

MR. A. MARMION.

In justice to Mr. A. MARMION, for whom, as an honest public man, we entertain great respect, his address to the people of Louth is published in this day's Chronicle.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY LOUTH.

I will not allow myself to suppose for one moment that the fine spirit of independence which was created here in 1824, and matured in 1826, has been totally extinguished in your breasts through the machinations of a few contemptible but designing men. In 1826, your devotion to the sacred cause of liberty rendered you the admiration of the Empire. In 1830, I fear much your divisions and dissensions will bring down on you the pity, scorn, and contempt, of all good men.

The disgraceful exhibition at Castlebellingham on Thursday last (which Mr. Sheil himself admitted to be more disorderly than that of Penenden Heath), has wounded the feelings of every honest patriot who wishes well to the independence of the County. Bands of men were regularly organised and paid at Dundalk, to suppress the expression of public opinion; that paragon of political principle, William Kieran, appeared to be commander-in-chief, attended by his aide-de-camp, that mirror of truth, Pat. Hill, and supported by his lieutenant, the notorious Christy May—a man well known in the annals of electioneering politics for his incorruptible disposition and disinterested devotion to the cause of freedom.

He is now also cutting a figure as a kind of religious blood-hound; so that with such auxiliaries as these, Mr. Sheil cannot fail of success. But Mr. Sheil has other sources of support—he has the Louth Free Press in pay, that Press which received £100 from Mr. Fitzgerald, £50 from Mr. Bellow, and several other donations, on the express condition that it was to maintain a strict neutrality relative to the election—that Press which is now supported by Mr. Sheil, who actually pays for the stamps bearing its impression—that Press, which having violated every pledge of neutrality, would also abandon Sheil for a higher bidder; and whose proprietors made an overture to a highly respectable gentleman in this County, when Mr. O'Connell was first mentioned as standing for its representation, that they would support him if he would advance them a certain sum of money.

The Press has been called the "palladium of British liberty"—when it is pure and impartial—when talent and integrity are combined in enlightening the human mind, then, indeed, it is a blessing to the people; but when it is made the vehicle of slander, falsehood, and corruption, and the engine by which factious men delude the public to promote their own selfish views, or party considerations, then, indeed, it is a curse to any country, and the sooner it is annihilated the better. That worthless rag, devoid of taste, talent, industry, or principle, the Louth Free Press, comes under the latter classification. That Press has undertaken to give reports of the Castlebellingham meeting, and that at Dundalk preparatory to it, which are a tissue of the most egregious and premeditated falsehoods. I shall enumerate them:—

THE FIRST.—I was not on my legs reading Mr. O'Connell's letter when the great We (I presume O'Hagan and Brett) entered the ball-room; I was reading the complimentary resolutions to Mr. Dawson.

THE SECOND.—I did not oppose an appeal to the people; Mr. John Chester was the person who did so; so far from it, I declared I never was afraid to meet the people on any occasion, and I was the first man who entered the street from the room.

THE THIRD.—There was not a simultaneous volley of groans and hisses from all quarters of the assembly, when I attempted to address it; the noise and confusion proceeded from the Swiss Guards, of which the two editors composed a part; they did not exceed fifty in number out of two thousand persons assembled; the sensible and rational portion of the meeting, and particularly the freeholders, were most anxious to hear me; but that would not suit the purpose of Mr. Sheil and his auxiliaries; clamour, therefore, drowned the voice of truth. Neither Mr. Chester nor myself "disappeared in the vulgar throng," as the Free Press is pleased to call Mr. Sheil's supporters; and the Press gives itself the lie direct in this particular; for in a subsequent part of the report, it has me speaking from the dais of Mr. Dickey Sheil's carriage. What a mighty fine thing it is to have a carriage!!

THE FOURTH.—The first speech that Mr. Sheil made at Castlebellingham, and that which is reported in the Free Press, are as distinct as day is from night; but as the speech was evidently furnished by Mr. Sheil, who sometimes publishes his speeches before they are spoken, the Press is only answerable so far that it should not publish any thing that did not occur. In the speech that was spoken, Mr. Sheil in many passages of it was rather complimentary to me; in the written production he is made to abuse me; this change on reflection is probably owing to the rigidity of Mr. Sheil's morals, the refinement of his taste, or the superiority of his education. Mr. Sheil should remember the old adage, "that those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones."

THE FIFTH.—Mr. Nicholas Whitworth did not say that I was not an honest reformer; and if he did, and that those men most eminent in England for radical principles—for instance, Henry Hunt or Sir Charles Wolsley, had been present, they would have told him that he could not be a sincere or steadfast radical reformer when he would support a man who was the avowed enemy of universal suffrage and annual parliaments. The Press does not state what the inimitable lecture was that Mr. Whitworth gave me, and my reply to him is suppressed in toto.

THE SIXTH.—Mr. Nicholas Markey is reported to have made a speech without interruption. Mr. Markey with difficulty could get a hearing; he was also assailed by the trained bands, who would hear no person but those who would bespatter Sheil with the most false and flattery.

THE SEVENTH.—Mr. Christy May spoke before Mr. Whitworth, not after him, as the Press has it; but his speech was of that pure and classic order, it was so conspicuous for patriotism, and of so conciliatory a nature, and so likely to exert the cause of Mr. Sheil, that it is astonishing the Free Press did not publish it. What a shame to desert so staunch an adherent.

LIE THE EIGHTH.—After the meeting had adjourned back to the inn, I did not proceed to read Mr. O'Connell's letters, as the Press would insinuate; it was not until a motion had been made for that purpose by Mr. John Chester, and seconded by Mr. Taaffe, and supported by Mr. Henry Chester, Mr. Nicholas Markey, and other gentlemen, that I consented to give extracts from them. I would have preferred giving extracts from them, but Mr. James O'Callaghan, who is no personal friend of Mr. O'Connell, would have the whole contents read or not at all; he charged me with having suppressed a passage that reflected on Mr. Bellow; the passage I passed over related to the Kierans; I was endeavouring to get at the marrow of the letters, where Mr. O'Connell pledged himself, if addressed by the electors, to stand for Louth. The sentence that relates to Mr. Bellow is rather complimentary than otherwise. It was necessary to read that part which related to Mr. Sheil, as that gentleman's friends not only insisted that Mr. O'Connell would not stand for Louth, but also, that he would come here and advocate his cause at the election.

LIE THE NINTH.—The Free Press says, that "I refused them copies of those letters." They never applied to me for them; but I will candidly admit, that I would not have "extended that courtesy," as they call it, to that press, as I deem it unworthy of any such consideration. I sent the copies to a fair and impartial press, the Donegal Journal, whose columns are open to all parties.

