will find below. At 4 o'clock the Secretary came for the third time.—The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might by his assistance understand what was required of him. M. Braunschvitz, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, went to the Cassaba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honour.—I had signed the convention. He put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged till the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his Council, and induce it to subscribe to the conditions imposed.—The firing was suspended till further orders; however, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at daybreak, a communication of eight hundred metres connected the Fort of the Emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Cassaba was to be erected. To-day the two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention, but they desired that the occupation should be deferred for 24 hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city should be delivered up to the French troops at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subject of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has retired to a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Cassaba. The promise which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

"The order and irregularity which the troops of all arms have displayed since the commencement of the siege are above all praise. The officers and soldiers of the artillery and engineers have maintained the old renown of their corps; the vigour and talents of the generals who commanded them contributed powerfully to the rapidity of our success. The actions which the enemy had fought in the open field had put beyond doubt the superiority of our field artillery over that of Gribouval. The superiority of the new besieging artillery was not less remarkable. Twenty-four pounders were conveyed from Sidi Ferruch to the camp before Algiers with almost as much rapidity as the field artillery had been.

"The public property has been put under seal. An inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your Excellency. "I have the honour, &c. "Comte de BOURMONT."

CONVENTION.

"The fort of the Cassaba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that City, shall be delivered to the French troops this morning at 10 o'clock, French time. "The General-in-Chief of the French army promises his Highness the Dey of Algiers to leave him his liberty and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally. "The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place which he shall fix upon, and so long as he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family. The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

"The exercise of the Mohammedan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolable. Their women shall be respected; the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honour. "The exchange of this convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Cassaba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port. "Comte de Meiers, July 5, 1830. (Signed) "Comte de BOURMONT."

"Lieutenant-General Chief of the Staff. (Signed) "DEPERRE."

A few days since, a gun having been accidentally handled in the house of a respectable farmer named Hickey, at Kilsash, it unfortunately went off, and the contents having entered the arms of a female servant, amputation of the member became necessary, which was performed in a very skillful manner by Surgeon Phelan, assisted by several other medical men. The poor woman is doing well.—Chronicle Advertiser.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.

On Tuesday, about the hour of ten o'clock, the Court-house in Hill-street, Newry, appeared crowded to excess, owing to the number of persons, of every rank, who seemed anxious to hear the result of the various complaints intended to be brought before the Bench, arising from the riots which took place in Market-street and Sizergh Island on the previous day. Shortly afterwards, Thos. G. Henry, and Isaac Ghemmy, Esqrs. took their seats on the Bench.

Patrick O'Neill, of Newry, a Roman Catholic, (whose face exhibited sufficient marks and tokens of the treatment he received,) was then sworn, and stated that he was on his way through Market-street, on the previous day, when the Orange processions were passing through that street; he was, without having given the slightest provocation, struck and knocked down by George Thompson, of Ballyboy, who when down, kicked him most unmercifully, that Joseph Edger, of Newry, when he was down, struck him several times with a sword, and also kicked him; saw stars fired, but could not identify the persons that fired them.—Witness positively swore that he did not say or do any thing when knocked down.

Their Worshipships expressed their readiness to take complainants' informations, and return them to Down Assizes.

Several other persons, took an active part in the riot in Market-street, were also ordered to find bail to appear and abide their trial at the next Down Assizes.

It would have been much better had the riots of Monday been prevented than quelled. Had the precautions used in the afternoon been adopted in the morning, Newry would not have witnessed the disgraceful scene of party outrage so disorderly and injurious to a mercantile town. It was wrong to allow a band of idle vagabonds, from a distance to come into Newry, and to get into collision with the militia and blackguards of the opposite party equally regardless as the former, of the laws of either God or man. The same authority that called out a military force and obliged the Orange men, that came from a distance, to leave the town could by establishing a few pickets, at the different outlets, have effectually prevented their entrance. The magistrates, however, are not so much to blame as many are disposed to imagine. It is not to be expected, they should act with extraordinary energy, when in case of any want of formality in the performance of their duty, they could expect but little protection from a government that could resort to such pusillanimous and despotic measures as that which the Irish Government practised in sending—almost smothering down, the night before the 12th of July—a Proclamation, which, to produce a good effect, should have been issued a month before.—Newry Standard.

