The Waterford Chronicle.

'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR.—[illegible]

No. 510. THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1830. Price 6d.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I last had the honour of addressing you, it was my pleasing task to thank you for the highest distinction your independent County could confer. My claims to that distinction have been so recently honoured by your approbation, that it can scarcely be deemed necessary for me to recapitulate them now. I trust my conduct since has not tended to diminish the confidence of which you then gave me so flattering a proof.

Should I be once more the fortunate object of your choice, I will endeavour to prove my gratitude by my unremitting attention to the duties which that choice will impose upon me.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.

Curraghmore, 23d July, 1830.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

A DISSOLUTION of Parliament being daily expected, I again offer myself to your consideration for the high honour of being re-elected one of your Representatives.

I hope it is now unnecessary for me to make professions. My public conduct during four successive Parliaments is before you, and to that I appeal with a proud confidence that it will secure to me the continuance of that trust so long reposed in my family.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
RICHARD POWER.

July 21, 1830.

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. I cannot at present seek to represent them, but their rights and interests will be ever advocated by me with the most devoted and persevering assiduity.

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 elevate 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.

Merrion-Square, Dublin, July 18, 1830.

To the Editor of the Cork Southern Reporter.

SIR—Having seen in the last number of the *Reporter* an extract from a Morning Paper, giving an account of outrages having taken place in the neighbourhood of Tallow, and having, on my way from Youghal yesterday evening, been accosted by several persons, anxiously inquiring as to the amount of damage done by the insurgents in the town of Youghal, I beg leave to state that the entire transaction is a tissue of falsehood; and though the poor of Youghal and the surrounding neighbourhood are labouring under great privations, there are not in Ireland a more peaceable people. With the information transmitted to Cork I have nothing to do; but this I will say, that his Majesty's brave troops were most unnecessarily harrassed, and that a feeling of terror and dismay was caused through the country from this to Youghal by the appearance of those troops proceeding to that town, sword in hand. The Commanding Officer of the party will, I am sure, bear ample testimony to the peaceable demeanour of the people during his short stay in Youghal. I trust, Sir, you will have the kindness to give this contradiction a place in your columns; and believe me, with great respect,

DOMINICK P. RONAYNE.

Cork, July 22, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

I AGAIN respectfully solicit your suffrages. I now, with confidence of success, respectfully ask you for support at the approaching Election.

It is the common cant of electioneering politics to boast of a successful canvass, but the kindness I have experienced sets contradiction at defiance. I defy any man to deny that my canvass has been most successful—indeed, the extent of that success has astonished myself, even more than it has delighted me.

I may be asked, what are my claims to represent this great County? My answer is simply this—moderate ability, combined with active industry, and, I trust, the most pure intention to do the duty of a Representative with unimpeachable honesty and disinterestedness.

I should not have sought the representation of your County, if Mr. VILLIERS STUART or any other of the many resident gentry belonging to the Independent Interest had come forward before I put in my claim, highly qualified as he and they are to represent you—it was not until I learned that they all had declined, that I made my respectful but firm call on the friends of retrenchment, of justice, and of reform, for their suffrages.

I do not address any particular or individual class of Electors—I equally address the Protestant as the Catholic—the Quaker as the Protestant Dissenter. I anxiously desire to represent not some, but all, as I am firmly resolved, if elected, to do my duty faithfully and impartially for and towards all.

My public conduct is before you—my parliamentary career is known. I may have been thought by some mistaken in the votes I gave—I cannot be deemed by any to have voted dishonestly, or from any motive of self-interest.

The good of the Empire at large is the general purport of my conduct; but the good of Ireland, her internal tranquillity, the peace, prosperity, comfort, and liberty of all her people, such is the leading and paramount object of my most unremitting exertions.

I want nothing from the Government—I will accept of nothing from the Government, either for myself or for any of my friends. I cannot procure for any man any place, pension, office, or situation of honour or emolument. My exertions will be devoted to the public at large—to do good to Ireland, and never, never to traffic upon public rights or public property.

You all know, that I am a decided, a radical reformer of every abuse, legal, judicial, parliamentary, and political.

I promise the most unremitting attention to my parliamentary duties—I never will be absent from my post. Having undertaken public duty, I will sacrifice every other consideration to the honest, faithful, and punctual performance of that duty.

I call, therefore, respectfully, but firmly, on all classes of Electors to give me their support.

I call on the Protestant to give me his support. I am, and ever have been, the decided and unequivocal advocate of freedom of conscience. I have ever assailed the injustice and oppression of any human law interfering between man and the dictates of his conscience.

I ask, therefore, of the honest and conscientious Protestant to vote for me, unless he find some other person more able, and also more willing, to vote in Parliament for the general good, without any regard whatever to his individual or private interests.

Protestants of the County of Waterford, such shall be the motives and intentions to govern every vote of mine.

I call on the Protestant Dissenters to vote for me. I took an active, a zealous, and not an unsuccessful, nor do I think an useless part in procuring complete emancipation for the Protestant Dissenters in England.

I call on the Society of Friends, denominated Quakers, for their support.

Are they sincere, as I believe them to be, in their abhorrence of profane oaths, I pledge myself to struggle zealously and constantly to abolish totally all test, and all judicial oaths, and all profane taking of oaths whatsoever.

I pledge myself, in the House and out of the House, to continue my most strenuous exertions for the total abolition, in all Colonies and Countries, of Negro Slavery, until that crying sin, that abominable injustice of treating our fellow beings as property, shall be every where, and in every clime, annihilated. Let them believe me when I tell them, that if the friends of humanity will rally with me, the monstrous iniquity of human slavery will be sooner terminated than men of cold temperament can imagine. I see the symptoms of approaching justice in all the signs of the times.

I pledge myself, in the House and out of the House, to contend for the abolition of Tithes. As long as the law shall deem it right to have an Established Church so long is it the duty of the Government to pay the Clergy of that Church amply, but not as at present, most unequally. The public property, called Church property, should be appropriated by the State for public purposes, after giving a just support to the Clergy of the Religion Established by Law, and so long as the law makes a preference, individual conscience should not be violated in making that provision.

Lastly, I call on the Catholics for support. I may, perhaps, have done them some service. I certainly have devoted many years of my life to put down all political ascendancy, and to elevate the Catholics to political equality. If the Catholics agree with me in the sentiments of Civil and Religious Liberty, which have guided and governed my political life—if they respect that firm profession of our common creed, which, in itself, undoubting and most sincere, combines with perfect liberty of conscience to others—if they believe in the integrity and purity of my motives, why then I call on my fellow Catholics for their confiding suffrages.

I come to Waterford to sow peace and not the sword—to combine all the scattered or disjointed elements of independence—to overcome entirely by a total, shall I venture to call it on all sides, a generous oblivion of past feuds and dissensions—to invoke the spirit of Christian charity and benevolence—to pour on the troubled waters of election politics the meek oil of kindliness and good feeling—to instigate to a rivalry of moral, peaceable, and patriotic conduct—to combine Irishmen, of all classes, persuasions, and parties, into one unbroken phalanx of peaceable, but determined and energetic, assertors and promoters of all those salutary measures which will promote the agriculture, the trade, the manufactures, the foreign commerce, the domestic comforts, and prosperity, and above all, and as the only sure foundation of all those blessings, the Constitutional Independence of Ireland.

I am, and ever shall be,
Electors of the County of Waterford,
Your faithful and devoted Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Derrynane, July 25, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION.

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 mean time shall only assure you, that if I should be so fortunate as to be placed in the distinguished situation of being your Representative in the next Parliament, it shall be my anxious endeavour to perform all the important duties of such a station faithfully, conscientiously, and to the best of my abilities.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
A. CHICHESTER.

Portman Square, London, June 29, 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 as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
GEORGE LAMB.

Whitehall, 5th July, 1830.

THE ARMY.

Most humbly submitted to your Majesty,

That the 9th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers) assume the title of the Ninth, or Queen's Royal Lancers.

(Approved) W. R.

July 21.

Notified to the Earl of Rosslyn, Col. of the 9th Lancers, and to the War-office, July 21, 1830.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

His Majesty inspected the first and second battalions of the Grenadier Guards, on Thursday morning, on the Parade, in front of the Horse Guards.

At ten o'clock, the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, and several other ladies, arrived on the parade in an open carriage, in which she remained during the inspection. The carriage of her Majesty and Suite was escorted by a party of the Life Guards, and drew immediately opposite to the entrance to the Horse Guards. The King also came to the ground in an open carriage.

On alighting, his Majesty went to the front of the regiment, and was received by the Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. Nothing could have been more splendid than the appearance of this fine body of men, and an additional interest was imparted to the scene by the circumstance of this day being the anniversary of the battle of Salamanca. The Duke of Wellington wore laurel in his cap, and the colours of the Regiment were adorned with laurel leaves, and a great many of the officers and soldiers also wore laurel in commemoration of that battle.

His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Wellington, and followed by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Gloucester, and Prince George of Cumberland, Lord Hill, and a numerous Staff of General Officers, minutely inspected the troops. Whilst his Majesty and the Duke of Wellington were walking along the ranks, the band played—"See the Conquering Hero comes." The Regiment subsequently marched several times past his Majesty, and at the conclusion of the inspection, formed into three sides of a square. All the Officers were drawn up, and each, upon being presented by the Duke of Wellington, had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. The regiment shortly after marched off the ground.

The King next inspected, on the same parade, the 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers, commanded by the Earl of Rosslyn. His Majesty admitted the officers to the honour of kissing his hand.

The Regiment, after passing his Majesty several times, performed the lance exercise.

Their Majesties, when the inspection concluded, proceeded to the residence of Earl Bathurst, in Downing-street, where the Royal Party breakfasted.

The Queen left her carriage opposite the Horse Guards, and walked to Earl Bathurst's house with the Duke of Wellington.

There was a numerous concourse of persons in the Park during the morning, and their Majesties were loudly cheered.

It is his Majesty's intention to review the whole of the Foot Guards [illegible] in London, the two Regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, the 9th Lancers, and the 11th Light Dragoons, in Hyde Park, on Monday [illegible] to be kept by the [illegible] Dragoon Guards.

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 near a quarter of a century, the *opportunity* of exercising that *right*, by offering myself to your consideration as a Candidate at the next Election.

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

Your present Member and Candidate, Mr. Lamb, in his address, congratulates "you, the country, and the Empire, on the establishment of religious" 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 [illegible] not to be a dead letter.