LIE THE TENTH.—I did not stuff the letters into my pocket under the auidiversion of Mr. Hugh O'Callaghan; I insisted that I had a right to read what part of them I pleased, and I think so still; but the Free Press must have been much delighted at the whole contents, and particularly at that part which calls Mr. O'Hagan a tattling server. If Mr. James O'Callaghan said he would propose a vote of censure on me, I did not hear the expression, nor several other persons who were present to whom I appealed—it would, however, have been a matter of perfect indifference to me; it would not have prevented me from doing my duty to my country. As to Mr. James O'Callaghan's opposition, it proceeds more from personal hostility to Mr. O'Connell than from anxiety to preserve the independence of the county.

LIE THE ELEVENTH.—In the Free Press of the 10th instant, which gave a report of the preparatory meeting, held at Dundalk, on the Wednesday preceding, I am made to say, that I would give my "vote and interest" to Mr. O'Connell, those words being marked in italics. I said I would resign if Mr. O'Connell came forward, as from his popularity he was the only man in Ireland who could settle the disunion and dissension that existed amongst the independent freeholders of Louth—I did not mention "vote and interest." But the whole report, like that of the Castlebellingham meeting, was a mass of intentional misrepresentation from beginning to end.

These, and many other acts of gross partiality, of venal corruption, and of personal injustice to me, has this misnamed Louth Free Press been guilty of; but it is now too well known to the public to be able much longer to delude or deceive—if it withstands the election it will be its utmost extent; but Mr. Sheil will support it until then—he has found it subservient to his purposes, and as his party are determined to carry their object by every species of misrepresentation, the Free Press will be found a willing and useful instrument in their hands. Whether it has any responsible Editor at present I know not; it is said, and I believe with truth, that a little junto meet at the office, at the head of which are Messrs. William Kieran and James M'Alister, who act over the poor and forlorn Free Press as censors. I turn from it with the contempt it deserves to review the commentary of its contemporary, the Newry Examiner, on the Castlebellingham meeting. I have read the article with some attention and with no little surprise; something very little short of a miracle must have occurred, to have changed the opinion of that press so suddenly in favour of Mr. Sheil's pretensions on the representation of this county, and of the utility and independence of the Louth Club. The Examiner, I am free to admit, may have some original talent and considerable display, but on those two questions there is a vast lack of consistency. The Examiner not many months ago ridiculed the Club as a society devoted to gerrymandering, and heap-learned table abuse upon its proceedings. It treated Sheil as a person unworthy of support, because he had not made honest political pledges—it was kind enough to compliment me, and stated, that if I had done no more than extract from Mr. Sheil his declaration of those substantial political principles without which the sheil should not be returned, I deserved the thanks of my country. But all at once the Examiner abandoned those warm patriotic feelings, and became as frigid and as cold as any Esquimaux of the polar regions. The Examiner does not state how this extraordinary change took place, but the article in that paper of the 23d June last, under the head "Correspondent," gives us some clue to its elucidation. A friend of mine sent a letter to the Examiner, for publication, signed "Horatio," which, for purity of style, and patriotic principle, could not be excelled; the Examiner, however, refused publishing it—"no, not a line from any of the friends of the candidates without being paid for it"—when the proper time arrived they would take their stand; and this is called an independent press! Was not this putting up the Examiner as a marketable commodity, and by advertisement too. On the 14th July the Examiner did take its stand, and abandoned all its sympathies about publishing lines without payment from any of the friends of the Candidates; a lengthened Editorial article on that day appeared in favour of Mr. Sheil, applauding the Louth Club and complimentary to radical principles; the time had of course arrived, and the Examiner called itself under the banners of Mr. Sheil. In the commentary on the Castlebellingham meeting, it is pleased to praise in high terms my independent principles and public spirit. In the next sentence, however, the basest insinuations are levelled against my character; the Examiner puts down the mischief that is going forward to my account. If it had discernment, if prejudice and party feeling did not obstruct its vision, it must have perceived, that all my measures were calculated to heal the divisions that still exist, in what is called the independent interest; it is well known that I came forward as a candidate reluctantly, and not until after four or five months' solicitation on my part, by letter and otherwise to Mr. Sheil, beseeching him to address the Freeholders, and pledge himself on radical principles, but in vain—up to the

present moment he has not given those sound, substantial political pledges which should insure him success, and without which no man shall have my support or good wishes for a seat in the House of Commons, corrupt and all as he is. I may be very true, that I have no more chance of being returned for Louth than of being married to the Princess Victoria, but whilst divisions and dissension exist between the partisans of Bellow and Sheil, I have as good and a better chance of being returned than either of them, and if it were not that I would abstract a number of split votes from both these Candidates, which might prove prejudicial to Mr. Dawson's election, no other circumstance on earth would prevent me from going to a poll; but as I said at Castlebellingham, which I repeat now, "that Louth owes so great a debt of gratitude to that fine patriot and honest-minded man, that if I were free to vote by the unanimous voice of the freeholders, I would immediately resign at the hustings in favour of Mr. Dawson." The Examiner does not report this expression, no more than many others that fell from me. I do not wish for "notoriety," nor have I any "ambition, silly," or otherwise, for a seat in a corrupt House of Commons. I have a duty to perform to my native County; I shall do it fearlessly, intrepidly, and consistently, alike undismayed by popular tumult as by aristocratic power. I have never belonged to any of the factions; nor at all the public meetings that I ever attended, have I ever asked any man to second any resolution of mine. I always acted on principle; and I am determined to persevere in that course. If any thing could have saved the independence of Louth it was the bringing in of that great and popular man O'Connell, as a candidate for its representation; but the conflicting factions would not have it so, and both parties will now fall a prey to the common enemy. The reflections thrown out by the Examiner on Mr. O'Connell, are unjust, senseless, and absurd, and they breathe a degree of partisanship unworthy the character of any press having the least pretensions to independence. The insulting remonstrance signed by thirty-six individuals, or purporting to be signed by them (for many of them say they have neither subscribed their names to it, or authorized any one else to do so—and one of the parties lives in Newry, and another below Banbridge, neither of whom were here to sign the document), rendered it necessary to read Mr. O'Connell's letter, expressing his indignation at the ungrateful and contemptuous manner in which he had been treated. Also, the Examiner says the letters were private. I think no such thing; on the contrary, I am quite certain the letter from Ashbourne was written by Mr. O'Connell for the ear of the meeting, and Mr. O'Connell's enemies would not allow one to be read without the other. As to private letters a public man should not write such on political subjects. Mr. O'Connell has a right to be proud of the publication of his letters, they are some of the best emanations of his gigantic mind. Where did the erudite and the infallible Editor of the Examiner discover that I used the appellation of the "Big Beggarman," to the Liberator of Ireland? I differed with Mr. O'Connell on the Wings, and afterwards on the term of constitutional reform, but I never made use of the low vulgar epithet the Examiner attributes to me. I do not indulge in low personalities, and the Examiner must have derived its information from the columns of the Evening Mail. On the disfranchising of the forty-shilling freeholders, I differed with Mr. O'Connell on that question from principle; I now agree with Mr. O'Connell on principle, and there is not a man in existence that admires his parliamentary conduct more than I do. His career in the House of Commons has been marked by sterling honesty—he has been straightforward and direct in all his proceedings, and he has exposed more of the flagrant system of parliamentary corruption than any member of the House; he is, besides, "a decided unequivocal radical reformer."