DOWNPATRIK.—The presence of Mr. Rothery, Mr. Wolstenholme, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, together with a strong party of military, prevented the occurrence of any riot at Crossgar, though such an occurrence was very much dreaded. In Down, the police not only prevented the Orangemen from parading, but also actually obliged several individuals who had decorated themselves with Orange insignia to lay them aside.—Ibid.

BALLYMENA, JULY 12.—We have had a very bustling town to-day, between the candidates canvassing—the Quarter Sessions—and the Orange processions. The noise and confusion occasioned by the Orangemen's drums and fifes, not only disturbed the Barrister, but actually interrupted the business of the Court. Mr. Corry, the Barrister, ordered the Sheriff to go down and apprehend the drummer. The Sheriff, with the assistance of the constabulary, succeeded in capturing a drum and drummer, and took hardly fellow who attempted to rescue the drum. They were admitted to bail, after being bound over to stand their trial at the Assizes. General O'Neill and Lord Belfast seem to be the favourites with the public in this quarter.

ANECDOTE OF SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.—The father of this great artist kept the Bear Inn, at Devizes. His ruling passion was polite literature.—When any guests arrived at the Black Bear, instead of finding a bill of fare which might tempt the satiated, or gratify the fastidious traveller, they were surprised by the figure of Mr. Lawrence, who, entering the room with a folio Shakespeare or Milton under his arm, would expatiate with energy upon the talents of his son Tommy, and request the guests to let the child recite to them a passage of poetry. Lord and Lady Kenyon (about fifteen years before the former attained the peerage) arrived one evening at Devizes, where they were resolved to stay for the night. The severe barrister's nature required from the innkeeper the homage due to a stranger, and he waited a good supper, a good bed, and a bill either so small to gratify his penurious habits, or so large to enable him to dispute the amount. The lady was in an angry mood at being stopped at Devizes on her short career of fashion to Bath. At an unfortunate juncture of altercation, in which the barrister most probably was out-argued and out-talked by the lady, Mr. Lawrence entered, his eye in a "fine frenzy glowing," and his arms extended, the one a folio Shakespeare, and the other Milton. He began to expatiate upon the merits of his beautiful boy, who, although only in his fifth year, could recollect some poetry or speeches, or take their likeness.—Lady Kenyon's vexation and anger at so untimely an interruption, and at the pertinacity of the father, were at their height, when the door opened, and there entered into the room, straggling upon a stick, the most lovely and spirited child that they had ever beheld. His beautiful face was flushed with exercise, and neither she nor her husband felt inclined to stop his gambols. As soon as the boy could be got to stand still, Mrs. Kenyon took him in her arms, and asked him if he could take the likeness of that gentleman, pointing to the future Lord Chief Justice. The child, looking with an impatient earnestness at Mr. Kenyon, exclaimed, "Yes, that I can, and very like too." Whilst materials were sent for, the child had resumed his play; but when all was prepared, throwing his little legs from over his stick, he was lifted on the table, and seated in an arm chair, from which height he took Mr. Kenyon's likeness, with rapidity, a spirit, and a correctness truly astonishing. The child was impatient to be gone; but Mr. Kenyon, coaxing him, asked if he could take the likeness of the lady. The boy exclaimed, "Yes, that I can, if she will only turn her side to me, for her face is not straight." This produced a burst of laughter, for Lady Kenyon, by an accident, had a slight curvature of the nose. The child took the profile.—Twenty-five years after, an old friend of Lady Kenyon saw this portrait, and could distinctly trace a likeness to what her ladyship had been at the period when it was taken. The drawing was about five inches broad, & thirteen shaded, but with the feebleness and indelicacy of a child, except in the lines forming the contour of the countenance.—Jurisprudence Library.—(Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence.)

His present Majesty was the other day called on at Bushy Park by the Duke of Norfolk, who was the first visitor to the Monarch after the late lamented demise. When rising to take his departure, our new Sovereign is stated to have said to the Duke, "You must not go till you have seen the Queen." The King accordingly rang the bell, and a servant appearing, his Majesty said, "John, tell the Queen I want to see her." The Queen speedily entered *ant facon*, and was thus good humouredly introduced by our sensible new King to his Grace of Norfolk.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—There was rather an odd coincidence arising out of the visits to Fairlop fair this year, and this time twelvemonth. One of the servants to an extensive curcase butcher in Whitechapel-market, requested permission of his master to go to the fair last year, and borrowed a horse from him. Upon leaving town, his master said to him, "Now, Butler, don't get drunk, for so sure as you do, you'll be stretched in the ditch." Butler did not return home that night, and next day his master received information that he was lying dead at Mill-end, watching a horse.

