

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 515.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1830.

Price 6d.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

I SHOULD IN vain attempt adequately to express my thanks for the rich reward which yesterday bestowed on Twenty-eight Years of Public Service.

The renewal of the sacred trust in such a manner, with such testimony of approbation, it has been the hope of my long life to deserve—it is the brightest ornament of that long life to have obtained.

I am, ever your grateful and attached Servant,
JOHN NEWPORT.

New-park, August 6, 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 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 be 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 rights, and the vexatious chicaneery 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 GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

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 BRESFORD.

Corrigmore,
23rd July, 1830.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

AS a dissolution of Parliament may now be 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 self, 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 state of relief, however glorious and benevolent, is as I stated when last addressing you, "only a partial one." Many benefits must be conferred by new legislation—more perhaps of the kind of former legislation must be reformed, before Ireland can enjoy that happiness for which she is by nature so amply calculated.

The removal of unnecessary and injurious taxation—the enforcement of economy in the department of the State—the reform of extravagant and unjust assessments—the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes—and many other subjects to mention for the limits of an address, must occupy the early and anxious attention of the next Parliament. If again honoured with your confidence, I shall strenuously devote my humble efforts to the promotion of efficient measures for the improvement of the condition of the people.

Though important questions still stand under consideration in Parliament, public duty calls for an audience there; but, as soon as I feel that I can with propriety address myself, I shall hasten to lay my reports to you personally.

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

Waterford, 16th July, 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 appeal to 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, 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, part in the cause of 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 ascendency, 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 continuing 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 abolition of test oaths and dissensions—to invoke the spirit of Christian charity and benevolence—to pour on the troubled waters of election politics the meek oil of kindness and good feeling—to instigate to a rivalry of moral, peaceful, and patriotic conduct—to combine Irishmen of all classes, professions, and parties, into one unbroken phalanx of justice, liberty, determined and energetic assertions 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 Constitution and independence of Ireland.

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

Dungarvan, July 25, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

THERE will be a MEETING of the CLUB, on SATURDAY, the 11th Day of AUGUST, at the hour of ONE o'clock, in the COMMERCIAL ROOMS, WEXFORD.

R. W. RYAN, Secretary.

Wexford, August 9, 1830.

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

I FIND that the 14th Inst. has been the day fixed upon by the Sheriff of this County for the Election of two Members to represent you in the ensuing Parliament, which I shall have the honor to appeal to, and I trust I may be permitted to add, with some confidence of success, to your Independent Suffrages on this occasion, and I shall come before you perfectly untroubled by Conditions or understandings with any Party.

I had hoped to have been able, personally, to pay my respects to all the Freeholders in the County, and I shall continue my exertions to do so, until the Day of Election. But from the shortness of the period, and the large extent of your County, I find that it will be impossible to do this so completely as I had wished. I entrust the Freeholders of this County, whom I may not have the honor to see personally, to exercise the mission, and to attribute it to the real cause, or to any thing rather than disrespect or want of proportionation to them on my part.

Such conduct would be great ingratitude to me, after the kindness and encouragement I have been so fortunate as to receive. Of such conduct, I hope and trust, I shall never be guilty. If the Electors of the County do me the honor to elect me as one of their Representatives, it shall be my constant endeavor by every means in my power, not to give them the least reason to regret the choice they shall have made of me.

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
And faithful Servant,
A. CHICHESTER.

Emancipation, 14th August, 1830.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

I SEEK the honor of representing you in Parliament, and I apply to you for your support.

I have been a constant resident in your County from the day that I succeeded to my paternal estate. I have studied with attention your wants, I am resolved to consult your wishes, I am identified with your interests in every respect.

In days of much excitement, I pursued a straight for ward course, and without shrinking from what I conscientiously believed to be my duty, I never lent myself to encourage violence, nor willingly gave offence to those who differed from me in opinion.

I have now to thank the support not only of those Gentlemen of influence in our County who agreed with me in politics, but of many also who were most intently opposed to me hitherto.

Freeholders! if you return me, I shall vote for Constitutional Reform in Parliament—for the abolition of all Sinners, and unearned Salaries of every kind, wrong from the industrious and hard-working classes, and paid in the midst of general distress to those who have done nothing to deserve them.