There is a low vindictiveness in the recommendation of the Examiner to Mr. O'Connell, to fix himself firmly on some butcher's block at Drogheda, and carry his election there by a system of the most shameless bribery and corruption. What! Mr. O'Connell fallen so low, that he must have recourse to the old Sarum, or the East Retford of Ireland for a seat in Parliament? There are I have no doubt, many independent counties in Ireland who would feel highly honoured by returning the Man of the People. There are not many Catholic Freeholders possessed of the ingratitude of the 36 Dundalk remonstrators. Had Mr. O'Connell accompanied me to Castlebellingham, his election for Louth would have been more secure; the independent freeholders of all parties would be again united, the factions would have got a death blow, and Louth would have obtained the greatest triumph in her history, by the return of two such Members as Alexander Dawson and Daniel O'Connell. But that opportunity is now gone by, and never in all probability will offer itself again. Mr. O'Connell has addressed the electors of Waterford, and those who have insulted him by their prohibitory remonstrance not to pass the boundaries of Louth, have secured the return of John McClinton for the county. Let no man say, that I have been instrumental in this fatal result; all my operations tended to unite and strengthen the independent interest; the agitation of the public mind was necessary to keep alive the spirit of freedom and to destroy the cabals, intrigues, and factions which disgrace the county.

As it is probable under existing circumstances, that I will not contest the County on the present occasion, I deem it necessary to state the causes which induced me to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for its representation. I was decidedly friendly to Mr. Sheil's pretensions, because he gave me to understand that he was a sincere radical reformer; but when I found after six months' incessant solicitation that I could not extract those radical pledges in a proper form from him, I made up my mind to oppose him—I have the greatest part of my correspondence extant, and if it were not for the length of this letter, I would publish it here. Mr. Sheil has not, up to the present moment, declared for the people—neither has Mr. Bellow; compare their addresses with that of Daniel O'Connell to the freeholders of Waterford, and let them and their supporters blush at the contrast; for my part, I shall never support any man that is opposed to radical reform.

I found the Sheil and Bellow party obstinately opposed to each other, without the least probability of their differences being arranged. I saw very clearly if their disunion continued the consequence would be the return of Mr. McClinton. In my person the freeholders could throw their mutual divisions overboard—they have not thought

proper to do so—and as neither will give way to the other, McClinton must be returned without any manner of doubt.

There were many parties and factions in the County prejudicial to the interests of Mr. Dawson, which were very industrious in circulating reports, that he was sick of a parliamentary life, and would not stand for the representation of the County, and a disposition was evident to throw him out, which, if accomplished, would have done down the name of Louth to the execration of posterity—my agitating the County broke up those factions.

If no other good resulted from my agitation than to promote in any degree the return of our invaluable representative, Mr. Dawson, I am satisfied—his parliamentary conduct—his incessant attention to public business—the honesty of his votes, are the best pledges he can give his constituents. But Mr. Sheil says he is not a radical reformer, and he read a letter at Castlebellingham to that effect; the authenticity of that letter was not questioned by me or any of my friends. But Mr. Dawson has written to me also on this subject on the 9th of July last. He says—"Long before the word 'radical' came in use as applied to reform, I wished for an effectual reform, and I now wish for a radical and effectual reform, which would include universal suffrage with the few and evidently proper exceptions that Mr. Bentham makes—annual parliaments with diminished election expenses, and vote by ballot." Will Mr. Sheil or Mr. Bellow make the same honest declaration? If not, they should not be supported. For my own part, I shall take no interest in the return of either. I shall endeavour to make myself useful to my friend, Mr. Dawson, and as I was in some degree instrumental in raising the popular voice in his favour in 1826, which secured the triumph of independence in this County, I shall exert every nerve to confirm it once more in his person; it must be effected on principle and with little or no expense to him. I say in conclusion, with Daniel O'Connell—Dawson for ever!

I am, your sincere friend,
ANTHONY MARMION.
Dundalk, July 22, 1830.

ROYAL ECONOMY.—The King has set an example of economy, public and domestic, which cannot be too extensively imitated. No waste or extravagance is allowed in the household, and the keys of the store-rooms and cellars are punctually delivered every evening to the persons appointed to receive them, yet there is no parsimony; and whilst by rigid economy the just claims of the tradesmen are settled, the fund set apart for relieving the wants of his subjects is considerably augmented. It is not generally known that when the King was in debt, as Duke of Clarence, he reduced his expenditure to only £8000. per annum—no great sum for the heir to the crown—and never exceeded it until he paid off all claims. One of his Royal brothers made the attempt to do as the Duke of Clarence had done, but good nature got the better of prudence and he could not succeed. The King, however, has been graciously pleased to add to his income, at the same time that he set an example of economy, thus doing good both ways; and we shall now see his Royal Highness as unembarrassed as his Sovereign. The Queen is not less prudent than the King, and we anticipate much good from the determination of their Majesties to put down that system of getting into debt, which disgraces the nobility, and frequently brings poverty upon those who supply them.—Intelligence.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.—His Majesty Frederick William I. King of Wurtemberg, who, on the gracious invitation of William IV. conveyed to him by Colonel Fitzclarence, now visits England for the first time, is forty-nine years of age, and succeeded to the throne in 1816. His Majesty is son, by a first marriage, to Frederick Duke of Wurtemberg, who was raised to the kingly rank by Napoleon. The late King of Wurtemberg formed a second alliance with the Princess Royal of England, by whom he had no issue. It has been understood that Frederick William, when Prince, was not on happy terms of union with his father, whose alliance with Bonaparte he resisted on all occasions. The Crown Prince served with much honour during the last war, and is esteemed on the Continent as a good soldier and an honourable man. His Majesty's destines have, however, been in many respects peculiar. Intended by his Royal Father to cement his alliance with the French Emperor, by a matrimonial union with Stephanie Beauharnois, now Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, he entered as an evasive measure, into an immediate engagement with the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria, who was anxious to escape marriage with Jerome Bonaparte, the King of Westphalia, afterwards united to the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. The Crown Prince lived for four years on terms of friendship with his wife; with a mutual understanding that their union should be dissolved whenever the fortunes of Germany and the downfall of Napoleon might permit them to form a second choice. In 1815, accordingly, the ties of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg were invalidated; he espoused in second marriage the widow Duchess of Oldenburg, sister to the Emperor of Russia; while his divorced wife became Empress of Austria. The Royal pair still remain on a footing of friendly regard, whenever accidental circumstances bring them together. The King of Wurtemberg is manly and simple in his habits of life. He is an excellent horseman, and his stud, consisting chiefly of Arabians, is splendidly appointed. The chief stable contains 200 stalls, filled with thorough-bred horses. The palace of Stuttgart is inferior only to that of Versailles in the days of its original magnificence; and it is fitly graced by the splendid hospitality of the present King. Their Majesties appear daily in public, riding together in the avenues of the Anspach or park, and attending almost every representation at the national theatre. The youthful family of this royal house consists of six children by the second and third marriages.—Court Journal.