That the unfortunate man had not been stretched, and that he had not been watching a horse, was a matter of course, and when he approached the turnpike on his return, the horse took fright, and threw him into a ditch. Upon being taken up, he exhibited no symptoms of life, and a coroner's inquest was summoned to sit upon the body. It happened that the body of a dead pauper was lying in the room in which poor Butler was deposited in a shell. At about three or four o'clock in the morning, Butler's body began to be animated, and suddenly turning round, he and his shell tumbled to the ground. He could not at all guess where he was, or what had happened to him, and he groped about for some time in the dark. At last he laid his hand upon the body of the dead pauper, and thinking that it was the carcass of a sheep or a hog he was quite satisfied. "Oh, I'm all right," said he, "I'm at home in my master's slaughter-house." He, however, couldn't conceive why he should be quite naked, and why, although there had been a sheet over him, there wasn't a bit of blanket near him. His fancy began to work, and his embarrassment was not at all relieved when he found that there was, alas! a sheet over what he considered to be the cold inert, the meaning of which phenomenon he could by no means comprehend. The watchmen, who were rousing in the outer room, were suddenly awakened by the cry from the dead man, "I say, Master William, let me out. The best if this isn't a lark of yours." "Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!" cried the watchmen, "the two corpses is talking together!" and out they ran and alarmed the neighbourhood. As soon as a person resolute enough to face the dead bodies made his appearance, the exact state of the case was made manifest; but Butler had in the meantime more come in contact with the remains of the pauper, and lying his hand upon one of the stiff feet, was surprised at finding that it did not resemble the foot of any animal he had been in the habit of dispatching. He raised his hands higher, and was still more surprised at finding that what he considered to be the fore feet differed very much from the hind ones. At length he put his hand upon the face, and then, for the first time, he began to suspect that he was in the room with a deceased fellow creature. The admission of light to the apartment, and the appearance of a crowd, who were anxious to look at the speaking corpse, threw Butler into the utmost consternation, and he was some time before he perfectly recovered from the shock. Another servant of the same master obtained permission to go to Fairlop Fair, this year, and received a similar caution. This man, however, was as little able to withstand temptation as the former. He got drunk, and was actually tumbled into the ditch near the turnpike, and close to the spot where his fellow-servant had fallen a year before. The state of the weather was, however, more favourable to the late than to the previous tumble. The ditch happened to be full of mud, so that the butcher had a very soft fall, although it proved to be a very dirty one.—Globe.

A gentleman, while in pursuit of wild turkeys in Hart County, Kentucky, in company with a friend, discovered, on the summit of an elevated, hole that would admit a man without much difficulty. Curiosity led them to descend, and at the depth of about sixty feet they entered a cavity apparently cut out of solid rock (through which they passed for many feet), which appeared to be sixteen or eighteen feet square. Our informant was the first person who entered, and the first object which met his eyes was a human skull, with the teeth all in it. It was found that the whole place was filled with human skeletons of men, women, and children. Except immediately under the small aperture through which they descended, the place was perfectly dry, and the bones in a state of great preservation. They examined how deep the bones lay, and penetrated through them between four and seven feet, but found them just as plentiful as on the top; but there seemed to rise an offensive effluvia where it was a little damp. A large snake which they found in there, and which appeared entirely dead, had passed round the room several times while they were in it.—Huntsburg Watchman.

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TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CHRONICLE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHRONICLE, IN THE QUAY, WATERFORD.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

GENERAL ELECTION. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD! DO I presume too much when I solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election.

I do not come before you the rejected Candidate of any other County. A pledge, which I am as incapable of violating directly, as I am of permitting it to be indirectly infringed, severs me from the people of Clare, who merit my respect, gratitude and love.

Electors of Waterford, you know my principles and political views. I wish for the prosperity, freedom, and glory of England; but my heart's warmest emotions, my life's most earnest, constant, and energetic exertions, are devoted with the purest singleness of purpose, to liberate my long oppressed native land, from her present state of degradation, to that wealth, strength, dignity and happiness, which nature, and nature's God designed her for.

I am the advocate of Civil and Religious Liberty—Civil Liberty, which is nothing less than justice reduced into action, is the object of my political idolatry. My most anxious wish is to have Irishmen, of every creed and denomination, affectionately united, and cordially acting together for the good of their common country.