I shall oppose all new Taxation, and endeavor to lessen our present burthens. On all occasions, I shall strenuously advocate the interest and defend the rights of Ireland, careless of my private advantage.

An attempt will be made to prohibit the cultivation of Tobacco. I pledge myself to resist, to the uttermost, that cruel and absurd policy which would paralyze the arm of industry, and render useless the fertility with which Providence has blessed our native fields.

If you should elect me, I solemnly promise you—that my life shall be hourly and unremittingly devoted to your service—while Parliament sits, I will never, except in case of sickness, absent myself for one day from my post, and the intervals of public business shall be passed at home among you, making myself acquainted with your wants, and studying how I may best promote your advantage.

If you should elect me, I solemnly promise every Candidate to pledge himself to these and other important points. If you do not, you will betray the most sacred duty which an upright and independent Freeholder owes to the country that gave him birth. Freeholders of the County of Wexford, I call on you to come forward like men who understand their real interests, to exert their constitutional power, and are determined to exert it manfully in the cause of independence.

I shall have the honor to wait on you personally as soon as the termination of the Assizes will leave me at liberty. In the mean time, I exhort you to give your serious attention to the topics I have here submitted to your consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful, humble servant,
H. LAMBERT.

Wexford, July 26, 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 24th day of JULY, 1830.

EDMOND 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 warranted by 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 support to Mr. LAMBERT, and to render his election as free of expense as possible, a Committee be now formed to act in this town, with power to add to their numbers, and to employ a correspondence with the Independent Electors of Wexford, Emancipation, 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. £ 5
Mr. John Sutton 20
Dr. Howlett 20
Mr. J. J. O'Connell 10
Mr. William Connors 10
Mr. Cahoon 10
Mr. Arthur Kavanagh 5
Mr. John Kelly 5
Mr. G. W. Carr 5

The following sums have been subscribed since the Meeting was held:—

Bartholomew, Esq. 10
Mr. Thomas Murphy 10
Dector George Kayman 12
Richard Kelly, Esq. 10
Dector Mullin 2
Andrew Lambert, Esq. 20

HIBERNIAN NEGROES FRIEND SOCIETY.

YOU, and your FAMILY, and FRIENDS, are respectfully requested to attend a MEETING of the FRIENDS of the ABOVE SOCIETY, to be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 10th of August, 1830.

The Chair to be taken precisely at ONE o'clock.

A Declaration from the Parent Society in Dublin will attend, and interesting information respecting the Negroes will be provided for Ladies.

Arrangements will be provided for Ladies.

THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN PRECISELY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A Declaration from the Parent Society in Dublin will attend, and interesting information respecting the Negroes will be provided for Ladies.

Arrangements will be provided for Ladies.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

Size	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Friday
Wheat	4. 12	4. 12	4. 12	4. 12	4. 12
Barley	3. 12	3. 12	3. 12	3. 12	3. 12
Oats	2. 12	2. 12	2. 12	2. 12	2. 12
Butter	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Beef	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Pork	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Veal	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Lamb	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Chicken	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Duck	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Geese	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Swine	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Butter	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Cheese	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Eggs	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Flour	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Meal	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Grain	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Hay	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Straw	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Timber	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Stone	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Bricks	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Coal	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Iron	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Copper	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Lead	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Zinc	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Gold	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Silver	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Exchange	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Insurance	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Banking	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Shipping	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Navigation	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Trade	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Industry	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Commerce	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Manufacture	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Agriculture	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Arts	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Sciences	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Literature	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
History	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Geography	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Mathematics	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Philosophy	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Medicine	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Law	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Religion	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Morality	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Etiquette	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Education	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Amusement	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Recreation	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Games	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Sports	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Art	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Architecture	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Painting	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Music	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Dance	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Theatre	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-bouffe	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-bouffe	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-bouffe	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-bouffe	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-serio-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-serio-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-serio-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-serio-comique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-ballet	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-ballet	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-ballet	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-ballet	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-pastorale	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-pastorale	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-pastorale	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-pastorale	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-fantastique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-fantastique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-fantastique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-fantastique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-historique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-historique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-historique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-historique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-tyrique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-tyrique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-tyrique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-tyrique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-epique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-epique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Tragedy-epique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Farce-epique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Opera-romantique	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12	1. 12
Comedy-romantique	1.				

