The Waterford Chronicle.

'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR....TACITUS.

No. 520. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1830. Price 6d.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE COMMISSIONERS for erecting LUNATIC ASYLUMS in IRELAND, hereby give notice that they will receive offers of a LOTT of GROUND, not more than HALF A MILE from WATERFORD, containing not less than FOUR, or more than SIX ACRES, for the purpose of erecting a LUNATIC ASYLUM thereon. The Ground must be in a Dry, Airy Situation, and plentifully supplied with wholesome water. The Rent to be fixed by a jury, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

The offers of Ground for the above purpose, to be addressed the "*Governors of the House of Industry*," and left with Mr. BAIRD, at the House of Industry, before MONDAY, the 30th instant, when the Governors will meet to take them under consideration.

Waterford, 16th August, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

FREEHOLDERS,

WHEN Mr. O'CONNELL was first invited to stand for this County, it was for the purpose of opposing, in conjunction with Mr. Power, the return of Lord GEORGE BERESFORD.

Mr. POWER, influenced by the motives stated in his Address, resigned—and other Gentlemen were solicited to come forward to vindicate the Independent Party from the imputation of a compact with the BERESFORDS.

It was with this view that your Suffrages were solicited. I was convinced, that (if united) you were enabled to return two Popular Members. The enthusiastic support which I met with during my Canvass in your County, fully confirmed this belief.

But, on my return to Waterford, I found, that Mr. O'CONNELL and his immediate Friends entertained an opposite opinion, and that the Contest would lie between Mr. O'CONNELL and myself.

This was not the object for which I had come forward. I had given you individually and collectively a pledge that I would not interfere with the return of Mr. O'CONNELL, but unite with him in securing the Independence of your County.

That pledge I have amply redeemed. I was fully prepared (confiding in the numerous promises I had received) warmly to embark in the Contest, when Mr. O'CONNELL, on the ground of disunion amongst the Independent Interest, and for other reasons stated on the Hustings, withdrew his pretensions as a Candidate, in my favour.

This proceeding left me no alternative—I declined availing myself of the honour thus placed within my reach, and at once ceded to him that high distinction for which I had so earnestly sought.

Honest and Independent Electors of the County of Waterford! who with so much zeal have proffered me your support, I shall ever preserve a grateful recollection of the high spirit, and generous bearing, which throughout has marked your conduct. Accept my warmest thanks. On some future occasion I shall again have the honor of soliciting your suffrages. You will then perhaps remember that in a moment of difficulty I did not shrink from my post, and that when the public good was in question, I knew how to sacrifice to it every consideration of private advantage.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS WYSE.

Waterford, August 14, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Frid.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Butter, per cwt.	69 to 71	69 to 70	69 to 72	69 to 72	69 to 73	70 to 71
Wheat, per bar.	00 00	00 00	00 00	21 30	21 30	26 32
Oats, do.	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	12 14
Barley, do.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	12 13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18 20	18 20	18 20	18 20	18 20	18 20
Flour, 24s. per bag	44 46	44 46	44 46	44 46	44 46	44 46
34s, do.	32 38	32 38	32 38	32 38	32 38	32 38
40s, do.	24 28	24 28	24 28	24 28	24 28	20 28
Indian Corn, do.	26 30	26 30	26 30	26 30	26 30	26 28
Meal, do.	24 26	24 26	26 28	24 26	24 26	24 26
Rice, per cwt.	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Scalded do. do.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Offal, do.	0 0	0 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 0
Whiskey, per gal.	6 4d	6 4d	5 10d.	5 10d	5 10d	5 10d
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Beef, per lb.	2h 3h	2h 3h	3h 5h	2h 3h	3h 5h	3 4h
Mutton, do.	3 6	3 6	4h 6	3 6	4h 6	3h 5
Pork, do.	2h 3	2h 3	2h 3	2h 3d	2h 3	2h 3
Veal, do.	3h 5h	3h 5h	4h 5h	3h 5h	4h 5h	4h 5h
Potatoes, per st.	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
Coals, Newport,	38 40	38 40	38 40	38 40	38 40	38 40
Swansea,	36 38	36 38	36 38	36 38	36 38	36 38
Cardiff,	36 38	36 38	36 38	36 38	36 38	36 38

The price of Butter on Thursday rated generally at from 69s. to 72s. per cwt.—the supply was good and the demand brisk. Yesterday, the prices were from 70s. to 71s. per cwt. Weighed on Thursday, 225; yesterday, 171½ firkins.