He alludes in his address to very many objects 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 sinecures and the prevention of prodigate 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 meant 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 *exposé* 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 necessaries of life as to supply England with these to an enormous extent annually, while millions of the poor are devoted to perpetual poverty and periodical famine.

Sixthly—I am a friend to the repeal of the Union, because an experience of thirty years has proved that the benefits which were, according to the predictions and promises of its advocates, to accrue to Ireland have not been realised—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
Un Irlandais,
DOMINICK RONAYNE.

Ardsallagh, July 16th, 1830.

BIRTHS.

In Waterford, on Saturday last, July 24, the Lady of Capt. William Gibson, [illegible] of a son.

In Anne's-street, Dublin, the lady of John O'Callaghan, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At his house, Mountjoy-square, on the [illegible] the lady of [illegible] Forde, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the [illegible] instant, at [illegible] James [illegible] R.N., to [illegible] daughter of the late George Bromwell, Esq.

On the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., of New College, Oxford, only son of William Wilkinson, Esq. [illegible] Percy House, Bath, to Frances Madelaine, second daughter of Henry Hill, Esq., of Pulteney-street, Bath.

This day morning, at St. Paul's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. [illegible] Joseph [illegible] Esq. of Dominick-street, [illegible] and youngest daughter of the late I. G. Moore, Esq. of [illegible] street, and niece to William French, Esq. [illegible]

On Saturday the 10th instant, at Paris, the [illegible] Peter [illegible] Esq. [illegible]

DEATHS.

On Saturday [illegible], the Rev. E. Murphy, P. P. of [illegible], County Waterford. [illegible]

In [illegible], Mrs. Power, of [illegible]

July 15, [illegible] of the late Robert Burnett, Esq. of [illegible]

On Sunday morning, the [illegible] instant, at her house in Dundalk, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. M'Clintock, relict of the late John M'Clintock, of Drumcar, County Louth, Esq.

On [illegible] Lady Burton, [illegible] relict of the late Sir Charles Burton, of Pollerton, in the County of Carlow, Bart.

On Saturday [illegible] the late Joseph [illegible], Esq. [illegible] amiable disposition, [illegible] a protracted [illegible]

At [illegible] Ann [illegible]

THE FRIENDS of Mr. O'CONNELL

THE FRIENDS of Mr. O'CONNELL will MEET at ONE o'Clock on THURSDAY (THIS DAY) the 29th INSTANT, at Mr. O'CONNELL'S COMMITTEE ROOMS, INDEPENDENT CLUB-HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET, in order to adopt such measures as will ensure his RETURN to PARLIAMENT for the COUNTY of WATERFORD FREE OF EXPENSE.

Waterford, July 26, 1830.

CHARITY SERMON AT NEW ROSS.

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached in St. Mary's Church, NEW ROSS, on SUNDAY, the 1st of AUGUST next, by the Rev. HENRY MORGAN, Rector of [illegible], when a Collection will be made in aid of the Fund raising for the Distressed Poor of that Town.

Benefactions from those who may not be able to attend, will be most thankfully received by the Rev. JAMES MORGAN, Vicar; the Rev. GEORGE JONES, Curate; or THOMAS LYMPSTON, Esq. Treasurer of the Relief Fund.

New Ross, July 23, 1830.

TO COUNTY GENTLEMEN.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ELECTION.

TO BE LET, during the Election, (the family being from home,) a large and comfortable HOUSE, in an excellent situation, completely Furnished, and provided with every article of Plate, &c. necessary for the accommodation of six or seven Gentlemen.

Besides a Parlour and Drawingroom, there are five Bedrooms, in which [illegible] second beds could be put, if required. A Housekeeper and Cook will be provided, free of expense. Should the Election immediately follow the Assizes, the House would be Let during both.

Application, by Letter post-paid, to be made to the Office of the *Waterford Chronicle*.

Waterford, July 24, 1830.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRUSTEES of the ROAD from WATERFORD to the bounds of the COUNTY of CORK, will meet at DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock, for the purpose of entering into a Contract for keeping the said Road in Repair for Three Years, and also for the purpose of determining the most proper Places to erect Turnpike Gates on said Road.

Proposals for keeping the road in repair may be delivered to the Treasurer *sealed* before the Meeting, or may be delivered in at the Meeting.

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.

Waterford, 24th July, 1830.

FINE OLD WINES.

DANIEL DUNFORD.

OFFERS for SALE the following WINES, now in Bond in the King's Stores:—

16 Pipes and 17 Hhds. OLD PORT of very Superior Quality.

7 Butts, 3 Hhds. and 19 Quarter Casks OLD SHERRY, do.

15 Pipes and 6 Hhds. CAPE MADEIRA, and

1 Pipe and 4 Quarter Casks of Very Fine TENERIFFE.

A great part of the above are 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. DUNFORD has for SALE at his Stores in George's Street, a large stock of duty paid WINES, consisting of Pipes, Butts, Hhds., Qr. Casks, and several hundred dozens, some of which are a long time in Bottle, of Port, Sherry, Claret, Champaigne, L. P. Madeira, Teneriffe, 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.

MOUNT UNIACKE FAIR—TOLLS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

This fair was held on the 12th instant; prices were very dull. The toll-collectors were at their post, extorting money from the people; the cattle were treated most barbarously; and the poor women who brought bread on their backs from the town of Youghal, a distance of five miles, were obliged to pay toll. One poor woman was deprived of eighteen-pence worth of bread, not having the money to pay. However, on Mr. RONAYNE'S return from London, several complaints were made to him, and he instantly sent word to the toll-man he would prosecute him if he did not make restitution. On this he came into Youghal, and pledged himself, in presence of a witness, that he would not be guilty of the like offence in future. Mr. RONAYNE then desired him to pay 20s. to the poor, and he would give up the prosecution. This demand was immediately complied with.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

We had only time yesterday, to give a very short notice of the Speech delivered by his MAJESTY on proroguing his Parliament, and we do not to-day see any necessity for enlarging upon a communication which is in itself so convincing and satisfactory. It is proper, however, that we should state, that the manner of his MAJESTY in the delivery was of equal importance with the Speech itself. The KING laid particular stress upon those parts in which he declares his resolution to lend his aid to further all measures of public economy, and to use all proper means to maintain the peace which happily subsists with Foreign nations; and in uttering the words "free and loyal people," there was an appearance of satisfaction in his manner and voice almost approaching to exultation, as if he felt how truly great is the power of that Monarch who reigns in the hearts of free subjects. When his MAJESTY came to that part of the Speech in which he declares his fixed intention of maintaining the Protestant Religion, but recommends the extinction of all the animosities which had prevailed on account of religious distinctions, and the establishment of a spirit of concord and peace, he raised his voice considerably, and pronounced every word with a distinctness which was intended to mark his sense of the importance of the passage. There was, in the delivery of the whole, strong evidence that his Majesty really considered the occasion as solemn as it was gratifying; and that he desired the public to know, and feel, that the Speech from the Throne was not to be regarded as part of a mere state ceremony, but as the sacred pledge of a Constitutional Sovereign to a free people.—*Courier.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBIA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED CARTHAGENA, JUNE 6, 1830.

When General Bolivar had completed his act of resignation, he retired to his private house, near the capital, where the different corporations and all the respectable inhabitants waited on him, and expressed their sentiments of respect and gratitude. The officers of the garrison, headed by General Urdaneta, also waited on him, when a scene of the most affecting nature occurred by the feelings which overwhelmed all, as General Bolivar addressed to them his last farewell; he was himself too greatly moved to restrain his own tears.—The day after the election General Bolivar waited on the Vice-President, General Caquedo, to offer his obedience and respects to the General, and called also upon the different Foreign Ministers.—During the four days he afterwards remained in Bogota, he received proofs of disinterested attachment and regard from all classes, which did him more honour than when he was in possession of supreme power. The revolutionary party, however, now appeared, and chiefly headed by the young men of the Universities, immediately after his departure commenced the persecution of his friends; and a Colonel Dias, who had got up a petition to Congress, expressive of the esteem in which General Bolivar was held by the nation, was sent off prisoner to Carthagena, and shot on the road. The pretext was that he refused to continue his march from the town of San Pablo till Gen. Bolivar, who was hourly expected, arrived there. Seventeen balls were fired at him by his escort, but Dias being only wounded, was seated in a chair on the steps of the church, and, falling asleep, there received his mortal wound. The garrison of Bogota, consisting of the grenadiers of Ximenes, and some cavalry, had been frequently insulted as *scrriles*, on account of their affection to the Liberator, and receiving information that they were to be disarmed, they determined to proceed to Pamplona, and unite with the division under the late command of General O'Leary—to retire together into Oracqueh, and withdraw from the insults and outrages they were suffering, and which they had reason to know would be aggravated. The Government refusing them passports, they marched off without them, and are by this time probably in Venezuela. It is presumed the Battalion Oruiheb, and Rifles, chiefly composed of regulars, will imitate their example, as they are stationed on the high road to Caracas.

The revolutionary party of Bogota had previously sent orders to arrest General Sucre, and the Bishop of Santa Martha, at Zarja; but they had evaded the order, and reached Bogota.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BOGOTA, DATED MAY 14, 1830.

The Liberator, attended by Col. Belford Wilson and others, left this capital on the 10th inst. for Carthagena, where he is to embark in the first British vessel for Jamaica, and from thence he will proceed to England. The self-banishment of this great patriot from a country to which he gave existence, and for which he has sacrificed every thing on earth but his honour, will, no doubt, cause surprise and regret in Europe. He has, however, taken this step under the conviction that his longer stay in Colombia, on account of the disturbances of Venezuela, threatened the integrity of the Republic; he has wished to remove the pretext which the ungrateful Venezuelans alleged to effect their revolution, and, by leaving not only the Government but the country, induce them to return to the Union. Instead of this he might have employed force, and obliged the rebels to submit to his authority; but he could not for a moment bear the idea of involving the country in a civil war. All the good patriots and honest men of Colombia cannot but lament the departure of the father of our country. The Congress have voted an address of thanks to be presented to him, and a motion made by Senor Camacho, for the purpose of confirming the resolution of the Congress of 1823, decreeing a large pension for life in favour of the Liberator, was adopted by a unanimity of votes.—The people of this capital, and of many other cities, have drawn up addresses, in which they assure him of their love and admiration. The regular army, those brave men whom he has so often led to victory, are quite in despair, and great fears are entertained here of a mutiny. God grant, however, that no such thing take place, for then we will be lost!

BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES, MAY 5.—The prohibition of the exportation of specie caused a temporary decline of about 30 per cent. in its value, and the exchange in consequence got up to 6¾d., but it is again on the decline, and in our opinion will be lower than it has yet been. At the present moment there is no business doing. Affairs in the interior wear a very gloomy aspect, and we see no prospect of an amicable arrangement between the present government and the united party in the provinces; of their proceedings, however, we are kept completely ignorant, and the measures of government are enveloped in mystery. Yesterday the new House of Representatives assembled, and great anxiety was felt to learn the purport of the message, in the expectation that some light would be thrown on a subject in which we are all so deeply interested; it has been published, but a mere unmeaning, unsatisfactory document we have never perused; this, added to the preparations which are going on, and the information contained in private letters from Cordova, makes us very much apprehend a renewal of the civil war. It may not be for two or three months, as the winter has commenced, and will impede operations, but we fear our ultimate quiet and improvement will only be obtained by the shedding of more blood. Exchange, 6¼d.

INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

(From the Courier.)

We have this morning received German Papers, from which the following are extracts. By an article from Bucharest, it appears that the statement given in some of the French Papers, of the suppression of the revolt, in Albania, was unfounded.

BUCHAREST, JUNE 26.—We learn from the latest merchant letters from Constantinople of the 17th, and from Adrianople of the 20th inst. that affairs in Albania daily assumed a more threatening appearance. The Turkish soldiers show little inclination to take the field, and seem to fear the Albanians more than they did the Russians in the late war. The Grand Vizier is said to have issued the strictest injunctions to the Agas commanding there, on pain of losing their places, rigorously to enforce order and military discipline. Yet, in spite of all the efforts of the officers, disorder and repugnance to the service daily spread, and numbers desert either to their own homes or to the Albanians. Among the latter, on the contrary, a military system approaching to the European is gaining ground, from which it is conjectured that foreign officers have undertaken the direction of the whole. It seems that their attention is first directed to the organization of the troops, to the fortification of the strongest points, and to the intrenchments of their camps; in a word, to defensive measures. The Sultan, say these accounts, is indefatigable in the organization of the new troops, and seems as if he would thereby conceal his embarrassment. He is sensible of the importance of this insurrection, and, taught by sad experience how fatal half measures and Turkish indolence were in the Greek revolution, he appears resolved to do his utmost to put down this in Albania at its commencement. It is reported that, to meet the present want of ready money, he thinks of disposing of part of the valuables in the Imperial Treasury, and has sent for several Jewish and Greek jewellers for that purpose.

ALGIERS.

The French Papers contain many reports relative to the line of conduct which the French mean to adopt with respect to this Regency. It is not necessary to particularize them, as for the most part they may be looked upon as mere surmises. One statement, however, which seems to have an air of probability, is, that Algiers is to be declared a free port. The following extract of a letter from Toulon, dated July 14, respecting that place, is from the *Messager des Chambres*:—

"There is a report at Toulon that we are not to keep possession of Algiers, and that a Sovereign taken from among the Turks or Egyptians will be provided for that Regency, which we shall only occupy six or eight months longer. It is not yet known whether we shall dismantle the place, nor whether we are to bring the artillery and other *materiel* which we have found to France. These questions, however, were discussed before the expedition left Toulon, and the decision upon them is still postponed.

"A ministerial dispatch has informed us that the frigates *Madee* and *La Thetis*, the corvette *Perle*, the brig *Alcibiade*, and the bombarding vessels now in the roads, are to be made ready for sea as soon as possible. Orders have been given that all demands upon these vessels shall be satisfied immediately, in order that they may not experience any delay.

"A *Te Deum* is about to be chanted here for the capture of Algiers, and on the day when the ceremony takes place wine and brandy will be distributed to the soldiers, and to all the workmen in the marine and war departments.

"The order for the departure of the division of reserve has been again countermanded."

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday last, in noticing the result of the elections in France, says—"Will the effects of this victory be confined to France? Will the other nations of Europe view unmoved this grand struggle of a great and enlightened nation to compel those to whose hands the powers of Government are committed, to be accountable to the people? No; there is not a man in any corner of Europe, however remote, who will not be fired by the noble example set by the French.—They have conquered not for themselves but for other nations. The nations the deepest sunk in the mire of corruption (and no nation perhaps exhibits a more loathsome spectacle with regard to corruption than our own) will take courage from the example of the French, and, instead of lending themselves as prostitute hirelings to the vile oligarchy who tempt a part with a share of the spoil of the whole, will learn to respect themselves as men bearing the image of their Maker. Yes, the people of England will become ashamed of the beastly orgies of an Election—the vulgar cajoling of Candidates—and despise the affected condescension on the hustings of their masters during the rest of the seven years, as an insult to their understandings. In every town there are sound men who can feel as they ought the contrast between the proud attitude of the French and the mortifying attitude of ourselves, and who would infuse their spirit to their fellow-citizens. We do not despair of seeing the day when a man will be as much ashamed of being descended from one who took money for a vote at an Election, as from being descended from a thief or a murderer."

DUELLING IN SCOTLAND.

Duelling is gaining a most alarming ascendancy in this once peaceful and orderly country. No later than last Tuesday we were called upon, in our capacity of faithful chroniclers, to record a frightful fracas, which almost terminated in bloodshed, between a doughty writer and a warlike grocer, in Leith; and it now falls to our lot to describe a similar rumpus between two reputable denizens of Dalkeith—namely, a manufacturer of hats, and a saddle stitcher. We know not the origin of the quarrel—but certain it is, that the hatter felt himself wounded in a tender point, and his blood being up and his honour outrageous for a solution, he instantly challenged the insulter to meet him with pistols, duly loaded and primed, in mortal combat. The saddler, being more habituated to drawing a stitch than a trigger, received the message with a good deal of natural trepidation, and after much grave cogitation, remarked that he could not fight as he had a family, and that the challenger would do well also to recollect that he too, was a married man, and had a wife and seven *sma'* children, the youngest yet unborn, depending on his exertions. The prospect of rendering his wife a widow, and his seven children orphans, was insufficient, however, to mollify the indignant hatter, and he instantly *posted* the craven saddle-stitcher, greatly to the alarm of the natives of Dalkeith.—Roused by this public exposure of the pusillanimity of one of his race, a near relative of the recreant saddler started up in his stead, and challenged the dresser of hats, who soon discovered that he had sterner stuff than the saddler to deal with. On making this discovery, his wife and family sad leaky came to his recollection, his valour oozed out at his finger ends, and the sturdy antagonist who had brought him to his senses, finding him decidedly averse to fight, *posted* him in turn: for which act of magnanimity he was subsequently bound over to keep the peace. Neither the hatter nor the saddler are, we are glad to learn, any worse in health in consequence of the agitation which they occasioned each other.—*Scotsman.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—On Tuesday, the 29th ult., a frog with two heads was caught in the garden at the Inn of Chasbance. It was found to be in every other respect perfect—the head extraordinary shooting out of the body like two cherries from the same stem. The animal seemed to possess all the vivacity natural to its species, and able to discharge all the functions of frogship with spirit and agility.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE KING.

We are glad to find that the inhabitants of Regent-street and its neighbourhood have shown their sense of his Majesty's great kindness in opening the thoroughfare from Waterloo-place into St. James's-park. The act was a truly courteous one, and the spirit that dictated it, cannot be too warmly applauded. But, indeed, on every occasion his Majesty has shown himself most willing to consult the wishes and feelings of his people; and already within the last few days he contrived to gain as much popularity as any Monarch who ever yet ascended the English Throne. He is always abroad, always, it seems, some way or other in close communication with his subjects; and wherever he goes, is received by them with the heart not to say enthusiastic cheers. This morning he attended a Review in the Park, and less than (one o'clock) just set out for Somerset House, attended solely by crowds of his people—an English Monarch's best and safest body guard. What a contrast does this open, conciliating conduct present to the stately reserve of the last reign! The Royalty was reverenced more as a matter of duty than any thing else, now that reverence has been converted into love, and is cherished less from principle than attachment. George IV. appeals to the obedience of his subjects; William IV. throws himself on their affections. May he long continue to preserve them!—*Sun.*

ANECDOTE OF THE PAINTER AND THE PORTRAIT.

An artist recently visited Hampton-Court, intent upon obtaining a portrait of his supposed future King. Communicating his wishes to the domestics, he was informed that it was impossible to obtain an interview with the Royal Duke for such a purpose at that afflicting season. The painter suggested that if he might be allowed to catch a glimpse as their Royal Master passed through the hall, he could gain an exact likeness. The servants of the establishment were, however, not to be moved either by bribes or entreaties, and the painter, thus foiled, bid defiance to the vigilance of the royal guards by seeking an opportunity "where all men are equal and equally privileged." One thought alone saved him from despair, and he told the domestics he knew how he could get it, and he would not be foiled in his resolution. Accordingly, he repaired to the church which his Royal Highness generally attended, on the following Sunday, now only a few weeks back.—Having fixed himself in an advantageous position, he awaited the arrival of the royal visiter. The painter, ignorant of the person of his Majesty, but nevertheless delighted by the approach of his portly object, seized the opportunity afforded during the morning service, and rapidly and to what he considered an admirable portrait of his future Sovereign. To the triumph of a faithful sketch, he added the delight of evading the vigilance of the honorable domestics at the Palace, and resolved on exhibiting his work as an aggravating trophy of his skill and perseverance. On the wings of delight and revenge he repaired to the palace. "Here it is," said he, in an air of triumph; "I have got it—I have got it, notwithstanding all your obstructions; I told you I would, and I have." Saying which, before the astonished domestics recovered their surprise at the portentous manner in which they were accosted, the portfolio was opened, and the portrait triumphantly held forth. The effect was irresistible; the servants could not refrain from hearty laughter, to the no small mortification of the painter; for the object represented a faithful likeness of the jolly landlord of the inn at Hampton Court, who had that day been mistaken for his new Royal Master. Whether he had occupied his Royal Highness's usual seat, or some wag had imposed on the unhappy limner, by putting out the wrong object, or, in the absence of the Duke, the painter's, like the poet's, "eye with phrensy rolling," had instinctively fallen on the "biggest," in lieu of the greatest man in Europe, is uncertain; but his present Majesty, to whose ear the story soon made its way, has more than once related the anecdote with an elegance and effect which has suffered much in its transmission to us, though we are the first to give it publicity in our gleanings from high life.—*Lady's Magazine.*