BEY-BRUMMEL DESPERATE.—One day that Brummel was somewhat melancholy, brooding over the grievous consideration that his tailor would no longer trust him, a friend advised him "to shrivel off his mortal coil," as "other distinguished individuals" had done before him—by blowing into his brains, by hanging, or by drowning. "Not so, my boy," cried the stoic Brummel, "I'll be shot, if I blow out my brains; I'll be hanged, if I put my head into a noose; and I'll be drowned, if I jump into the miller's pond."

NEW ACADEMY AT DUNGARVAN.

We request the particular attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's Chronicle, relating to the newly-erected Academy in Dungarvan; and we anticipate the most complete success for a school established under the auspices of the Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM, and placed under the inspection of the Very Rev. and excellent Dr. FORAN, and Colonel CURREY, of Lismore Castle. To the Duke of Devonshire great credit is due, for the anxious desire which he has evinced to patronise this academy, by granting a capital house, rent free, and fitted up in the best style, for the accommodation of the students. The preliminary expenses of the establishment will be borne by his Grace, under the superintendance of Col. CURREY; and this is but another specimen of the Noble Duke's munificence to the people of Dungarvan. The memorials of his liberality are there to be seen, and neither time nor circumstances ought to efface the well-merited tribute of public and private gratitude which are due to the Noble Duke for his beneficence.

As to the character of the gentleman who is principal and superintendent of the house, the following testimonial from the Right Rev. Dr. DORRIS pleases his merits beyond the reach of calumny or criticism:—

"I believe Mr. MALISTER is a very worthy person, of great purity of morals, good sense, and more than ordinary knowledge of his profession. Should you require a classical teacher, it is probable you will consider yourself fortunate in meeting with so deserving a gentleman, to whom you could confide the education of your young people."

There will be periodical examinations held in the academy, under the direction of the Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.
"Think Aloudly, God, it is worth while to be honest."—O'CONNELL.

Such was Mr. O'CONNELL'S exclamation in a letter lately addressed to his family in Dublin, and excellent reason has he had, since he visited the County of Waterford, to rejoice that he has made such immense sacrifices at the shrine of honesty. The oligarchy may now read their public fate in the honesty and determination of the people, and they will, ere long, hear the appalling knell of their abused power rung by the voices of millions, insisting upon the resumption of those elective rights, which were not torn from them by the strong arm of military despotism, but which have been gradually filched from them by fraud, and chicanery, and treachery. The popular voice in this County has overthrown every obstacle, and its ancient lordly chieftains, instead of being insolent dictators, are content to be humble suitors to those honest peasants whom they formerly could reckon as the vassals of their families. This is an earnest of that growing spirit and honest stubbornness of will, which will work out the redemption of the country, and if practical evidence were wanting to prove how much political honesty is valued at this instant in Ireland, we could furnish that evidence by a simple statement of the unexampled progress in circulation made by the Dublin Pilot and Waterford Chronicle.

MEETING OF POTTEEN DISTILLERS.—TESTIMONIAL TO SPRING RICE.

At a meeting of Potteen Distillers, held in the Welsh Mountains, on the night of Monday last, it was proposed by SHAMUS POWER and seconded by DARRY FINNS, that a pyramid should be raised on the top of Steve Killetha, composed of turf and green rushes, as a testimonial to SPRING RICE, which would be as durable as the parliamentary fame of that Honourable Gentleman, and as a mark of the potteen distillers' gratitude for the Honourable Gentleman's exertions in raising the tax of 2d. per gallon, intended to be laid on Irish whiskey, to the less oppressive sum of 6d. per gallon, thereby affording the said potteen distillers a reasonable inducement to their once more trying their fortune in the distillation of mountain dew—and that as the present tax of 3s. 6d. a gallon upon parliament whiskey was nearly equal to the value of a gallon of potteen whiskey, and that as they would have a good chance of ample compensation for all the risks they might run of suffering by fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment, they tendered to the Honourable Gentleman the strongest assurances of their personal devotion to his interests, and expressed their firmest conviction that his name and character would be held in veneration as long as a gallon of potteen whiskey could be distilled in Ireland.

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This Paper circulates very extensively in every district of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Wick, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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DUNGARVAN ACADEMY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR ABRAHAM. MR. D. MALISTER, PRINCIPAL.

THE INHABITANTS OF DUNGARVAN and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that an opportunity is now afforded them of giving their children a respectable Education, on terms extremely moderate.

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

GENTLEMEN, I devolve upon me to state to you my determination to retire from Public Life. I confess, that I expected that the long tried Parliamentary Conduct of my Father and myself, should have entitled me to a different reception than that which I received from many, whose promises of Support were only contingent on the safety of their Friend—I still could have had no doubt of eventual success, and of being placed, where I have always been, at the head of the Poll, but I cannot admit that my claims should be considered as second to those of any Candidate.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, RICHARD POWER. Waterford, July 30, 1830.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful and obliged servant, GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD. Carrigrohane, 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, serves 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 THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD! I 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, serves 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.

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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 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.

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 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 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.

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GENERAL ELECTION. TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS 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).

I should hope by this economy he contemplates the abolition of extravagant sinecures and the prevention of profligate expenditure, not the miserable savings to result from the paring down of the salaries of humble functionaries in the different departments of the State, which appears to be a description of economy in favour with the Ministers of the day.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most faithful servant, GEORGE LAMB. Whitehall, 5th 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 1 Quarter Cask of Very Fine TENERIFFE.

ROYAL HAIR CUTTING ROOMS. KIRBY'S, MALL. BYRN, FROM HOLME'S 109, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, Court Hair Dresser and only Peruquier to his late Majesty George IV.

GRATEFUL for the favours conferred upon him since his arrival in this City, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Wexford, &c., that from the distinguished and extensive support with which he has been honoured, he has been induced to reside permanently in Waterford.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, AUGUST 2. ARRIVED. July 30th—Eliza Jane, Bowen, Newport, coals; Arturo, Wade, Agr. do. Margaret, Evans, Newport, for Ross; Miller, Plymouth, ballast; Friendship, Bally, Portsmouth, bark. August 1st—Hera, Elston, Agr. coals; Tony Pipes, Williams, Neath, iron; Martha Pope, Jones, London, general cargo; City of Waterford, steamer, Bally, Bristol, do.