The receipts of new Wheat and Barley are small, but Oats were in better supply. Wheat has advanced 2s. per per barrel since our last, and may be now rated at from 26s. to 32s. per barrel. Oats sold at 12s. 6d. to 14s., and Barley at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per barrel. In other articles there is no alteration.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
117 Wheat, per bar. 20 stone.	30 6	45 0	42 4
740 Bere, do. 16 do.	12 0	15 0	13 5½
— Barley, do. 16 do.	0 0	0 0	0 0
920 Oats, do. 14 do.	13 6	22 0	19 0
9685 Flour, per cwt.	6 0	28 0	0 0
276 Oatmeal, per do. 8 do.	17 0	25 0	20 1
SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.			
8720 Cwt. of Flour.	20 0	21 0	24 5

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, 61s. 8d., per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour, 7704 } First, from 25s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
Sales of Flour, 9685 } 2d. from 19s. 0d. to 24s. 6d.
3d. from 6s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.

Price of Bread—Ensuing Week.
Quartern Loaf.....11d.
Half-quartern ditto.....5½d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 17.

The supply of Grain at market to-day was limited, with the exception of Bere, which brought from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. New Oats from 17s. to 18s. 6d. The prices of Wheat and Barley were much the same as on last Friday.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 16.

The market remains in the same state as on Monday and Wednesday, in all articles of Grain, Oats excepted, which may be quoted at 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. In bonded Wheat sales are heavy, as a large quantity may be expected from the continued fall in the duty. A few samples of new Wheat have been brought into the market, which brings from 76s. to 84s.; as also a few samples of new Peas, which are sold at from 40s. to 50s. per quarter. Very little symptoms of speculation display themselves this morning, and the market generally is dull. Flour remains as we quoted on this day week.

Wheat	68s. to 76s.	Small Beans	40s. to 44s.
Rye	30s. to 34s.	Tick do.	35s. to 40s.
Barley	26s. to 30s.	Oats, Potato	28s. to 32s.
Malting do.	32s. to 35s.	Poland	26s. to 30s
White Peas	36s. to 41s.	Feed	23s. to 27s
Boilers	40s. to 44s.	Flour	60s. to 65s
Grey Peas	36s. to 40s.	Rape Seed	00l. to 00l

IMPORTATIONS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
English	1965	661	1414
Foreign	33382	....	12115
Irish	....	....	100

English Flour, ...5150 sacks.

GENERAL ELECTION.

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 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 forward 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 boast 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 inflexibly opposed to me hitherto.

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

I shall oppose all new Taxation, and endeavour to lighten our present burthens. On all occasions, I shall ingenuously advocate the interest and defend the rights of Ireland, careless who may be the assailant.

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 paralyse 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.

Gentlemen, you have a right to require every Candidate to pledge himself to these and other important points. If you do not, you wilfully 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 interest, who know 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.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the TOWN and NEIGHBOURHOOD of NEW ROSS, held in that TOWN on MONDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST, 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 Landed 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 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 open a correspondence with the Independent Electors at Wexford, Enniscorthy, 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 Kough, Esq.	£5
Mr. John Sutton,	20
Dr. Howlett,	20
Mr. James Howlett,	10
Mr. William Cummins,	10
Mr. Cadogan,	10
Mr. Arthur Kavanagh,	5
Mr. John Keily,	5
Mr. G. W. Carr,	5