His Majesty's active and (as we may, without offence, be permitted to call it) inquisitive mode of life, is said to have been found already rather inconvenient by some of his servants, who have not been used to be interfered with, or, in any similar degree, subject to that kind of supervision and inspection which they must now undergo. What may not, however, be very agreeable to Ministers, is precisely what the country at large rejoice to see. It was the misfortune of his late Majesty (and what he is stated to have lamented as such on his death-bed) never to have been led, by inclination or necessity, to habits of business, and to have fallen latterly for want of it, into a life of ease. Not so the present King. Bred in early life to a profession, the very nature of which implies perpetual motion, the King has never ceased to be the active character that profession made him, and seems likely now to bring those active habits into most seasonable play for the welfare and service of the country. It is the misfortune of Kings to be continually deceived from want of personal knowledge of the true state of things. As in private so in public life, an indolent master produces lazy, indolent servants, who shrink from exertions which they are sure will never be scrutinized or appreciated. This has been one of the misfortunes of the last reign, and the peculiar characteristic of the present Ministry. If we mistake not, it will be so no longer. The King seems determined to see and know things through the medium of his own senses; and his Ministers will soon find that the rule of "*le roi veulte, le roi veult*," must be their lot. To the country at large this will be a source of unmixed good, especially aided, as it evidently is in the King's case, by a kind heart and a condescending disposition. It is difficult to describe any man who determines to see and judge for himself, and this determination is incalculably the most valuable in the highest rank, because it is the fate of those who occupy high station too often to be surrounded by those whose trade it is to deceive. We have no doubt but that the real state of the country was kept from the late King; and we entertain as little but that is the case of the present King such attempts will be unavailing. The King, by mixing with his subjects, will learn more truth in one day than he would obtain, through the medium of the best of courtiers, in a month; while the people will be inclined to bear even misfortunes without murmuring, when they see and feel the personal interest which the Monarch takes in their fate.—*Morning Herald.*

WATER-HOUSE DIALOGUE.

The following amusing dialogue took place at a meeting of the Corporation of Smiths, in Dublin, on last Friday:

Alderman King—Though it had not been his intention to trouble the meeting further, yet as Mr. Grattan had appealed to him he should offer a few observations. When attending in London on a Committee of the House, he (Alderman King) should say, that from what had come under his observation there, he was bound to bear testimony to the fairness of the Honourable Member's conduct. But when he (Alderman King) returned from England, he saw a most garbled and unfair statement as the report of that Committee in Mr. Grattan's own paper, and in which the most infamous and unfounded falsehoods were published against him.

Mr Grattan—As the worthy Alderman uses the word falsehoods, I would ask him does he mean to say that I was the author of these falsehoods?

Alderman King—I say that Mr. Grattan was the registered proprietor of the paper in which these falsehoods appeared.

Mr. Grattan put it to the Alderman, where he (Mr. Grattan) was when this appeared, and declared knowing any thing of these reports. It was well known that almost any person whatever could get at them.

Alderman King said, he spoke of the reports after they had been printed.

This particular topic dropped here for a short time, when—

Mr. Grattan observed—Sir A. B. King has applied the word falsehood to me.

Sir Abraham—I say it was a false, base, and scandalous libel that appeared in your paper.

Mr. Grattan—And do you mean to say that I printed it?

Sir Abraham—I do not know who printed it.

Mr. Grattan—Well, I say that if you charge me with printing a falsehood against you, I tell you, in the face of your country, and in your own face, that you are a liar.

Mr. Grattan, on this, immediately left the meeting.

As might naturally be expected, some confusion arose, and the meeting soon after broke up.

Soon after the above had taken place, Mr. Farrell, Chief Constable of Dublin, proceeded to Alderman King's residence, where he communicated to the family what he understood had occurred, and received an assurance of a speedy intimation in case of their apprehending any unpleasant consequences to be about to ensue. Before, however, Mr. Farrell had departed, Sir Abraham arrived at his house, and on the former intimating to him the purport of his visit, he gave him to understand that there was no necessity whatever for any apprehension being entertained on the subject. The Chief Constable, on this, retired.—*D. M. Post.*

INGENIOUS SWINDLERS.

Yesterday week, a small brown paper parcel was brought to the office of the *Manchester Guardian*, by a man having the appearance of a coach-lad.—In this parcel was a note signed A. Jones, without date or address, inclosing 7s. for the insertion of the following advertisement:—"Wanted, several young men, to collect orders for a publication.—Wages one guinea per week. Also a deliverer is wanted. They will be required to pay for what goods they take out, to a small amount, as a security. Letters addressed to A. W. at the printer's, stating particulars, will be attended to." This advertisement, of course, appeared in the *Guardian* of last week, and a great number of letters were received at the office, addressed to A. W. These were fetched away, during Saturday and Monday, by a young man and a lad. The writers of several of these letters have since been to the office to relate in what manner they have been tricked by the advertisers. From their statement it appears that in reply to their letters, they received a communication from A. W., desiring their attendance at No. 34, Bedford-street, Charlton-row. On applying thither, they were introduced to two individuals, one an elderly, and the other a young man of very respectable appearance, calling themselves Jones and Crossfield. A good deal of mystery was observed on their parts to each of the applicants for situations, who were admitted one by one, and told that the publication they were to be connected with was one of a single sheet. They would not state what the nature of the publication was; but said that in addition to their wages, the young men were to receive two-pence for each work they sold beyond twelve. It was necessary for them to have some security for the honesty of these young men, and they should therefore require a deposit of two pounds, which was to be returned, whenever they left the service. In this manner they engaged a number; but from others they required a bond as security. Accordingly these parties were at the expense of a 20s. stamp, which their employers were to fill up, and the young men were to come to business, some were told on Wednesday, and others on Thursday. The feelings of these poor fellows may be well conceived when, on going according to their appointment, they were informed by the owner of the house that their employers had walked out about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, forgetting to pay for their lodgings, and had not since been seen. Of course it is hardly necessary for us to say that up to this time these ingenious rogues have not since been heard of. They are supposed to have carried off with them, in cash and stamps, to the amount of from £120 to £140.—It appears that they did not engage the lodgings in Bedford-street until Monday.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A melancholy account of death is related in the *Chillicothe* (Ohio) *Evening Post*, of a late date. A fortnight previous to the event, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, a young woman who had been married but a few days previous, while in bed by the side of her husband, was aroused by a bite upon one of her cheeks, from some object unknown and unperceived by her; at which she called to her husband, who got up as speedily as possible, procured a light, but before he returned to the bed she received another and severer bite in the breast. On removing the clothes, a snake or adder, near three feet in length ran out upon the floor. Medical assistance was immediately called, but without avail—she survived a few days in great distress and expired. It is supposed that the snake had crept up the side of the building through the roof, and dropped down through an aperture in the floor directly over the bed.—*American Paper.*

CAUTION.—Forged one-pound notes upon the Provincial Bank of Armagh are now in general circulation in Dublin.

HORRID CRUELTIES IN THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, AT CORK.

At a meeting of the Board of the House of Industry, in Cork, on Tuesday, Mr. Boyle called the attention of the Board to his notice of motion, on the last day, for going into an inquiry on certain cruelties, reported by Mr. O'Brien to have been committed on females of the establishment, while under the government of the late Mr. Collins. It was not as regarded that individual, who was now beyond their reach, he said, that he brought the matter forward; but to exculpate the Board of the time from the stigma of such things having been done under their auspices, if Mr. O'Brien's statements were unfounded—and, if true, to show to the public, in addition to what was already shown to them, the abominable abuses of that house, previous to the connection of the three-pound Governors.

Much resistance was made to the going into the enquiry, but Mr. Boyle would not be turned from his purpose.

The inquiry was then gone into, when it appeared by the examination, upon oaths of several old inmates of the place, that the flogging of females on the naked back, with a *cat-o'-nine-tails*, had been a common practice—some mornings nine were tied up together. The case of Catherine Bradley was particularly noticed; she had been flogged by one of the monitors brought from the mad-house—her throat and breasts were severely cut by the commissariat of the cat; when taken down she was put into a cell, where she lay for six weeks; no Doctor visited her during that time—the beadle's wife used sometimes to call in and apply cabbage leaves and burned butter to her. When able to come out into the yard, she one day saw Mr Swete, threw herself to him, and made complaint, and his reply was, that he was sure she must have deserved it. There was another case of an Eliza Smith. It was sworn by the witnesses that they saw Mr. Collins drag her down stairs by the hair of her head—that he horsewhipped her, knocked her down, and when down, kicked her about the body—afterwards put her wrists into the stocks, and while in the stocks she fainted. She had a premature labour of a still-born child in about a week after. The child's skull was fractured, and its wrist broken, and the body all over bruised and wounded. One of the witnesses to this last scene was the midwife who attended her. When the witness was asked what offence she had committed, the reply was, that she gave sauciness to another young woman, for whom, it was generally understood in the house, Mr. Collins had had a friendship. It not being five o'clock, further inquiry was adjourned to eleven o'clock, on Tuesday—an hour before the regular hour of attendance.

ACQUITTAL OF SIMON BYRNE.

A gentleman who arrived from Liverpool on Thursday, brought to this office the intelligence that Simon Byrne had been tried at Newport Pagnell, on Tuesday, for the wilful murder of Sam. M'Kay, and a verdict of "not guilty," returned by the jury. The Surgeon who had been in attendance upon M'Kay, stated that his death had been caused by the blood flowing into his head, from the improper manner in which he had been carried from the field, and not by the blows he received. The jury were absent for about a quarter of an hour before they returned their verdict. Byrne was carried in triumph out of the Court by his friends.—*Morning Register.*

ROSCOMMON.

At a large meeting of the Freeholders of this county, held in Roscommon, on Wednesday, the venerable and patriotic O'CONOR DON was invited to accept the enviable situation of being Mr. FRENCH's colleague. No man in Ireland is entitled to more credit for consistency and disinterested patriotism than the O'CONOR DON. His well-known character would in itself be a sufficient pledge for his honesty in the senate. But seeing the necessity of setting a good example to new candidates for other counties, he hesitates not to place himself particularly to advocate those measures which the independent and intelligent men of the common wish to see accomplished. On the other hand, Mr. EDWARD KING TENISON, a young gentleman scarcely known even by name amongst the people whose representation he aspires to, refuses to give any of those pledges which the interests of the constituency imperatively demand of them to exact from their representatives. We can easily anticipate the result, if Mr. TENISON even presses his claims to a contest. Roscommon will return Mr. A. FRENCH and the O'CONOR DON; and will thus return two high-minded gentlemen, few counties can boast of being more efficiently represented in the new Parliament.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Fremont, the assassin of Le Courier, was originally in love with a young woman, but could never prevail on her to marry him. He determined that if all espials, she should not become another's. He armed himself with a musket, and urgently pressed her to consent to marry him, but received a flat refusal. He withdrew a few paces, presented his musket, and fired. By a most inconceivable good fortune the young woman escaped. She remained for a moment paralysed; immediately after her countenance assumed an agreeable expression, and reaching out her hand to Fremont, she said, "I see that you love me. I consent to be with you." They were married some time after, and they afterwards lived in the most perfect harmony.—*Messager des Chambres.*

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

DISTRESS IN NEW ROSS.