To infuse the active spirit of democratic liberty into our form of Government, to correct the evils of oligarchical domination, such are the leading objects of my public life. I am the friend of effectual and radical reform. Reform of the law, to bring justice, real justice, home to the door of every man—to make the law intelligible, cheap, and expeditious—to make the judges of the land the protectors of the poor—to give the poor gratuitous protection from every injury, and against every fraud—to secure the rich against the vexatious chicanery of a complicated, varying, and most expensive system of jurisprudence. Such are the purposes of the law reform which I desire and seek.

I am a friend to radical reform of the House of Commons. I am convinced that neither life, property, or personal freedom can be secure until the Members of that House are chosen by the free and unrestrained suffrages of the people.

In Waterford, was first kindled that sacred flame of liberty which afterwards spread so rapidly through Monaghan, Westmeath, and Louth, and which at last blazed forth so brightly in ever glorious Clare—Clare, which insured our success in the great battle for Emancipation. It is, therefore, a high and a proud honour for any man to be sent into Parliament as the Representative of the distinguished and far-famed County of Waterford.

Electors of Waterford, I shared in your first struggle for Ireland. Do you now deem me worthy of participating with you in another triumph? I intend immediately to ask you that question in person.

I am, and ever will be, Your devoted and faithful DANIEL O'CONNELL. Merion-Square, Dublin, July 18, 1830.

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE honourable trust which you have so long confided to my care must speedily be restored into your hands—its longer continuance will depend on your pleasure.

How I have discharged the sacred duties which it involved, you are fully competent to estimate. On the day of election, I shall present myself before you with the valuable credentials of your repeated approbation of my public conduct as your Representatives during more than twenty-six years, as the securest pledge of my unvaried and unalterable attachment to the interests of Ireland.

I am always your obliged and grateful servant, JOHN NEWPORT. New-park, July 1, 1830.

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 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 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—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 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 these purposes.

The highly important questions still under consideration in Parliament make it my duty to give my attendance there; but I soon 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. Waterford, 25th July, 1830.

Whisky is selling in Cork at 6s. 3d. per Irish gallon.

GENERAL ELECTION. 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 nearly 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, congratulates you, the country, and the Empire, on the establishment of religious liberty. I wish 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 Emancipated 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 hope by this economy he contemplates the abolition of extravagant salaries 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 with the Ministers of the day.

He promises to advocate "reform of extravagant and unjust assessments." It is difficult to suppose he means thereby Vestry Assessments, such supposition 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, whose rights, interests, and feelings, are 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 Electors to demand from those who seek to represent them an exposure of their political creed; and, therefore, to save them 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 principal of the Subletting Act, which ruthlessly expels from their homes and their country thousands of innocent 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 these to an enormous extent annually, while millions of the poor are devoted to perpetual poverty and perpetual 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.

Those 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 Countryman, DOMINICK RONAYNE. Ardaraigh, 16th July, 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 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 on 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, 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. CINCHESTER. Portman-Square, London, June 20, 1830.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

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, the 25th 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 to elect the Members of the CLUB.

W. B. RAYNES, Secy.

FINE OLD WINES.

DANIEL DUNFOON OFFERS for SALE the following WINES, now in Bond in the King's Store— 10 Pipes and 17 Hhds. OLD PORT of a very Superior Quality.

7 Butts, 3 Hhds, and 19 Quarter Cases OLD SHERRY, do. 15 Pipes and 6 Hhds. CAFE MADEIRA, and 1 Pipe and 1 Quarter Case of Very Fine T. S. SHIRAZ.

A great part of the above and two years imported. He expects by the first Vessel from Oporto, 10 Pipes and 12 Hhds. of PORT WINE.

In addition to the above, D. DUNFOON has for SALE at his Stores in George's Street, a large stock of duty paid WINES, consisting of Pipes, Butts, Hhds, or Cases, and several hundred dozens, some of which are long time in Bottle, of Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, E. I. Madeira, Tenerife, Lisbon, Cape Madeira, &c. &c. all of which having been selected with the greatest care, he can confidently recommend to his friends and the public.

Purchasers will find it their interest to deal at his establishment, as they will have their choice of the largest stock of Wines in this City, with all the advantages which an experience of more than twenty years in the trade can afford. Waterford, July 19, 1830.