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GENERAL ELECTION. TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

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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 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.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD. GENTLEMEN, I SEEK the honor of representing you in Parliament and I apply to you for your support.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful, humble servant, H. LAMBERT. Waterford, July 25, 1830.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY WEXFORD. A PUBLIC MEETING OF INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF NEW ROSS, held in that TOWN on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1830— EDWARD KEOGH, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved—That the claim of HENRY LAMBERT, Esq., to represent this County in Parliament, founded on his public pledges, and upon his being a resident Landlord Proprietor, in addition to his other high qualifications, is fully deserving of our most strenuous support, and that of every other Independent Elector in this County, on whom we now call to come forward and join with us to support the return of Mr. LAMBERT by every fair and just exertion.

Resolved—That for the purpose of giving every possible free of expense as possible, a Committee be now formed to act in the town, with power to add to their numbers, and to open a correspondence with the Independent Electors at Wexford, Ennisconry, Newtownbarry, Gorey, &c., who have determined to uphold the Independence of the County of Wexford, in the person of Mr. LAMBERT, at the ensuing Election.

Resolved—That a subscription be now opened for the purpose of defraying Mr. LAMBERT's expenses in the event of a contest. EDWARD KEOGH, Chairman. The following Gentlemen subscribed on the spot: Edward Keogh, Esq., £2 5; Mr. John Sutton, £2 5; Dr. Howlett, £2 5; Mr. James Howlett, £2 5; Mr. William Connolly, £2 5; Mr. Cadogan, £2 5; Mr. Arthur Keenan, £2 5; Mr. John Kelly, £2 5; Mr. G. W. Carr, £2 5.

MENDICANT ASYLUM. Edward Holson, Esq., Treasurer, acknowledges to have received from Messrs. W. and N. Lumsden, fire shillings, being a fine for drunkenness, on their man John Fanning, per John Blake, Collector. His Grace the Lord Primate, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord James Beresford, Ladies Catherine and Ann Beresford, Miss Beresford, and Mrs. James Jones, jun. arrived at the Royal Hotel, Kingstown, on Friday from Liverpool. Lieutenant William Richardson, of Passage, County of Waterford, is appointed a Commander in the Royal Navy.

injunctious on the one hand, and the police or the military resisting them on the other.

Wherever there can be made an appeal to law, we have no doubt the French Judges will do their duty. But will these appeals to law be long permitted? If they are, the measures of the usurpation must be completely frustrated—and this the authors must have foreseen; if not the remaining forms of government by law must be taken away, and a military despotism established—this, too, the authors of the usurpation must have foreseen; and this, by anticipation, they must have embraced as the preferable alternative.

Some persons seem to speculate on a withdrawal of the ordinances. This we do not anticipate. The die is now cast. If the ordinances are withdrawn, the lawful Chamber of Deputies will assemble; an account will be required from the men who have attempted to overthrow the Constitution, and who, in pursuing their treason, have shed the blood of the people, and swept the streets of an unoffending capital by the fire of artillery. It would be depriving the French Ministers of the only merit which belongs to them,—that of boldness,—to suppose that they are not fully aware that in such an event every Minister who signed the unlawful ordinances must fly from France, or expiate his crime on the scaffold.

We may speak plainly here, without fearing to increase the violence which it may become our duty to moderate. In the present state of things, nothing written in England can have an effect in France, because it cannot now be read generally by the people there, and because, even if it were read, the rapidity of events must now outrun the words of any distant advisers. It may have a good effect in other quarters, that the people here should clearly conceive the nature of the struggle in France, and express their feelings plainly.

There will be, we trust, but one feeling in England as to the duty of the Government of this country not to interfere with the affairs of France, whatever may happen in that country. Those who profess to know the intentions of this Ministry, allege that it is aware of its duty in this respect; we trust and believe it is; but the time of trial is not yet come.

One of our contemporaries, on the other hand, finds in the events in France a confirmation of its suspicions that there is a general conspiracy against the liberty of the press among the Governments of Europe (including the Government of England among the conspirators). We believe the events in France have astonished the Ministers of England as much as all other reasonable men; but these events, as we allow, give us new reasons for watching with jealousy all ministers. They teach us to the propriety of cautions which the peacefulness of the age and the contented acquiescence of all orders within the limits of their legal rights had led us to consider as obsolete. The events in France may induce prudent statesmen to doubt whether a gendarmerie, such as that which is now firing on the people in Paris (not in support of the law, but to maintain the violators of the laws), should be allowed permanently to remain in London under the controul of the Ministry. It may be worthy of the early consideration of Parliament, whether means cannot be taken to retain the advantages of the New Police, without the danger, which can now scarcely be said to be visionary. We throw out this suggestion without prejudice and without passion.

(From the Courier.) Just as we were going to press we received the following interesting letter from Brighton. The writer has favoured us with his name, and we have no reason to question the truth of his statement:

Brighton, July 29. Sir—If the following communication is of any service, you are welcome to it—I left Paris on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6 P. M. During the day the greatest ferment prevailed throughout the city. The journal called Le Temps alone braved the Ordinance, and published the same, with the comments which naturally suggested themselves, but which the others dared not express. From 8 to 12 o'clock it was circulated with great activity, at which latter hour the bureau was surrounded by gens d'armes, and the presses broken up. The Palais Royal, in the early part of the day, was a scene of much confusion, many individuals endeavouring to baroque the mob in revolutionary style. At one o'clock the gardens were cleared by gens d'armes, and the gates closed. The Bourse was, throughout the day, in the greatest possible state of agitation. Towards the afternoon, Paris presented the appearance of a military garrison, most of the principal streets being lined with gens d'armes. I heard that some were armed, and business generally at a stand still. I regret to say that blood has been spilled. The shops of two gens d'armes had been killed by the populace; and I myself saw the corpse of a man who had been shot in the jaw, in the Rue Saint Honoré—a ghastly spectacle. The body was extended on a shutter, behind which the mob were executing the soldiers in a furious manner. A universal opinion prevailed, that the night would be a turbulent one, and that more blood would be spilt. Cannon were mounted in the Place Caroussel and Place Louis XVI.—A severe struggle may be apprehended, for the gens d'armes of Paris have a rancour against the mob, and will probably stick to the Government to the last; on the other hand, nothing can withstand the overwhelming tide of public opinion. Politics are must be a man of extremely weak head, and extremely strong nerves. I send a copy of Le Temps.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.) On Tuesday, a gendarme having interfered with some workmen, who did not obey his orders to disperse, he gave one of them a blow on the back with the flat part of his sword, when they immediately fell on him and killed him. On the above day, Prince Polignac's carriage was followed by a mob; but being well guarded, he proceeded without being attacked, to his house, which has also a guard.

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE KILLED! (From a Second Edition of the Courier of Friday.) COURIER OFFICE, HALF-PAST FIVE. Soon after our Paper went to press we heard rumours of an afflicting character as connected with the present troubles in France. Being unwilling, however, to give currency to statements of such moment without first ascertaining their correctness, we took every means in our power of enquiring into their truth, and we fear that there is too much reason to believe in their authenticity.