We understand that distress has prevailed to a very great extent for these last six weeks, in the town and neighbourhood of New Ross. The scarcity and high price of provisions, together with the want of employment, exposed numerous families to a state of extreme misery scarcely to be described, some being quite destitute of the common necessaries of life, whilst others merely subsisted on one scanty meal in the twenty-four hours.—Notwithstanding the state of privation to which the poor were reduced, we are happy to hear that their patient sufferings and forbearance under such calamities were so conspicuous as to excite sympathizing friends promptly to espouse their cause. A relief committee was formed in that town early in June, whose object it was to collect subscriptions, and give employment to the starving labourers; deputations of collectors from the committee were sent through the different districts of the town, and although trade is now exceedingly low, the gentry, merchants, and shopkeepers generally, subscribed to the relief fund, out of which nearly 170 individuals (heads of families) receive wages daily, and so great was the anxiety to procure work, even at the low hire (8d. per day) which the committee could badly afford to give, that *tradesmen* most earnestly solicited to be placed on the list of labourers. These men are employed in repairing streets, and improving the different avenues leading into the town; and the better to give effect to their exertions, the committee meet every evening (Sunday excepted) to transact business (a measure well worthy the imitation of all other such committees), which consists in—1st, Examining the state of the funds; 2d, Receiving subscriptions; 3d, Receiving petitions and selecting proper objects for employment; 4th, Hearing the Gentlemen Inspectors' Report of the work done during the day; 5th, Examining the labourers' list, that no imposition should occur; and 6th, Deciding on the work for the ensuing day. We were highly pleased to find that Charles Tottenham, Esq. most generously contributed £100, in addition to which he has ordered a quantity of boiled rice, proportionate to the distress of indigent roomkeepers and persons who cannot work, to be given out on three days every week, and oftener if necessary; this quantity amounts on an average to 1100 pounds' weight of dressed rice, each day. This is an act of benevolence which demands our highest praise, and we think we cannot express our approbation in higher terms, than by recommending this economical plan of support to every influential gentleman in whose neighbourhood distress may occur; it has been ascertained that this wholesome food, when well dressed, stands in not more than ½d. per lb. And while we admire the principle which actuated Mr. Tottenham, we at the same time hold him up as an example to other gentlemen connected by property, or otherwise, with Ross, who as yet may not be aware of the extent to which poverty prevails in that town.

We feel that we are serving the poor, by giving publicity to the subjoined account of the particulars of one day's boiling of Mr. Tottenham's rice, for the poor of New Ross.

EXPENSE.

	£	s.	d.
Rice, 1 cwt. 3qrs. 0lb. 13s. 4d. per cwt. -	1	3	4
Treacle, 24lb. - - - - - - - -	0	7	0
New Milk, 72 pints - - - - - - -	0	5	0
Ginger, 2lbs. - - - - - - - -	0	1	8
Attendance - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Coals, - - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
	1	19	0

The above took 130 gallons of water—it was well washed, and steeped for 12 hours—the water then changed, or rather the surface water drained off, before it was put into the boiler. The above produced 1164lbs. of good substantial dressed food; and as will appear by examination, cost less than one halfpenny per lb.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, JULY 27.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Friday
	s.	s.	s.	s.				
Butter, per cwt.	71 to	73	72 to	00				
Wheat, per bar.	32	36	32	36				
Oats, do.	17	19	17	19				
Barley, do.	17	20	17	20				
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18	20	18	20				
Flour, 1sts, per bag	46	50	46	50				
2ds, do.	32	40	32	40				
4ths, do.	26	30	26	30				
Indian Corn, do.	36	37	36	37				
Meal, do.	32	34	32	34				
[illegible] per cwt.	14	16	14	16				
[illegible] Pigs, cwt.	00	00	00	00				
[illegible] do.	00	00	00	00				
[illegible] do.	00	00	00	00				
Whiskey, per gal.	6	4½	6	4½				
	d.	d.	d.	d.				
Beef, per lb.	2½	5½	2½	5½				
Mutton, do.	3	6	3	6				
Pork, do.	2½	3	2½	3				
Veal, do.	2½	5½	2½	5½				
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10				
Coals, Newport	38	40	38	40				
Swansea,	36	38	36	38				
Cardiff,	36	38	36	38				

The supply of Butter at market on Saturday was large, the whole of which was bought up with avidity, at from 7[illegible] to 73s. per cwt. Only a middling quantity appeared at the crane yesterday, and 72s appeared to be the general price. Weighed on Saturday 576; yesterday, 113 firkins.

In the prices of Corn little or no alteration can be noted; but Flour has advanced considerably—seconds [illegible], and thirds 2s. per cwt. No change has occurred in other articles.

WEXFORD MARKETS, JULY 23.

[illegible] 34s. 0d. to 35s.; Beans 23s.; Barley, 16s. to [illegible]; Oats, 15s. to 18s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 22s. per cwt. [illegible]—new, 5d. to 6d.; old, 4d. to 5d. per stone.—Butter, 70s. per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JULY 23.

[illegible] 70s. 0d. to 71s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 20s. 0d. to [illegible]; Second Flour, 46s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, [illegible] to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 40s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.; Fourths, [illegible] to 36s. 0d. Bere, 10s 0d. to 00s 0d.; Barley, [illegible] to 10s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 5d. to 1s. [illegible] stone; Oats, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per do.; Potatoes, [illegible] per do.; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 3½d. to [illegible]; Mutton, 4d. to 5d. per do.; Pork, 2d. per [illegible]; Fresh Butter, 8d. to 10d. per do.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, JULY 26.

ARRIVED.

[illegible] Bristol, ballast; St. James, [illegible] ballast; Imogine, Robbins, Youghal, ballast; [illegible] Mary, Hayes, Cork, [illegible].

[illegible] Fanny, Lollett, Newport, coals; Friends, [illegible] City of Bristol steamer, [illegible], [illegible] passengers; Sovereign, Austin, Newhaven, [illegible] Miller, Bristol and Newport, general cargo; [illegible] Newport, coals.

SAILED.

[illegible] Thomas, Cardiff, [illegible]; Enterprise, Evans, do. [illegible] Swansea, ballast.

[illegible] steamer, Stacey, Bristol, [illegible]; [illegible] Mary, Morris, Bristol, cattle; Concord, Lowbery, Apple- [illegible] Dublin, [illegible]; Eclipse steamer, [illegible] ballast; Brighton, Giles, Portsmouth, Southampton, [illegible] provisions, &c.; Clonmel, Davis, London, provisions; [illegible] Newport, cattle, from Ross.

[illegible] London, provisions.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PRIME INDIAN CORN.

A SMALL Cargo of prime INDIAN CORN, just arrived, and for SALE, at the STORES of STRANGMAN and SON.

Waterford, 7th Month 26, 1830.

PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PETER ROWLINSON

ACKNOWLEDGES the promptness and liberality with which the PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, through their Agent, Mr. O'BRIEN, CATHEDRAL-SQUARE, WATERFORD, have discharged the full amount of his claim for Loss by Fire, in his Mill and Dwelling-House, insured under Policy No. 18,534.

Tinnahoe, County Kilkenny,
July 26, 1830.

TO COUNTY GENTLEMEN.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ELECTION.

TO BE LET, during the Election, (the family being from home,) a large and comfortable HOUSE, in an excellent situation, completely Furnished, and provided with every article of Plate, &c. necessary for the accommodation of six or seven Gentlemen.

Besides a Parlour and Drawingroom, there are five Bedrooms, in three of which second beds could be put, if required. A Housekeeper and Cook will be provided, free of expence. Should the Election immediately follow the Assizes, the House would be Let during both.

Application (if by letter post-paid) to be made to the Office of the *Waterford Chronicle.*

Waterford, July 24, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

A DISSOLUTION of Parliament being daily expected, I again offer myself to your consideration for the high honour of being re-elected one of your Representatives.

I hope it is now unnecessary for me to make professions. My public conduct during four successive Parliaments is before you, and to that I appeal with a proud confidence that it will secure to me the continuance of that trust so long reposed in my family.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
RICHARD POWER.

July 24, 1830.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I last had the honour of addressing you, it was my pleasing task to thank you for the highest distinction your independent County could confer. My claims to that distinction have been so recently honoured by your approbation, that it can scarcely be deemed necessary for me to recapitulate them now. I trust my conduct since has not tended to diminish the confidence of which you then gave me so flattering a proof.

Should I be once more the fortunate object of your choice, I will endeavour to prove my gratitude by my unremitting attention to the duties which that choice will impose upon me.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.

Curraghmore,
23d July, 1830.

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. I cannot at present seek to represent them, but their rights and interests will be ever advocated by me with the most devoted and persevering assiduity.

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 elevate 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.

Merrion-Square, Dublin,
July 18, 1830.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

I AGAIN respectfully solicit your suffrages. I now, with confidence of success, respectfully ask you for support at the approaching Election.

It is the common cant of electioneering politics to boast of a successful canvass, but the kindness I have experienced sets contradiction at defiance. I defy any man to deny that my canvass has been most successful—indeed, the extent of that success has astonished myself, even more than it has delighted me.

I may be asked, what are my claims to represent this great County? My answer is simply this—moderate ability, combined with active industry, and, I trust, the most pure intention to do the duty of a Representative with unimpeachable honesty and disinterestedness.

I should not have sought the representation of your County, if Mr. VILLIERS STUART or any other of the many resident gentry belonging to the Independent Interest had come forward before I put in my claim, highly qualified as he and they are to represent you—it was not until I learned that they all had declined, that I made my respectful but firm call on the friends of retrenchment, of justice, and of reform, for their suffrages.

I do not address any particular or individual class of Electors—I equally address **the Protestant** as the Catholic—the Quaker as the **Protestant** Dissenter. I anxiously desire to represent not some, but all, as I am firmly resolved, if elected, to do my duty *faithfully* and impartially for and towards all.