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes entries like 'Back Stock', 'L. J. & Co.', 'Do. do. do.', etc.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The continued pressure of intelligence from France, and the pouring in of Election news to the Chronicle Office, obliges us again to defer the insertion of some articles, which we had intended for this day's publication.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1850.

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

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

From the Globe of Wednesday. The following important information has been received this morning from Paris, by express. It may be anticipated that the selection of England for an invasion, on the part of this belated and infatuated ruler, if such really be his intention, will be anything but gratifying to the King of France.

The King of France has sent a letter to the new Government of France, and consents to leave the country; in consequence of which 1600 cavalry are gone with him to give him a safe escort to Havre, where it is supposed he will embark for England.

The Duke D'Angoulême has dissolved the oaths of the soldiers. Lafayette, the banker, has called a meeting of the bankers in Paris, to advise means on money matters. It is reported that the money from Algeria will be applied to the assistance of the merchants and people of Paris.

The following placard is posted up in all the streets of Paris: Charles the Tenth can never again enter Paris; he has caused the blood of his people to flow. A republic will exist in spite of dreadful divisions, and cease quarrels with Europe.

The Duke of Orleans never fought against us. The Duke of Orleans was at Jemappes. The Duke of Orleans is a Citizen King.

The Duke of Orleans wore the tri-colored cockade in battle, and he will wear it again—we will have no other. The Duke of Orleans has not proclaimed himself, but waits his rights. Let us proclaim him; he will accept the Charter, and the French people will support his throne.

The extraordinary heroism of the youth of the Polytechnic School is attested by anything in Roman or Grecian story. The following particulars are from our Correspondent at Paris: PARIS, July 8.—The students of the Ecole Polytechnique have made the most valorous attacks and defenses—they have fought two days and nights against the troops, and have headed the citizens in their right and with pocket-pistols in their hands, so under the arms of soldiers leveled against the citizens, and, when near enough, fire these pistols in the bellies of the soldiers.

The same authority adds, that the lowest of the rabble, after two days' fighting, and almost dead with hunger, have crossed the restraints where silver plate was on the tables, and heaps of loaves in every corner, and yet have not touched a crust! (For remainder of French News, see Fourth Page.)

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

From the numerous communications which have reached us from Dungurvan, Lismore, &c. we can state, with the utmost confidence, that the most influential and leading interests of this County have been endeavouring to prevail upon a gentleman resident in the West of the County, to offer himself as a Candidate at the approaching Election. The esteem in which this gentleman is held by all parties, and his deserved popularity, warrant us in stating that his return would be certain, and we have strong reason to believe that he has, ere this, yielded to the solicitations of his numerous friends. It is even probable that, before we go to press, his address may reach our office.

SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOMAN, BART.

A friend of Sir WILLIAM'S has written to us, to say that he is not pleased with our strictures on the Baronet's note. In reply, we say, with very great truth and sincerity, that we mean no offence to Sir WILLIAM, and that no one entertains a higher respect for his person and character than we do, because we have been told that there is no gentleman in the County of Waterford deserves to be respected more than he does. We meant only to insist, and do insist, upon our right to judge and dispose of any MS. addressed to the office of the Chronicle at our discretion, and to make such observations on it as its contents shall seem to merit. If this were not the acknowledged privilege of an Editor, he might at once shut up shop, like Mr. O'CONNELL in the Law Courts.

NEW ROSS NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.

We refer with inexpressible pleasure, to the fact of a Society having been formed in New Ross, which will attract the best wishes of humanised man for its complete success. There is not a member of that Society, but should hold a place in the esteem of his countrymen, such as neither rank nor station, can ever hope for when unaccompanied by public virtue.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR JOHN NEWPORT.

A number of respectable citizens have recommended that a Public Dinner should be given to this venerable and illustrious public servant, as an additional mark of their gratitude for his public services. We need scarcely say that we most heartily approve of the suggestion.

NEW WHEAT.