We are assured that during a general rising of the populace in Paris on Wednesday, one thousand persons were killed in the streets by the military. The 3d regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval, being called upon also to act against the people, are said to have refused, and to have been, in consequence of their disobedience, dismounted. The National Guard in this emergency turned out, and General Laborde assumed the command of them.

The deputies are said to have declared their sittings permanent, and since the National Guard have taken up the defence of the capital persons and property have been respected.

The report of the King's flight gains ground.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with columns for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Rows include Bank Stock, 1.3 p.c. Co., Do. do. Red., Gv. Db. 3 1/2, Do. St. do., Do. New 1, G. Canal L., Do. do. 6, R. Can. St., Mining Co., Gov. Deb.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The several communications describing Mr. O'Connell's progress through this County, have been anticipated by a Correspondent last week, and it is therefore unnecessary to publish the articles which we have since received on that subject.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1830.

The London Mails to Friday (inclusive) have been received—that of Saturday was due when we put to press.

THE EVENING POST—INDEPENDENCE OF WATERFORD.

That notorious register of tergiversation, the Dublin Evening Post, has had the impudence to be putting upon record its "wise saws," after having insidiously laboured, on a former occasion, to neutralise the exertions made by the independents here, for the expulsion of the Curraghmore family from the representation of this County.

When it was well punished for its shameful apostasy, it affected not to be aware of the mischief it had done; and, in an article written by its super-numerary Editor, it held forth most eloquently, de omnibus rebus, but sedulously avoided, as the lawyers say, the "question at issue." When Mr. Dawson was expelled from Derry, it had a glorious theme for rignarole amplification, and made a happy use of it; and, now that it has become PIERRE MAHONY'S intelligencer, who has not been employed for the coming election here, its lugubrious regret for the melancholy fate of Mr. POWER cannot but be most disinterested. The Post may reserve its nonsense for those parts of Ireland where its character is not well known—for in the County of Waterford nobody is imposed upon by its affectation of patriotism. It is quite sufficient for the people here to know that it is PIERRE MAHONY'S journal, to be assured of its devotion to that party which can pay it best. In last Saturday's number it mentions—"We have seen a letter from Waterford—but we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe it—which states that one of the BARRONS will start; this would be really too bad." In reply to this statement, we shall, in the first place, say that the correspondent of the Post is an appropriate medium of intelligence for such a journal—because he is a liar—for none of the BARRONS intend to start; and, in the next place, we will observe that the BARRONS, in conjunction with the other respectable gentlemen who acted here, have exerted themselves in every possible way, not only to induce Mr. O'CONNELL to stand for the County, but to insure his complete success. Mr. O'CONNELL himself will confirm the truth of this statement, if it shall be questioned by any of the ragnamuffin correspondents of the Dublin Evening Post. But supposing, for argument sake, as we know the Post is fond of argument, that one of the BARRONS had offered himself, in what would his crime consist? The Post will probably not say, but insinuate, that all the BARRONS in the County of Waterford ought to be put under the ban of public reprobation for the single error of Mr. WINSTON BARRON, although that gentleman has, long since, expiated that single error of his life, and fully appeased public displeasure in this quarter, though it seems he has not as yet propitiated those high and mighty personages, the Editor of the Post and Mr. OMBUDS MAHONY.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

As all other affairs, whether foreign or domestic, sink into nothingness in comparison with the state of France, we have laid by several articles, which may at another time be interesting to our readers, for the purpose of giving in detail the various accounts received from the French capital.

MEETING AT WEXFORD.

The paramount importance of the news from France, and the necessity of its appearing in this day's paper, obliges us to defer the publication of the Wexford Meeting report until next Thursday's Chronicle.

The Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM, R. C. Bishop of this Diocese, has translated the Rev. EUGENE CONDON, Parish Priest of Tubrid and Dublin, to the Parish of Tallow, vacant by the death of the late Dr. DENIS O'DONNELL.—We understand that this translation was not only unolicited, but unexpected on the part of the Rev. Mr. CONDON and his friends. For nearly two years that he had been stationed at Tubrid, and the pastor and his flock have been mutually happy. Besides the unremitting earnestness with which he attended to the duties of his parochial charge, he evinced peculiar zeal, judgment, and perseverance in erecting chapels and school-houses in his united parishes. He ardently wished to witness the completion of his undertaking, and it is not, we believe, without great regret that he conformed to the desire of the Bishop, who conceived Tallow to be a more suitable field for his apostolical exertions.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD CANDIDATES.

If we had a voice, the tones of which could reach to the utmost extremity of the County of Wexford, we would invoke the honest and independent electors of that County, to save themselves from the everlasting disgrace which will attach to them, and the irretrievable injury which will accrue to all Ireland by their example, if they do not forthwith declare for the two men who are worthy to be their representatives, and put an extinguisher at once on the pretensions of those persons who, we contend for it, have not these recommendations to popular favour which should alone determine the choice of Irish representatives in the present crisis. If Colonel CHESTER had no other merit but that of being the son-in-law of the bravest soldier, the noblest Englishman, and the truest-hearted patriot that has lived in the present age, that merit solely ought to be sufficient to ensure his return for the County of Wexford. Let the Catholics of that County never forget that when the Duke of WELLINGTON advised Doctor CURTIS that the Catholics of Ireland should "bury their question in oblivion," the Gallant ANGLESEY, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, advised the Catholics "not to bury their cause in oblivion." We know what the consequences were. The immortal ANGLESEY was obliged to resign the Viceroyalty, but the Catholics were emancipated! If there was one Catholic in the County of Wexford so lost to honour, to honesty, and to gratitude, as to vote against Colonel CHESTER, we do not say that he should be impaled, as the renegades are in Turkey; but we say that his name should go down to posterity as a vile ingrate to the benefactor of his Country.

Mr. WADY after Mr. BOYSE is the man next to Col. CHESTER, whose claims are paramount by ten thousand degrees to those of any other of the Wexford candidates. Through every vicissitude of fortune, he has clung to the Catholics and to their cause with "a desperate fidelity." Where is the man living that can question his motives, or impeach his character? We know him longer and better, as a public man, than any one of those who have presumed to analyse his pretensions, and we assert that the history of Ireland for the last five and twenty years, will show CAPWALLADER WADY to have been one of the most consistent, spirited, and persevering labourers in the cause of his country that has toiled in her behoof during that period. We shall not enter into any comparison of the respective merits of the other Candidates with those of Colonel CHESTER and Mr. WADY, because the distance between their merits is so immeasurable, that no comparison could be fairly drawn.