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years, by Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Situate in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

Also, a CORN STORE, 129 feet long, with Four Lofts and a spacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and will worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries.—It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern.—The whole concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs FLETCHER and ROE, 5, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

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 Yearly Statement of the Income and expenditure, previously to the approaching Assizes.

17th July, 1830. To the Worshipful MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq., Mayor of Waterford.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, BENJAMIN GRAHAM, MICHAEL HANLY, NUGENT O'REILLY.

In compliance with the above, I request a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL, at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, at ONE o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. M. EVELYN, Mayor. Waterford, 16th July, 1830.

OPENING OF THE NEW CONVENT SCHOOL IN THE PARISH OF MONCOIN, COUNTY KILKENNY.

On Tuesday last, this school was opened for the reception of the female children inhabiting the surrounding district. The number requiring admittance was one hundred and eighty, but if the building were sufficiently spacious to contain four hundred, it would have been immediately filled, so great is the anxiety of the population in that neighbourhood to obtain a good education for their female children. Two ladies of the invaluable Presentation Order, Miss CORRIE and Miss GIBB, have been sent from Kilkenny by the Right Rev. Dr. KINSELLA, and others are to follow, to take charge of the children, and if the Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. CARROLL, shall be hereafter enabled to enlarge the Establishment, the number of voluntary instructors will be increased.

The Rev. Mr. CARROLL had a protracted and laborious task, in conjunction with his industrious parishioners, before he brought this establishment to its present state of forwardness, and it is much to be regretted that the burthen of completing it so far, has fallen upon himself and his hard-working parishioners, and that he has not received one guinea from the Lords of the soil, with the exception of the ever benevolent Lord DESCANON, who subscribed six pounds in money, and gave the Reverend Gentleman a quantity of timber of his estate, to assist in the completion of the building. When it is considered that the school now erected is not sufficiently capacious to hold one half the female children requiring education in the parish, we trust that a benevolent public will assist the Rev. Mr. CARROLL in his projected undertaking to build an addition to that which has been lately completed.

DISTILLERS.—Orders have been issued to the Officers of Excise in Ireland, to take an account of and ascertain the quantity of spirits in the stocks of distillers, and in warehouse under the King's locks, on the 14th of June.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last a number of persons in a fishing boat picked up, at a considerable distance from land, a cask of brandy, and conveyed it in their boat to a rock in the bay of Killada, which at low water is unmoored. Here they proceeded to divide the prize, when perceived by Chief Officer Gowland, of the Water-guards, who immediately put to sea, and seized what the poor peasantry thought to be their own lawful God-send; but no sooner did Mr Gowland put his boat on shore, than it was rescued from him; he again mustered all his force and succeeded in recapturing it—when a dreadful scuffle ensued, and we regret to state that one man named Anthony Bourke, while in the act of hiding another in attempting to subornate one of Mr Gowland's party by keeping him under water, received a bayonet wound of which he died next morning.—Ballinacorney.

WATERFORD GENERAL DISPENSARY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the WATERFORD GENERAL DISPENSARY, are desirous to hold a GENERAL MEETING of the Society, to be held on THURSDAY, the Twentieth day of July, inst. at TWELVE o'clock, in the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, in order to transact business preparatory to the ensuing Year.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE. LOMBARD STREET AND CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, AND 11, DAME STREET, DUBLIN, ESTABLISHED 1720.

PERSONS desirous of being insured are requested to give information of the same to the Office, where every facility and attention will be given in the selection of the best policy obtainable by the young and old alike.

Government duty paid last year, 1829, 10,000,000. This, in itself, is an evidence of the extent of the trade, as well as a decided proof of the extent of the business.

NEW FEATURES IN LIFE ASSURANCE. SYSTEM, FOREIGN, AND DOMESTIC LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

The Honorable WILLIAM FRASER, Chairman, GEORGE LUSHINGTON, P.B. M.P., Deputy Chairman, GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., JOHN W. HANLY, Esq., WILLIAM PRATT, Esq., SIR JAMES GAMBLE, Esq., JOHN KINNEAL, Esq., WILLIAM F. FERRIS, Esq., FRANCIS KEMBLE, Esq., THOMAS FENNS, Esq., CAVE G. HARRIS, R.N.C.B., GEORGE FARRER, Esq., Resident Director, SUGGESTIONS—R. CANNONHEAD and JAMES LYSONG, Esqrs. BANKERS—Messrs. J. D. LANE and Co. Lowest Rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole of Life.