A sample of very fine white Lammas Wheat has been sent to the office of the Chronicle, by JOHN HAYGATE, Esq. of Mount Prospect. Six acres of it were sown on a narrow ground, the 25th of November last, and reaped on the 15th and 16th inst. The sample may be seen at our office.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIBERTIES OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The reports from France, as might have been expected, still continue to be numerous and contradictory. One is, that the Holy Alliance, CAULES, has arrived in England—another, that he has revoked his ordinances—and a third, that a truce had been agreed upon between the national guards and the people on one side, and the foreign mercenaries and the King's satellites on the other. If the people of France enter into a negotiation with a monster who has violated all laws, human and divine, they are lost for ever. Not as the Press properly remarks, "if they could lay hold on him, they should hang him to a lamp post, with his atrocious gang of ministerial conspirators to keep him company." This observation may appear to some of our readers to be unparliamentary; but if they consider that the French King had entered into a solemn compact with the people, by which the contracting parties were to be mutually governed, and the dissolution of which compact by either of the parties would leave no security for the preservation of life, liberty, or property, and that this King had, by his own acts, dissolved this compact, resumed the powers appertaining to an absolute monarchy, and to military despotism, and followed up those acts by the slaughter of FIFTY THOUSAND of his innocent subjects, men, women, and children, will they deny that such a monster has placed himself "beyond the pale of civil and social relations," and deserves to suffer death in the very same way that every civilised state in Europe gives a sanction to the disposal of laws. Talk, indeed, of the inviolability of such a monster, as if the lives of five thousand human beings, the very worst of whom might be more precious in the sight of God than this villain, were to be sacrificed, in two days, to gratify the vengeful malignity of a debauchee dotard, who was better fitted the greater part of his life to be the keeper of a public brothel than the occupant of a throne. If the military adherents of this beast shall ultimately subdue the people of France, there will, we fear, be an attempt made to establish a military despotism in every quarter of Europe, the signal for which will be the annihilation of a free Press. But we trust in Heaven that if the attempt shall ever be made in England or Ireland, that there is not a male from fifteen years of age to seventy who will not take the field with such arms as he can provide, and fight it out to the last gasp of his existence, rather than live to witness the overthrow of that glorious fabric of British Liberty, which has existed for so many ages, although its beauty has been defaced, and some of its out-works demolished, by regal and ministerial traitors.

Our readers should fancy that our forebodings have brought to justify them, we shall take leave to direct their attention to the condition of Spain and Portugal. By whose machinations have their representative bodies, the Cortes, been destroyed—their popular assemblies overthrown—their best citizens murdered and banished? Let them ask themselves where is to be found those odious manufacturers, and history will answer the question. They are to be found in the members of the Holy Alliance! Will the people of Ireland, for example, be brought to believe that the late attempt made by the minions of Wellington, to destroy the Irish Press, was not an attempt made, in concert with the attempt made by the tyrants of France, to blight human intellect, to extinguish public opinion, and to bring back mankind to that state of mental darkness and political imbecility which prevailed during the middle ages? After seeing such an attempt made by him, with his Stamp Act, against the Press, and seeing the ordinances promulgated by the French tyrant, it is the duty of every man to watch the manoeuvres of WELLINGTON; and let him be told that if ever he attempts to destroy the Press of these countries, he shall be successful upon the same terms that Charles the Tenth obtained a temporary success over the French Press. He has been ever the enemy of public Liberty, and every act of his public life proves the truth of this assertion. We know his private motive for granting emancipation, and were it not that the fate of unfortunate ALEXANDER is present to our mind, we should tell it to his very beard. That audacious herald of tyranny, the English Courier, insinuates that such a state of things may occur in France as to justify BELL'S interference. It is willing, indeed, to allow "national Liberty in France." Oh! the shame! If the French people finally subdue their tyrants, they will not ask the permission of their English Dictators to establish "national Liberty," but we know full well, that if those dictators could devise a form of government for the people of these countries, agreeable to their notions of "national Liberty," it would be only from such blasted and polluted sources as the Courier, that the people would be expected to derive the source of their national domination.

WATERFORD FORT NEWS, August 6.

ARRIVED. Mr. Newport, from London, arrived on the 5th inst. on the steamer "Queen," from London, on the 5th inst. Mr. Newport, from London, arrived on the 5th inst. on the steamer "Queen," from London, on the 5th inst.