Since the foregoing was written, we have seen a letter which states, that the little bickerings of party have left the representation completely at the mercy of the aristocracy. Mr. WADY has resigned, and the contest now will be between Colonel CHESTER, Mr. LAMBERT, Mr. ROWE, and Lord VALENTIA. Of these, Colonel CHESTER and Mr. ROWE would be decidedly the men most able and willing to advocate the interests of the County Wexford in particular, as well as of the country in general. We regret that Mr. BOYSE or Sir THOMAS ESMOND have not yielded to the call of the County. Envious, indeed, would be the constituents, who could boast of such representatives. Would to God we could see that honest and talented Profrant, Mr. BOYSE, supporting the interests of Ireland in the House of Commons, where is Mr. Colclough?

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

FIRST DAY—FRIDAY, JULY 30.

COUNTY COURT. (Continued from our last.) Laurence Baldwin and others, tried for stealing butter—Guilty. John Dower, John Macner, Michael Costin, Matthew Sheehy, Martin Roach, Michael Hohart, Michael Tobin, William Keary, and Thomas Roche, for illegally assembling and levelling certain inclosures on the mountain of Slievegrine, in the month of June last—Guilty on the minor count in the indictment.

CITY COURT.

Judge JONSSON briefly charged the Jury. An ejectment case was tried, in which the Corporation of this city were plaintiffs, and John Cox, Esq., defendant, by which it was sought to recover the possession of the lands of Clashra, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford. The merits of the case depended on a lease produced by the defendant's agent, which corresponded with the counterpart produced by the Corporation, except as to one of the signatures, and there being only the trading difference of one hundred years between the term granted by the Corporation in their lease, and the term mentioned in the counterpart held by the defendant. One being 96 years, and the other 196 years from the date thereof. There was a verdict for the Corporation, 6d. damages and 6d. costs.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

COUNTY COURT. (Before Baron Smith.) TITHE CASE. J. Kerwin in replevin v. Thomas McGuire, Thomas Coleman, Martin Hacket, and Thomas Hacket.—Verdict for the defendants, with 6d. costs.

CITY COURT. (Before Justice Johnson.) Thomas Oswald, stealing potatoes—Guilty. Patrick Coghlan, stealing money—Guilty. Mary Magrath, stealing a cloak—Guilty. Patrick Aylward, stealing pigs—Guilty. Assizes business of the City Court terminated on Saturday.

COLONEL BRUEN AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY CARLOW.

There is a nonsensical paragraph in the Carlow paper, stating that the people of that County are very much indebted to Colonel BRUEN for the part he has taken in opening the borough. Either the ignorance of the writer, or his wilful perversion of the known truth, will be manifest when we assure our readers that Colonel BRUEN has done nothing whatever towards opening the borough of Carlow, for the best of all reasons—because it was utterly out of his power to assist in opening it. He did what every Magistrate is obliged to do by law—he administered oaths to a certain number of gentlemen in the town of Carlow, to whom certificates of having taken these oaths have been granted; and if the Sovereign and Burgesses of the Corporation shall hereafter admit these gentlemen to their freedom, these certificates will obviate the necessity of swearing them again, and that is all that has been done by Colonel BRUEN. In like manner the Carlow paper has stated that a considerable number of residents have become Freemen in the town of Carlow, whereas, the fact is, that not a single person has been recently admitted to his freedom by the Corporation; nor can any individual obtain that freedom, except that he shall obtain it by mandamus from the Court of King's Bench, or have his right of franchise recognised by a Committee of the House of Commons. We have perused the charters, and expressed the same opinion when we first read them that we now reiterate—and every succeeding incident has tended to confirm the justice of our original impression. All then that has been blazoned in the Carlow paper about Colonel BRUEN and the opening of the borough would be regarded by us as excessively childish, and only fit to gratify the curiosity of school boys, or the longings of inconsiderate visionaries, did it not partake of a very criminal character, so far as the independence of the County is concerned. No man has been more inefficient in the House of Commons than Colonel BRUEN. No member has evinced more practical devotion to the mandates or solicitations of the Minister than the said Colonel, as can be proved by his almost uniformly voting on every question with that Minister. Was he ever known to be in a minority with Mr. HUME or Mr. O'CONNELL? It is true, he was one of those that signed the Thatched-house resolutions; but let his parasites in Carlow state a single instance beyond this, and his having voted for the Relief Bill, in which he has proved himself either willing to do, or capable of doing, a service to his native country. In fact, we could prove, from incontestible evidence, if there were now any use in doing so, that, in every relation of life, as a public man, a more worthless individual never went into the House of Commons.

It is probable that he will be returned to Parliament for the ensuing sessions, as the Carlow paper states; but he will be returned for the same reason that Lord GEORGE BERESFORD will be returned for the County of Waterford—because no gentleman of independent principles, except one, has addressed the electors of that County.

We have been assured that there is no doubt whatever entertained of Mr. HORACE ROCHFORD'S success, and that he has with him, almost to a man, the truly independent electors of the County. We had almost forgotten to state, that Colonel BRUEN became the Vice-President of a Brunswick Club about three months before the passing of the Relief Bill.

BOROUGH OF CARLOW.

Another piece of balderdash appears in the Carlow paper, about FRANCIS BRUEN being chosen by the freemen to represent the Borough. If the Borough can be opened, we shall rejoice indeed; but we should deeply regret the transferring of a parliamentary right from Lord TULLAMORE to the family of the BRUENS. Mr. FRANCIS BRUEN is represented by the Carlow paper as "the enemy to monopoly, and the sworn foe to corruption." Where did the Carlow paper make this discovery? We never before heard of Mr. FRANCIS BRUEN'S exploits beyond the verge of his potato-garden, or the precincts of his dog-kennels. He would make just as good a representative as his brother; and we make no doubt, if he gets into Parliament for the Borough of Carlow, but he will be earning the treasury sops for the ensuing six years, with the same industrious attention to business which has been so laudably displayed by the Brunswick Colonel. The folly of the Carlow people, in suffering themselves to be deluded by shallow or mercenary politicians, will be sufficiently palpable if Mr. FRANCIS BRUEN should ever get into Parliament for the Borough of Carlow. Then, indeed, they will have a pretty pair of legislators playing into each other's hands—"do you give me my job here and I'll give you your job there." Then, indeed, will both town and county be snug boroughs for the Mister BRUENS. Is there, we ask, one honest man in the County of Carlow, who knows the utter destitution of public virtue, for which the BRUEN family has been always remarkable, but will oppose himself to a junction of parliamentary interests, which would entail upon him, for the coming six years, the uncontrolled influence of two ministerial jobbers, whose plans they would find ruinous and degrading to both town and county. We trust that Lord TULLAMORE will contend with Mr. FRANCIS BRUEN and his mercenary, to the very gates of the citadel, and if he will not be advised by his best friends to make reasonable concessions to the popular will, that he never will yield one inch to FRANCIS BRUEN.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

THE writ for the Return of Members to Parliament having arrived, and the Election being fixed for WEDNESDAY next, the 4th of August, Mr. BOYLE solicits the honour of an early attendance of his Friends on that Day. The flattering success Mr. BOYLE has met with upon his canvass, encourages him to hope, that by an early show of that strength which cannot fail to issue upon his Return, the unavoidable inconvenience of attendance upon the Election, may be abridged.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt. THE COMMISSIONERS in this MATTER intend to MEET at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, on the 10th day of AUGUST next, to receive proof of Debts, and on the 19th day of AUGUST next, to strike a final Dividend. Dated this 26th July, 1830. By Order of the Commissioners, S. KILDAHL, Agent.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, WEXFORD.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR KEATING.