My public conduct is before you—my parliamentary career is known. I may have been thought by some mistaken in the votes I gave—I cannot be deemed by any to have voted dishonestly, or *from* any motive of self-interest.

The good of the Empire at large is the general purport of my conduct; but the *good of* Ireland, her internal tranquillity, the peace, prosperity, comfort, and liberty of all her people, such is the leading and paramount object of my most unremitting exertions.

I want nothing from the *Government*—I will accept of nothing from the Government, either for myself or for any of my friends. I cannot procure for any man any place, pension, office, or situation of honour or emolument. My exertions will be devoted to the public at large—to do good to Ireland, and never, *never* to traffic upon public rights or public property.

You all know, that I am a decided, a radical reformer of every abuse, legal, judicial, parliamentary, and political.

I promise the most unremitting attention to my parliamentary duties—I never will be absent from my post. Having undertaken public duty, I will sacrifice every other consideration to the honest, faithful, and punctual performance of that duty.

I call, therefore, respectfully, but firmly, on all classes of Electors to give me their support.

I call on the Protestant to give me his support. I am, and ever have been, the decided and unequivocal advocate of freedom of conscience. I have ever assailed the injustice and oppression of any human law interfering between man and the dictates of his conscience.

I ask, therefore, of the honest and conscientious Protestant to vote for me, unless he find some other person more able, and also more willing, to vote in Parliament *for the general good, without any regard whatever to his individual or private interests.*

Protestants of the County of Waterford, such shall be the motives and intentions to govern every vote of mine.

I call on the Protestant Dissenters to vote *for me.* I took an active, a zealous, and not an unsuccessful, nor do I think an useless part in procuring complete emancipation for the Protestant Dissenters in England.

I call on the Society of Friends, denominated Quakers, for their support.

Are they sincere, as I believe them to be, in their abhorrence of profane oaths, I pledge myself to struggle zealously and constantly to abolish totally all test, and all judicial oaths, and all profane taking of oaths whatsoever.

I pledge myself, in the House and out of the House, to continue my most strenuous exertions for the total abolition, in all Colonies and Countries, of Negro Slavery, until that crying sin, that abominable injustice of treating our fellow beings as property, shall be every where, and in every clime, annihilated. Let them believe me when I tell them, that if the friends of humanity will rally with me, the monstrous iniquity of human slavery will be sooner terminated than men of cold temperament can imagine. I see the symptoms of approaching justice in all the signs of the times.

I pledge myself, in the House and out of the House, to contend for the abolition of Tithes. As long as the law shall deem it right to have an Established Church so long is it the duty of the Government to pay the Clergy of that Church amply, but not as at present, most unequally. The public property, called Church property, should be appropriated by the State for public purposes, after giving a just support to the Clergy of the Religion Established by Law, and so long as the law makes a preference, individual conscience should not be violated in making that provision.

Lastly, I call on the Catholics for support. I may, perhaps, have done them some service. I certainly have devoted many years of my life to put down all political ascendancy, and to elevate the Catholics to political equality. If the Catholics agree with me in the sentiments of Civil and Religious Liberty, which have guided and governed my political life—if they respect that firm profession of our common creed, which, in itself, undoubting and most sincere, combines with perfect liberty of conscience to others—if they believe in the integrity and purity of my motives, why then **I call on** my fellow Catholics for their confiding suffrages.

I come to Waterford to sow peace and not the sword—to combine all the scattered or disjointed elements of independence—to overcome entirely by a total, shall I venture to call it on all sides, a generous oblivion of past feuds and dissensions—to invoke the spirit of Christian charity and benevolence—to pour on the troubled waters of election politics the meek oil of kindliness and good feeling—to instigate to a rivalry of moral, peaceable, and patriotic conduct—to combine Irishmen, of all classes, persuasions, and parties, into one unbroken phalanx of peaceable, but determined and energetic, assertors and promoters of all those salutary measures which will promote the agriculture, the trade, the manufactures, the foreign commerce, the domestic comforts, and prosperity, and above all, and as the only sure foundation of all those blessings, the Constitutional Independence of Ireland.

I am, and ever shall be,
Electors of the County of Waterford,
Your faithful and devoted Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Derrynane, July 25, 1830.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Steward acknowledges to have received from MICHAEL [illegible], Esq. Mayor, on the 26th and 29th instant, 4[illegible] worth [illegible] by Market Jury.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. O'CONNELL will MEET at ONE o'Clock on THURSDAY next, the 29th INSTANT, at Mr. O'CONNELL'S COMMITTEE ROOMS, INDEPENDENT CLUB-HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET, in order to adopt such measures as will ensure HIS RETURN to PARLIAMENT for the COUNTY of WATERFORD FREE OF EXPENSE.

Waterford, July 26, 1830.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY OFFICE.

EDWARD LYNCH offers for Sale the following Goods:—

Prime East India White RICE. The quality will be found to please in flavour, and prove more nutritious food for the Poor, and much cheaper than any other food for Sale here.

- 20 Tons of East India RICE.
- 20 Tons of Red and White INDIA MEAL.
- 30 Tons of OATMEAL.
- 20 Tons of BARLEY MEAL.
- 6000 Double and Single-twilled English SACKS.

Assortments of Flour, Bran, Oats, and Barley, as usual.

E. LYNCH has also on Sale, at MURPHY'S old-established OIL and COLOUR Warehouse, George's-street, every article in that line, all of which he will sell at as moderate terms as any other house in the Trade.

Hanover-street, Waterford,
July 19, 1830.

FINE OLD WINES,

DANIEL DUNFORD

OFFERS *for* SALE the following WINES, now in Bond in the King's Stores:—

16 Pipes and 17 Hhds. OLD PORT of very Superior Quality.

7 Butts, 3 Hhds. and 19 Quarter Casks OLD SHERRY, do.

15 Pipes and 6 Hhds. CAPE MADEIRA, and

1 Pipe and 4 Quarter Casks of Very Fine TENERIFFE.

A great part of the above are 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. DUNFORD has for SALE at his Stores in George's Street, a large stock of duty paid WINES, consisting of Pipes, Butts, Hhds., Qr. Casks, and several hundred dozens, some of which are a long time in Bottle, of Port, Sherry, Claret, Champaigne, E. I. Madeira, Teneriffe, 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.

GENERAL ELECTION.

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 as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
GEORGE LAMB.

Whitehall, 5th July, 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 mean time shall only assure you, that if I should be so fortunate as to be placed in the distinguished situation of being your Representative in the next Parliament, it shall be my anxious endeavour to perform all the important duties of such a station faithfully, conscientiously, and to the best of my abilities.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
A. CHICHESTER.

Portman Square, London, June 30, 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 28th of JULY instant, at the hour of ONE o'Clock, to take into consideration the claims of the respective Candidates for the representation of this County, and transact other business of the Club.

R. W. RYAN, Sec.

July 13, 1830.

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD, Two excellent POST CHAISES, and a JAUNTING CAR with HARNESS. [illegible] Hennessy, [illegible].

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRUSTEES of the ROAD from WATERFORD to the bounds of the COUNTY of CORK, will meet at DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock, for the purpose of entering into a Contract for keeping the said Road in Repair for Three Years, and also for the purpose of determining the most proper Places to erect Turnpike Gates on said Road.

Proposals for keeping the road in repair may be delivered to the Treasurer sealed before the Meeting, or may be delivered in at the Meeting.

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.

Waterford, 24th July, 1830.

WATERFORD TAVERN,

COFFEEHOUSE-LANE,

Near [illegible] Square and Hanover-street,

WATERFORD.

DELANY returns his most grateful thanks to the Public for the kind patronage they have extended towards him since he opened the above Establishment, and hopes, by superior accommodation, assiduity to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their support.

From its contiguity to the Steam Packet Stations, DELANY'S will afford great advantages to Persons travelling by the Steam Packets plying between this City and England.

Well-aired Beds,	Snacks,
Breakfasts,	Dinners, and
Soups,	Suppers,

provided in the best manner.—Every variety that the Season can afford in constant supply.

Board and Lodging may be had on the most reasonable terms.

Daily and other papers taken in.

Waterford, July 26, 1830.

CHARITY SERMON AT NEW ROSS.

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached in ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NEW ROSS, on SUNDAY, the 1st of AUGUST next, by the Rev. HENRY MOORE, Rector of Carnew, when a Collection will be made in aid of the Fund raising for the distressed Poor of that Town.

Benefactions from those who may not be able to attend, will be most thankfully received by the Rev. JAMES MORGAN, Vicar; the Rev. GEORGE JONES, Curate; or THOMAS LANPHIER, Esq. Treasurer of the Relief Fund.

New Ross, July 23, 1830.

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 near a quarter of a century, the *opportunity of exercising* that *right,* by offering myself to your consideration as a Candidate at the next Election.

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

Your present Member and Candidate, Mr. Lamb, in his address, 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 Emancipation is not to be a dead letter.

He alludes in his address to very many subjects which, he says, "must occupy the early and earnest attention of the next Parliament"—[illegible] 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 [illegible] and the prevention of profligate expenditure, not the miserable savings to result from the paring down of the [illegible] 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 [illegible], such supposition not being easily reconcilable with the fact of his not having supported Mr. O'Connell in his recent effort to amend and [illegible] 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 *exposé* 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 principle 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 necessaries of life as to supply England with them to an enormous extent annually, while millions of the poor are devoted to perpetual poverty and periodical famine.

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

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

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

And, I have the honour to remain,
With the greatest respect,
Gentlemen,
Your faithfull and obedient servant and
Countryman,
DOMINICK RONAYNE.

[illegible], July 24th, 1830.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS

Bank Stock	250½	..	..	..	..	..
Exchequer Co.	92½	..	..	..	..	..
Fo. 3½ Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gr. Db. 3½	93	93	..	..	..	..
Fo. St. Do.	99½	99½	..	..	..	..
Fo. New 4	[illegible]	101	..	..	..	..
G. Co. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	101	101	..	..	..	..
P. Cas. St.	18	..	..	..	..	..
Mines Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gov. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1830.

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

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE TO THE PEOPLE.