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INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

In Mr. Poyner's address, it is stated that he has been treated by the County, and we have heard that he urges the same to be in private communications. In a letter to the Dublin Evening Post, from some Waterford correspondent who seems to be in the secrets of Mr. Poyner, we are told that the real reason why he has been refused the support of the Independent Electors of the County, and particularly the support of the Brien family, is that he has not shown the proper regard to the question between the Brians and the Poyners of Clonmore. Mr. Poyner is, however, aware of the obligations which he and his family owe to that family on several occasions, and he has been so ungrateful, that he has refused to acknowledge the obligations of those Brians, and he is also aware of the manner in which he returned those obligations. But our concern is not with a public question, and we shall not quarrel with readers with the private feelings that may exist between two respectable families. It is right, however, that the public should be satisfied, and that they should be informed the Brians did not give their support to Mr. Poyner. It is not saying that they would give him the satisfaction of saying that they would vote for him, but it is equally true that they voted, to a man, determined to vote for him, and to use all their exertions to procure his return, so as to save the independence of the County. The truth is, that Mr. Poyner has been thrown out by the Brians, and he has been earning on Mr. O'CONNELL ever since he came into the County. They have discovered Mr. Poyner, in every possible way, and at length succeeded in pushing him from that path, on which had he remained, there is very little doubt but he would have been successful.

BOROUGH OF NEW ROSS.

We have been informed that a highly respectable and eminent English gentleman has been called on by the people of New Ross, to contest the representation of this borough with the members of the Tottenham family, and that there is probability of his yielding to their application.

MR. CORBETT—MR. O'CONNELL—THE NEW CATHOLIC KING'S COUNSEL.

In the Chronicle of last Saturday we published a letter from Mr. CORBETT to Mr. O'CONNELL. In every opinion and sentiment contained in this letter we most fully agree. Mr. CORBETT, however, seems to know but little of the six Catholic Lawyers who have been appointed King's Counsel when he calculates on such chivalrous disinterestedness from them as to "tear their gowns, and fling them in the face of those who tender them."

The oldest of these gentry (Mr. BARRY) has been a pensioner of the Crown for the last twenty-eight years. Messrs. PHILLIPS and O'NEILL are Assize Barristers for County Wick, each holding a judicial seat, of which the late JAMES PHILLIPS O'NEILL said, "It was one reserved for a known servility, or tried incapacity." Mr. STUART is already known to Mr. CORBETT and Messrs. O'NEILL and BARRY, and two more lawyers, who, if they say Ireland about to be submerged in the Atlantic, would take their beliefs, and hold them in their hands as long as they could keep their heads above water.

Mr. CORBETT will be highly gratified to hear from us that the great and good Count of Waterford will return Mr. O'CONNELL to Parliament, without putting him to one shilling expense, and that in proportion as the children of the Catholic heap injure on him, the number of Catholic papers triumph for that gentleman. From the day that he left Dublin for the last time, until his departure from Waterford on Saturday last, on his way to the North, to defend the Northampton, his journey has been so conducted in the Biscarra by a through which he passed, that will prove to Mr. CORBETT that the people of Ireland think just as much about the welfare of the poor as does Mr. CORBETT.

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BOROUGH OF WEXFORD ELECTION.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.

The Election commenced on Thursday. The candidates were WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq. and Sir EDWARD DREYER. The Mayor, ROBERT HODGINS, Esq. presided at the Court-house at 11 o'clock on Thursday, when the usual proclamation was made by Mr. VICKERS, the Assistant Town Clerk. The Court was crowded to excess, and the Court Jury Roll was filled entirely by ladies.

HONOURABLE MR. JAMES B. HADLEY, Esq. and Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation, I thought it my duty to attend, and to express my regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. I thought it my duty to express my regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. I thought it my duty to express my regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present.

The Rev. Mr. RAYMOND presided at the meeting. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present.

WALTER HAYNE, Esq. of Harcourt Street, presided at the meeting. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present.

CHARLES JAMES, Esq. of Bachelors' Hall, I thought it my duty to express my regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. I thought it my duty to express my regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. I thought it my duty to express my regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present.

WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq. then made a speech, and addressed the meeting. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present.

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CHARLES ROBER, Esq. as a supplanter of the late Mayor.

Mr. WIGRAM, in a speech, said that he had been elected Mayor, and that he would do his duty to the best of his power. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present. He thought it his duty to express his regret that Mr. WIGRAM was not present.

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