THE Annual Summer Examinations, held on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, of July, 1830, the following young Gentlemen merited and obtained distinctions in their respective classes. * Those whose names are given in parenthesis being judged of equal merit, cut for premiums.

- LATIN COMPOSITION. 1st class.—(Doran, J. Murphy, Moran, J. Kavanagh, 2nd class.—Connick, Shiel, (M. Byrne, Kent). ENGLISH COMPOSITIONS. 1st class.—Moran, Doran, O'Brien, John Murphy. 2nd class.—Shiel, Carton, Connick. 3rd class.—(P. Rossiter, Kinsella, J. R. Sinnott. Letter Writing.—Johnson, J. Cullen. GREEK. 1st class.—Demosthenes and Longinus. Moran, Doran. 2nd class.—Hogon, C. Shiel, M. Byrne, (Connick, Hall). 3d class.—Xenophon and Lucian.—J. Sinnott, Kinsella, Sheridan, Colclough. 4th class.—Testament and Greek Grammar.—(J. Scallan, O'Connor, P. Furlong. VERSE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH INTO LATIN. LATIN. 1st class.—Tacitus and Cicero's Offices.—Moran, Doran, J. Keating, Kavanagh. 2nd class.—Livy and Juvenal.—(Connick, Shiel, M. Byrne, Kent). 3rd class.—Livy and Horace.—R. Devereux, (Hall, Kinsella, Warren). 4th class.—Cicero, Virgil, and Sallust.—O'Connor, J. Scallan, R. Sinnott. 5th class.—Cicero.—(W. Furlong, P. Furlong, Foley). 6th class.—Cicero and Grammar.—T. Barry, (J. Murphy, J. Walsh). FRENCH. 1st class.—Moran, J. Murphy, Doran, P. Rossiter. 2nd class.—Fortune, J. Keating, Carton. 3rd class.—Kinsella, D. Kenny, R. Sinnott. GEOMETRY. Moran, Doran, Kinsella, R. Sinnott, Kavanagh, J. Doyle, Kehoe, Carton, Shiel, M. Byrne.) HISTORY OF THE CHURCH. (Doran, Moran, J. Keating.) OF GREEK. Shiel, (Connick, Kent, M. Byrne.) OF ROMAN. P. Rossiter, J. Rossiter, J. Hall, D. Kenny.) OF ENGLAND. J. Rossiter, Clancy, Gore, Colclough. OF THE BIBLE. 1st class.—D. Kenny, R. Sinnott, J. Hall. 2nd class.—P. Rossiter, J. Rossiter, O'Connor. 3rd class.—Johnson, (Hogon, Scallan). 4th class.—Hogon, W. Doyle, Fortune, Redmond. (T. Barry, Johnson, J. Barry, J. Scallan, J. Murphy, Hogan.) GLOBES. (J. Sinnott, D. Kenny, Kinsella, Carten.) DEBATE. T. Stafford, J. Rossiter. BOOKKEEPING. 1st class.—J. Rossiter, (Stafford, Hogon.) 2nd class.—Cughlan, Crean. GEOGRAPHY. 1st class.—(Doran, Moran, Kavanagh, Murphy.) 2nd class.—M. Byrne, Kent, Kehoe, Morris. 3rd class.—J. Sinnott, Hall, P. Rossiter.) 4th class.—Johnson, (T. Barry, J. Scallan.) 5th class.—Coghlan, Bagnal, Fortune.) 6th class.—Hogon, Foley. ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 1st class.—J. Rossiter, Johnson, (Scallan, Foley, Hogan.) 2nd class.—Hogon, (W. J. Doyle, Coghlan.) 3rd class.—Kavanagh, Doran, Murphy. 4th class.—D. Colfer, P. Rossiter, Shiel. 5th class.—R. Sinnott, Kinsella, D. Kenny, (J. Kenny, Hall.) 6th class.—Johnson, R. Cardiff, J. Cardiff, J. Richards, Hogan, E. Richards. ARITHMETIC. 1st class.—J. Barry, J. Rossiter.) 2nd class.—H. Doyle, Crean. 3rd class.—J. Cardiff, J. Walsh. 4th class.—Pettit, C. H. Doyle. DEFINITIONS AND TABLES. (Johnson, Stafford, W. Doyle, Bagnal, T. Barry.) WRITING. 1st class.—Hogon, J. Murphy. 2nd class.—Coghlan, C. H. Doyle. 3rd class.—Pettit, C. H. Doyle. 4th class.—Redmond, R. Cardiff. READING. 1st class.—Johnson, Colclough, J. Murphy. 2nd class.—J. Richards, Crean, Bagnal, W. Doyle. 3rd class.—Johnson, Foley, Hogan. 4th class.—Hogon, C. H. Doyle, W. J. Doyle. CATECHISM AND EXPLANATION. Redmond, Crean. The terms for Boarders have been reduced to £25 per annum, washing and stationery not included. Music, Dancing, and Drawing, extra charges. Vacation will terminate on the 29th of August.

PUBLIC DISTRESS—PARISH OF GLENMORRE, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The Rev. Mr. FORAN, Catholic Curate, acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of the following donations for the relief of the poor inhabitants of that Parish:— Corporation of Waterford one ton of oatmeal, value, £20 0 0 Lady Esmonde " " " " " " 5 0 0 Lord Duncannon " " " " " " 5 0 0 Sir J. Newport " " " " " " 3 0 0 Rev. Mr. Wallis, Rector, Rosserstown 1 1 0 Mr. Wallis, Sir J. Newport's steward 1 0 0 Mr. A. Doyle, Curate, Waterford " " 0 10 0 The Rev. Mr. Foran, we are authorised to state, was treated in the kindest and most gentlemanly manner by the Gentlemen of the Corporation when he applied to them for their assistance. The charities of Lady Esmonde, during this time of general distress, have been almost unceasing, no day having passed on which she did not contribute at least thirty poor people. The money contributed has been chiefly laid out by the Rev. Mr. FORAN, in repairing the high road, and we have been assured by a person who saw the work, that for the amount expended by the Rev. Gentleman, there has been more than twice as much work done as would be done by a county presentment. No man in that parish that was able to work would accept a shilling for charity, a pretty good proof that the poor Irish are not idlers or beggars when they can procure employment. It was only to the aged, infirm, and females who had none to labour for them, that any portion of the fund has been given