The CHRONICLE appears this day with a new and splendid type, which, we believe, was the only thing wanted to remove all cause of complaint on the part of our friends. It is not, we should suppose, necessary to make any declaration of principle, for ours ought to be sufficiently intelligible to the people of Ireland. The WATERFORD CHRONICLE has been, and will continue to be, the Paper of the people, and, from its straight line of duty, no earthly consideration shall induce it to swerve. Conjoined with its efforts to promote the welfare of Ireland and the constitutional rights of its inhabitants, will be such feeble aid as it can bring to sustain the prerogatives of a liberal and patriotic Sovereign—a Monarch, who has ever been the friend of oppressed Ireland and its trodden-down people. With the Oligarchy, the Absentees, the Partisan Magistracy, the Corporations, or the Grand Jury Jobbers, the CHRONICLE will keep no terms. It must, in the first place, be known that the Oligarchy have, by their wealth, secured a corrupt majority in the House of Commons, which, in return, by its votes, raises taxes off a ruined country, for the purpose of contributing to the support of that oligarchy—its relations in every degree of affinity and consanguinity—its retainers and dependents, and even its illegitimate offspring of every degree, order, and condition. The country never will be but suffering until the power of that oligarchy shall be overthrown, and that can only be effected—first, by the people either rendering impracticable the return of corrupt men to the House of Commons, or by making their return so expensive, by a systematic and vigorous opposition, as to pauperise them, a state from which the exhausted funds of Ministerial corruption will not now be able to raise them—and next, by some well organised national confederacy, established agreeable to the existing laws, which will direct its attention vigorously and perseveringly to the exclusion, from this country, of every description of article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of England or its Colonies. To do this effectually will be a task of labour and of difficulty, but it must eventually succeed. The plan is in embryo, and will be matured immediately after the elections are over. Secondly—there must be a map published, containing a particular description of the Irish forfeited estates, held by the execrable scoundrel absentees, who never sent one guinea, during this season of national calamity, to save from famine the men whose ancestors' estates they now enjoy. The object of this map will be to show how practicable it is for the Government to make these fellows pay back a portion of the four millions sterling which they drag from a ruined people, that they may run riot in all parts of the globe, in scenes of luxury and immorality. Thirdly—the Irish Partisan Magistrates must be held up to public scorn and ridicule for their ignorance and their ugliness, and, whenever they are caught in any act of factious corruption or illegal favouritism, they shall, if in our vicinity, be brought into the Court of King's Bench. The Press has had amazing influence in restraining the tyranny and partisanship of certain "vigour beyond the law" Magistrates in one of the central Counties. Fourthly—the Corporations must be looked to, but their day is almost at an end, for the King's Ministers are as good as convinced, that the enormous sums of money which they have been so long in the practice of levying off the public, have been taken under a designed misconstruction of their corporate charters, so that, in a moral point of view, their collections hitherto have been but so many flagitious public robberies. Fifthly—the Grand Jury jobbers, or rather robbers, who contrive, one way or other, to raise annually more than a million of money in the midst of famine, [illegible], and nakedness, must be exhibited in such a way as to make it evident to the King's Ministers that their system is a great public nuisance, and ought to be abated.

To the public consideration of the before-mentioned national abuses, we stand pledged, in due season; and let the people be well assured, that neither the talent and rigour of the Irish Independent Press, nor the [illegible] of the most highly-gifted and honest amongst [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they do not put both their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tinually to work for its accomplishment.

IRISH PROSPERITY.

Mr Edward Wells, of Willoughby in the Wolds, last week purchased three Irish bullocks, coming two years old, for 35s.—the amazing price of eleven and eightpence each!—*Leicester Chronicle.*

MR. O'CONNELL'S CANVASS.

Success the most unexampled continues to attend Mr. O'CONNELL's progress throughout his canvass. In the forenoon of Saturday, he waited personally upon most of those freeholders residing in this City whom he had not before seen—he then waited on the Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM, R.C. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, where he was met by the Right Rev. Dr. BURKE, the Protestant Bishop of the Diocess, and also by the Right Rev. Dr. KINSELLA, R.C. Bishop of Ossory. The Honourable Member then set out for Tramore, accompanied by several friends, who formed themselves into a very imposing procession—first, Mr. O'CONNELL with one or two friends in his travelling carriage and four—next, Mr. HENRY WINSTON BARRON and family, in an open carriage and four—followed by Mr. POWER's carriage from Carrick, and three others, together with several gentlemen on horseback. As the procession advanced along the high road, the farmers and labourers from the adjoining fields cheered Mr. O'CONNELL, offering up the most sincere good wishes for his success. Upon entering Tramore, he was met by a number of freeholders from that town and neighbourhood, who eagerly pressed forward to tender their support, and accompanied him to such gentlemen's houses as he wished to visit. Cheers and huzzas rent the air, while flags and banners with "DANIEL O'CONNELL for ever," "The Liberator is welcome," and such appropriate devices, floated in front of several houses. In Tramore he did not experience a single refusal; and during that entire day two freeholders only refused him their votes. He afterwards repaired to the residence of ROGER HAYES, Esq., where he partook of refreshment. The Honourable Member then proceeded with the same uninterrupted success through the interior of that part of the county to Dunhill, the residence of WILLIAM POWER, Esq., where the party stayed for some time, and partook of lunch—Mr. O'CONNELL then continued his canvass, and was shortly after joined by JOHN POWER O'SHEE, Esq. who had set out decorated in green to meet the great Liberator—Mr. O'CONNELL having continued his route till a late hour, arrived at Gardenmorris, the residence of Mr. O'SHEE, where he dined and slept that night (Saturday).

Next morning (Sunday), Mr. O'CONNELL attended Mass at the Chapel of Kill, which is immediately outside the demesne of Mr. O'SHEE. It having been generally understood that Mr. O'CONNELL would be at this Chapel, it would be impossible to form an idea of the immense concourse of people who attended it. After Mass Mr. O'CONNELL addressed the vast multitude, and never in the whole course of his most popular career did he experience anything like the enthusiasm of the thousands by whom he was surrounded.

From Kill Mr. O'CONNELL proceeded to the Chapel of Ballylaneen, where the whole population of that side of the country were waiting impatiently for him—a triumphal arch was erected on the bridge of Carra Castle, which divides the two parishes of Kill and Ballylaneen. As soon as Mr. O'CONNELL passed under this arch, he was greeted by the assembled multitude with a loud shout of applause, which re-echoed through the surrounding country—Mr. O'CONNELL drove into the yard of the Chapel of Ballylaneen, where, from the box of his carriage, he again addressed the people, and was greeted with repeated and enthusiastic acclamations, and by the waiving of handkerchiefs from the ladies who were assembled in the gallery of the chapel windows.

From Ballylaneen Mr. O'CONNELL proceeded to Kilmacthomas, the procession becoming more and more dense at every step. It would be difficult to give an idea of the appearance which Kilmacthomas presented with triumphal arches, and blazing bonfires in every direction—having addressed the multitude from the square, opposite Mr. WALSH's Inn, the Honourable Member proceeded to canvass Kilmacthomas, and here his success surpassed even what he had previously experienced—he was particularly overpowered by the very flattering feeling expressed towards him by persons who had been hitherto violently opposed to his political opinions. Amongst these latter were Mr. BROWNE, the postmaster of Kilmacthomas—who, when canvassed for his vote, frankly said, "Mr. O'CONNELL, I certainly consider you one of the most honest and useful members in the House of Commons, and that your sole object is to serve the country. I hold a situation here, for which I am indebted to the Beresford family, and if they have no objection I shall, with great pleasure, give you my second vote." Such has been the very flattering and gratifying language of several persons in different parts of the County, who have been heretofore opposed to Mr. O'CONNELL, but are now convinced of his unpurchaseable honesty and his anxiety to promote the interests of all parties and classes.

From Kilmacthomas Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends proceeded to Mr. STAFFORD's, where they partook of lunch, and rested for about half an hour—they then drove up to Mr. BARRON's of Sarahville, where Mr. O'CONNELL received the most cordial assurance of support.

From Sarahville, the entire cavalcade set out at a rapid rate for Dungarvan. At every quarter of a mile Mr. O'CONNELL's carriage was stopped by groups of Electors, who rode out from Dungarvan to tender him their votes and their exertions, and every species of support in their power.

At the top of the hill of Cuscam, the cavalcade was met by JOHN MATTHEW GALWEY, Esq. who was dressed in his very peculiar and extraordinary electioneering costume. A hat of the most singular shape—rising in a conical form, something like the form of a sugar-loaf—colour, white, a very broad leaf, the upper side green, the under white—a coat of the lightest Prussian blue, &c. &c. &c.—driving postilion tandem. After a salute of cheers, Mr. O'CONNELL got out of his own carriage, and took a seat with Mr. GALWEY, and thus proceeded at the head of the cavalcade into Dungarvan.

At the Pike they were met by thousands upon thousands of the people of Dungarvan and Abbeyside, who had come out with banners and flags, and bands of music. It would be tedious to describe the number and elegant variety of triumphal arches under which the cavalcade had to pass—on one of them was the simple but pathetic inscription—

"*WELCOME O'CONNELL!*"

On another triumphal arch, immediately across the bridge, was the inscription—

"*SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!*"

As the procession approached the Town, it was met by, amongst other distinguished individuals, the Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM, the R.C. Bishop of the Diocess, the Very Rev. Dr. FORAN, the Rev. MICHAEL POWER, P.P., and several other highly respected Clergymen.

As to the appearance which the town of Dungarvan presented, it would be utterly impossible to describe it. In fact, from the number of large trees which had been brought in from the surrounding country, and planted in the town, it had more the appearance of a *forest* than a town.—The garlands and arches, of the most brilliant colours, suspended from branch to branch, had a peculiarly pleasing effect.

Mr. O'CONNELL addressed the multitude assembled in the large Square. Then, after a short canvass and an interview with the Bishop, the Hon. Member drove out to Duckspool, the hospitable mansion of J. M. GALWEY, Esq. where a large party of friends sat down to dinner, precisely at nine o'clock.

Yesterday (Monday) Mr. O'CONNELL was occupied in canvassing the town and neighbourhood of Dungarvan, and proceeded in the evening to Touria, the residence of Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Bart. where he was received by JOHN MUSGRAVE, Esq. in the absence of the worthy Baronet, his brother, who was unavoidably obliged to go to England, for a few days. Mr. O'CONNELL dined and slept last night at Touria. There never was any thing like his triumphant success.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ASSAILANTS.