The following are selected from the seven rates.

Table with 4 columns: AGE, WH. LIFE, 7 YEARS, AGO, WH. LIFE, 7 YEARS, AGO. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50.

ALTERNATIVE. One-third of the Premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent.

This at the age of 30, 25 annuity a year will insure £15,000 in the full amount, to be paid by £111 8s. 6d. if the Assured die within the first year, by £30 2s. 11d. if he die within the fifth year; and so on, according to the Scale indicated on the Policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUMS. AGE, FIRST 7 YRS., NEXT 7 YRS., EVERY YEAR AFTER.

Table with 4 columns: AGE, FIRST 7 YRS., NEXT 7 YRS., EVERY YEAR AFTER. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50.

A sum of 30, instead of £2 2s. for every year of life, may pay £1 8s. 7d. per annum for the first seven years, £1 15s. 1d. per annum for a further seven years, and £3 0s. 11d. for every year of life after.

This Scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, or Lives for Lives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years, will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS. Parties having a vested or variable interest in the lives of others, may have a general admission of interest on the Policy.

Contingent Interests—as a Father insuring a Child during minority—or a Husband and Wife—will be admitted—the insurance being confined to the particular interest detailed in the proposal.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES. Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Super-Cargoes, or Passengers, insured for the whole of their voyage, or a specific voyage.

ANNUAL AND MILITARY SERVICE. Insurances are granted against all risks, for an even Premium, or enrolled for a future period, of payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY DELICATE HEALTH AND OLD AGE. Females are admitted to insure, and the advantages are extended to Policies for granted to persons of advanced age, to Debtors in prison.

Insurances may be effected without delay, and full particulars obtained from the Company's Agents, CHRISTOPHER EMMETT, 11, DUNDEE STREET, DUBLIN, or J. FANNING, Solicitor, George's Street, Waterford.

BIRTHS. On Wednesday last, in Dublin Street, County, the Lady of Francis W. O'Connell, Esq. M.P. bore a male child.

MARRIAGES. Wm. Harlow, Esq. of Muzard, only daughter of the late Robert Harlow, Esq. of Banbury, Eng. At Waterford, County Cork, Belle O'Keefe, Esq. to Miss Harlow, of Kilmalee.

DEATHS. In Kippell Street, London, at an advanced age, the Lady M. P. Palmer, Esq. At Shanahilly, County Tipperary, on the 22d inst. Mrs. Hanbury, widow of the late Matthew Hanbury, Esq. and sister to the Right Honourable Lord Danvers and the Honourable F. A. Palmer, M.P. Mr Henry Trevellick, late Lieutenant Officer at the Custom House, Cork.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE.—His Majesty, in a private interview with his son, Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence, of the Royal Navy, stated his intention of lining on board his ship, the Pallar, in company with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; "and here my boy," added the King "is something to de-fray your expenses." Captain Fitzclarence acknowledged the honour, and promised due preparation for his illustrious guests, but respectfully declined the pecuniary gift, observing, that, thanks to His Majesty's kindness, he was well able to pay the cost of so gratifying a distinction; and that on the present occasion he was only anxious to trespass upon his Majesty's favour, by recommending his first lieutenant for promotion. This is a trait worthy of a British officer, and must have confirmed the satisfaction of the King in the career he has chosen for his son.

HAT WAREHOUSE. MICHAEL HANLY.

MICHAEL HANLY begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has lately received an extensive Assortment of London and Dublin HATS, from some of the best Manufacturers there, which, together with a large quantity of French and Italian HATS, are now on hand, and for sale at the Hat Warehouse, No. 10, Dame Street, Waterford, 14th July, 1830.

TO THE MAYOR, SHERIFFS, & MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION. GENTLEMEN, UNDERSTANDING that it is your intention to fill up the vacancy in your Body on the 27th inst. I beg to offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for Common Councilman, and should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties faithfully and independently.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obliged and faithful servant, RICHARD HISSARD. Waterford, 14th July, 1830.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Table with 4 columns: Butter, per cwt., Wheat, per bushel, Oats, per bushel, Barley, per bushel.

The Butter market on Saturday presented an animated appearance, and Buyers purchased freely at the prices above quoted, and in one instance 7 1/2, was obtained. Yesterday the supply was not so large, but what appeared was bought at 10s. 10d. to 11s. 0d. per cwt. Weighed on Saturday 5 1/2 firkins—Wednesday, 4 1/2.