A Correspondent desires to be informed why it is that we suffered a virulent article which appeared in the *Waterford Mail* of Wednesday last, to pass unnoticed, and the answer we give the writer is, that we considered it altogether unworthy of notice. In reply to an article, which is a tissue of vulgarity and falsehood, what could have been written? We might, it is true, have visited the Editor with personal abuse; but we are quite satisfied that our readers are of opinion that the columns of the *Chronicle* should be devoted to nobler purposes, and moreover, we believe that the honourable Gentleman himself feels that he stands on an eminence in public opinion from which he cannot be removed by the slanders of hireling or unprincipled journalists. Besides, the changes of our variable climate are not more sudden or more extraordinary than the changes of the *Mail*, upon all matters, things, and persons. Take, for example, the two following passages relating to Mr. O'CONNELL. The first, from last Wednesday's paper, runs thus—"This wandering tinker, with his kit of blarney lother." The second, from last Saturday's *Mail*, runs thus—"A bonfire was lit up on Mr. O'CONNELL's approach, and flags, and green boughs, and frequent cheers from the populace, paid him all the honours due to a popular man." To be sure, nothing can be more disgusting to a well-regulated mind, nor better calculated to prove how much human nature can be degraded by its mercenary aspirations, than such specimens of mental depravity, but it is not for such a paper as the *Chronicle* to occupy those columns which belong to the people in the refutation of slanders that no man believes, but the man whose mind has been made up before hand upon the subject.

In the last *Evening Chronicle* Mr. O'CONNELL is called a monster, and a statement has been made of somewhat that is said to have occurred between Major MACNAMARA's son and Mr. O'CONNELL. The *Clare Journal*, in contradiction, states that no such occurrence took place, so that, what one foul-mouthed miscreant has indited as truth, a more respectable cotemporary declares to be falsehood. All this abuse and all these falsehoods are palatable—but to whom are they palatable? To the very wreck and refuse of a faction which would have drenched the soil of Ireland in blood rather than see justice done to the Irish Catholics. To the retainers of that oligarchy that would keep the country in everlasting poverty, and the people in ignorance and slavery. To the vampire absentees who are draining, to its dregs, the very heart's blood of the land—to an insolent military Despot and his obsequious vassals and pensioners; but, to the people, such slanders are, no doubt, gall and vinegar, for never did Mr. O'CONNELL stand so high in the estimation of Ireland as he does at this hour.

WEXFORD ASSIZES.

MONDAY YESTERDAY, JULY 26.

From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.

On Sunday, Judge Johnson arrived in Wexford, and Baron Smith yesterday morning. Judge Johnson proceeded yesterday (Monday) morning to open the Commission. Baron Smith presides in the Record Court, and Judge Johnson in the Criminal Court.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, Esq. M.P. *Foreman.*

LORD VALENTIA,	JOHN GODDARD RICHARDS,
SIR THOS. ESMONDE, Bart.	THOMAS DERENZY,
ARTHUR CHICHESTER,	HENRY LAMBERT,
NOEL RAM,	WILLIAM BOLTON,
GEORGE GROGAN MORGAN,	JOHN HARVEY,
FRANCIS LEIGH,	RICHARD JONES SANKEY,
JOHN ROWE,	CHRISTOPHER HARVEY,
JOHN TALBOT,	WALTER HORE,
WILLIAM BLACKER,	JOHN MAHER, Esqrs.
JOSHUA NUNN,	MAJOR DEVEREUX.
RICHARD DONOVAN,	

The Grand Jury having been sworn, Judge JOHNSON said—

GENTLEMEN—From the lightness of your calendar, and the general character of your County, I have very few remarks to offer you; and I trust that you will give your earnest attention to the discharge of the duties imposed on you as grand jurors. There is one thing I would wish particularly to impress upon you, that you should be particular in the examination of all bills brought before you, and not to find any that you have not the strongest evidence to bear out, and at the same time to bear in mind that any person whom you discharge cannot again be brought up for trial; for it is much better that where there is any doubt on your minds, that you should at once ignore the bills, than that you should, under that doubt, put any person on his trial. Gentlemen, since the late lamentable event of the death of the King, a proclamation has issued, to which I beg your serious attention, and to which, I should hope, you will lend your exertion—you are already aware of its purport, and I need not detain you further on that subject. I hope to be able, at an early hour to-morrow, to go into the County Presentments, and to give you as little delay as possible. Gentlemen, I hand you an abstract of the police expenses, together with a letter from the Castle on the subject. You will, therefore, have to present the necessary sum for defraying the expenses of this very useful establishment. Gentlemen, I will not detain you by any farther remarks.

The criminal business is very light, and there are but few records.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

We regret to hear that there is a tendency to dissension amongst the Independents of the County of Wexford, and that the aristocracy of that County will, probably, avail itself of this dissension to smuggle a creature of their own nomination into the representation of the County. We exhorted the Independents to unanimity, and we now repeat that exhortation, and for the purpose of effectually stifling the embers of discord and defeating the machinations of the aristocracy let there be an universal call on Mr. BOYSE, of Bannow, to offer himself for the representation of the County without loss of time.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Waterford, July 25, 1830.

SIR—I find a mistake on reading over your account of the dinner to Mr. O'Connell, that took place on last Thursday, in this City, which I hope you will rectify in your next publication. In speaking of the different leading interests in the County, I, of course, mentioned that of Lord Cremorne, and said that I had no doubt but his Lordship's interest would again be on the independent and popular side. I said nothing else respecting that interest, and therefore your reporter must have mistaken me.

With respect to my remarks on Mr. Lamb, &c., what I said was, that Mr. Lamb, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Canning, Mr. Hume, and others were returned for places with which they had no connection by property or residence, but an identity of principles and politics, with the great leading interests of the people who took an active part in the local politics of the respective places that returned them.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. WINSTON BARRON.

COPY OF MR. MORRIS'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Springfield, July 25, 1830.

DEAR SIRS—I beg to inclose you an order for twenty pounds, which you will please to hand over to the Treasurer of the County and City of Waterford Independent Club, for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expenses of Mr. O'Connell's election for the County of Waterford. My subscription for the attainment of this great object should have been much larger, but that I am confident large sums will be pouring in from every quarter for the same purpose, as I will not allow myself, for one moment, to suppose that the people of Ireland can be so soon forgetful of the immense services he has already made, to permit him to be at one shilling's expense on the present occasion.

I remain, dear Sirs,

Your obedient, humble servant,

PATRICK MORRIS.

P.S. I have little doubt but our venerable and patriotic representative, Sir J. Newport, will be returned without opposition at the ensuing election for the City—however, should any one have the temerity to oppose him, the treasurer will have liberty to call on me for an equal sum, in order to assist in defraying the expenses of his election. He has been, for twenty-seven years, the honest servant of the public; he has not, like so many others, forfeited his title to their confidence; [illegible] the heart's blood of the miserable people of his impoverished country. He can proudly say, notwithstanding all the temptations thrown in his way, that he is not a richer man than when he first entered Parliament.

P. M.

To W. A. Hearn and J. E. Feehan, Esqrs., Secretaries of the Independent City and County Waterford Club.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday, at an early hour, every avenue near the House of Lords was crowded—Parliament-street was filled with a dense mass. The King passed a few minutes before two o'clock, and was hailed with great acclamation. There was a full attendance of both Houses. Great numbers of Peeresses were present, and below the bar was crowded to suffocation. The King having been conducted to the Throne with the usual ceremonies, delivered the following gracious speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you, in person, my cordial thanks for those assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented brother, and on my accession to the throne of my ancestors.

I ascend that throne with a deep sense of the sacred duties which devolve upon me, with a firm reliance upon the affection of my faithful subjects, and on the support and cooperation of Parliament; and with an humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself enabled to congratulate you upon the general tranquillity of Europe. This tranquillity it will be the object of my constant endeavours to preserve, and the assurances which I receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, are dictated in a similar spirit.

I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest, and the deep concern which every state must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will insure the satisfactory settlement of those matters which still remain to be finally arranged.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted, and for the provision which you have made for the service of the public service during that part of the present year which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled.

I cordially congratulate you on the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the country, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon them.

You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to concur in every reduction in the public charges which can be effected consistently with the dignity of the Crown, the maintenance of national faith and the permanent interests of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this Session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people.

You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose, calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country; and you have applied such corrections and well considered reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice.

You have removed the civil disqualifications which affected numerous and important classes of my people.

While I declare, on this solemn occasion, my fixed intention to maintain to the utmost of my power the Protestant reformed religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten, and that the decision of Parliament with respect to those distinctions having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the Legislature, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

Her Majesty, the Duchesses of Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester were present.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was dissolved on last Saturday. Vigorous efforts should now be made to prepare for the approaching Elections, as very few days remain for the Independent constituency throughout Ireland to make adequate preparations for the return of honest and independent Candidates. The writs are returnable on Tuesday, the 4th of September, and the Elections will probably take place about the middle of August.

THE HARVEST.

In the memory of the oldest man in this County there has not been a prospect of a more abundant harvest than there is at present, and, if the weather should continue fine, there will, in a month hence, be a supply of new potatoes, almost equal to the wants of the suffering poor—not that the poor have, in general, employment by which they may be enabled to purchase provisions, but it is well known that the Irish farmer never refuses to share his scanty morsel with the children of distress. If it were not for the farmers and the shop-keepers, the number of those victims of famine which have suffered, in different parts of Ireland, would have been considerably augmented. To the signal interposition of the ALMIGHTY alone will the Irish poor be indebted for their deliverance from a state of misery which cannot, at this day, find a parallel in Europe, and nothing whatever will they owe to that iron-hearted Minister and his merciless minions, who almost scoffed at the good men that besought their interference in behalf of a starving people.

EXTRAORDINARY STALK OF OATS.

A stalk of Tartary Oats, with the head nearly ripe, was sent yesterday to the *Chronicle* office, from the farm of Mr. GEORGE KENT, of the Great Island, County of Wexford. It measures from the extreme point of the ear to the end of the stalk (which had been broken close to the ground) five feet eight inches. The ear measured from the stem to the top thirteen inches, and it is thickly studded with a full, healthy grain. The gentleman who sent it to the office had it signified by his messenger that the stalk was a fair sample of a field containing three acres.

THANKS.

The Catholic Clergy of Youghal thankfully acknowledge the receipt of fifteen shillings from Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne, *for the use of the poor, being part of a fine paid* by the toll collector of Mount Uniacke fair, for an illegal exaction of tolls.

Elizabeth Corbin, of Killeagh, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of five shillings from Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne, being part of a fine paid by the toll collector of Mount Uniacke fair, for illegally taking *eight pence worth of bread* from her on the 12th instant, in lieu of custom.