The supply to our Corn market is still languid, but the different articles meet ready sale at the prices above quoted.

WEXFORD MARKETS, July 16. We have no alteration to make in our quotations this day. The demand continues steady. Wheat, 31s. 0d. to 32s.; Beans 22s. Barley, 16s. to 18s.; Oats, 15s. to 16s. Oatmeal, 22s. per cwt. Potatoes—new, 10d.; old, 5d. per stone. Butter, 70s. per cwt.

COUNSEL MARKETS, July 17. Butter, 70s. 6d. to 90s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.; Second Flour, 11s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; Household Flour, 12s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; Thirds, 10s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.; Flour, 30s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.; Barley, 14s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.; per cwt.; Wheat, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10s. 0d. per stone; Oats, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per stone; Potatoes, 10s. to 12s. 0d. per bushel; Meal, 5d. to 6d. per bushel; Pork, 24s. to 25s. per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKETS, July 16. Butter, 72s. 0d. to 100s. per cwt.; Wheat, 37s. 0d. to 38s. 0d. per bushel; Barley, 16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. per bushel; Oats, 15s. 0d. to 16s. 0d. per bushel; Flour, per bushel—1st, 12s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; 2d, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d.; 3d, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; 4th, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.; 5th, 7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.; 6th, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; 7th, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; 8th, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; 9th, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; 10th, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; 11th, 1s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.; 12th, 0s. 0d. to 1s. 0d. per cwt.

LIMERICK MARKETS, July 17. The present fair, with alternate hot, have considerably forwarded the new potatoes, which are now abundant in our market, and selling at 10d. per bushel, and 2d. per lb.; old, 5d. to 6d. per bushel; Flour, per bushel—1st, 12s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; 2d, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d.; 3d, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; 4th, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.; 5th, 7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.; 6th, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; 7th, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; 8th, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; 9th, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; 10th, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; 11th, 1s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.; 12th, 0s. 0d. to 1s. 0d. per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, July 16. There was very little Wheat at market today, with great competition for the few supplies offering of an average of 6d. 3/4 per bushel, being an improvement of 1/2 per bushel during the week—some very prime Round headed Flour, to 15s. 0d. 1/2, some also about 15s. per bushel. Flour has advanced 2s. per cwt. in the week. In Oatmeal no change in price but a better demand. Wheat, Red, 32s. to 35s. 0d. White, 31s. to 32s. 0d. Oats, 15s. to 16s. 0d.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, July 19. ARRIVALS. 16th—Cordelia, Sweden, Newport, coals, a market; Hyack, Evans, Cardiff, coals, for Kinsale. 17th—None. 18th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailly, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

SALES. 16th—Flora, Parle, Dublin, four; Brothers, Lud, ditto, four; and Messrs Mary Ann, Quinn, Wexford, coals and iron. 17th—Nora Ceina steamer, Stacy, Bristol, m. goods and passengers. 18th—Hera, Elidon, Millard, four; Mary, Stafford, and Favorite Hayes, Swansea, culm, for the Bar of Loch. 19th—Hope, Venzon, Newport, cattle; Charles, Jeffery, do. do. and four; Towler, Lowther, Swansea, four; Wm. Jones, William and Sally, Saunders, do. four; E. G. Llewellyn, Barry, do. do. four; Cork, coals, from Newport; Black, Hunter, trout, do.; Lecher, Traver, Allpass, Vonzhad, coals, from Lynsey; Foreland, Swallow, before mentioned; Union, Andrews, Youghal, culm, from Swansea.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL RIGHTS, AND BETWEEN CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL OBEDIENCE.

We mean to publish, in the Chronicle, whenever it may become necessary to do so, a brief treatise upon these subjects, including the ordination vows of the Roman Catholic Priesthood.

TO ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to omit some advertisements and several communications and other articles, which we had prepared for this day's Chronicle.

On the 10th ult. the theatrical world of Moscow enjoyed a treat of an unusual kind. The Princess Dagubari, who previously to her marriage was, under the name of Semenovna, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Russian stage consented to appear at a charity benefit, in the principal part of Kotzebue's Stange (Menschensohn and Revue) General Von Makoschkin played the Stange, and the other parts were filled by individuals from the most distinguished families of the place. The receipts exceeded the expenses by 16,000 roubles.—Hamburg Reporter.