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

Charles Tottenham, Esq.	100
Mr. Thomas Murphy	2
Doctor George Kavanagh	10
Richard Keily, Esq., London	10
Doctor Mullin	2
Ambrose Lambert, Esq.	50
Mr. Patrick Magee,	1
Mr. H. J. Brownrigg,	10
Mr. John Nevill,	10
Mr. J. French,	5
Mr. Ambrose Shanahan,	5
Mr. Joseph Jeffers,	3
Messrs. Watson and Graves,	10
Rev. James Crane,	1
Mr. T. D. Moran,	1
Mr. Timothy Doyle, jun.	1
Dr. Milton,	5
Mr. J. Nevill, Ballynabola	3
Mr. John Kent, Cushinstown,	3
Rev. William Cormick	5
Mr. James Walsh, Bigerin,	5
Mr. John Murphy	5
Mr. Andrew Ronan	1
Mr. John Byrne, Cushinstown	3
Mr. Anthony French	5

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, AUGUST 20.

ARRIVED.

18th—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, general cargo.

19th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo; Jubilee, Angel—and Hope, Williams, Newport, coals (for Ross); Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, ballast.

SAILED.

18th—Mary, Fisher, Newport, cattle (from Duncannon); Tucker, Lowther, Swansea, limestones; Atlas, Miller, Portsmouth, provisions; Tom Pipes, Williams, Neath, flour.

19th—Argyle, Dunn, Quebec, ballast.

20th—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, general cargo.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A most distressing affair has occurred in Barley-street, Chorlton Row, in the death of a married couple named Davies, who both expired on Monday last, leaving two children, one ten and the other four years of age. It appears that these poor creatures, who are both victims to consumption, have been confined in bed for the last six weeks. The man died early in the morning, and his wife breathed her last in the course of the afternoon.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

Charles X. has been indisposed on his route and was bled four times. The Duchess d'Angouleme evinces a *sang froid* really surprising. Her husband appeared as if going to a *partie de chasse*—but that amiable woman, the Duchess de Berri, seemed solely occupied in the future destiny of her two children—upon many occasions her handkerchief was before her eyes. There is not a mother, who, looking at her, would not pity her.—The children talked, laughed, bowed and kissed hands to those who passed by. The following words escaped from the lips of the young Duke. A peasant presented a basket of apricots at the door of the Duchess's carriage, "*Vous otos bien amiable*," said the child; "You are the first person who has given me any fruit since I left Rambouillet; when I return to the Tuileries I will request my preceptor to reward you. At present I have no money, and mama left the chateau in such haste that she is not provided with any."—*Courier.*

It is stated that Sir F. Lamb is to be sent to Paris on a special embassy to compliment Louis Philip on his accession to the Throne of France. This, to say the least, is premature. It is not the etiquette to send Ambassadors to compliment Sovereigns on their accession until they have announced it through their own Ambassadors. This has not been done by the King of France, and therefore Sir F. Lamb has not received any such appointment, nor has his name been yet mentioned by Ministers, although it is by no means improbable, that when the time comes he may be honoured with the mission.—*Court Journal.*

The Duke of Wellington has given direct authority to his friends to contradict, in the most unqualified terms, the report of his having written a letter to Prince Polignac previously to the obnoxious ordinances, urging him to be firm and to persevere. In addition to this we may say, that so far from the Duke of Wellington having in any way countenanced the unconstitutional proceedigns of De Polignac, his Grace, from time to time, stated to the French Ambassador, that he regretted to see the course which things were taking in France, and hoped to witness more prudent and moderate conduct.—*Court Journal*

The Church" and "the government" have been at issue with respect to the operation of the Tithe Composition Act in Spike-Island, which is a complete fortification. It seems from this, that the Church laid hold of some *Government bricks as titheable articles!* The Government resisted the attempted imposition, and they have been successful in their resistance because, they have had a full purse to try the law with the Parson. How different would have been the result, had the Church made a demand equally unjustifiable upon a poor man, without funds, friends, or patronage to aid and protect him?—*Morning Register.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

(*From the Freeman's Journal.*)

One of the greatest, and certainly one of the best, rewards of a true friend to the people is the hatred of every petty silver-top who blights of his aristocracy. We have been honoured by the malevolence and hostility of such a "noodle and doodle." It will be recollected, perhaps by our readers, as it has been *felt* by some political empyrics in Kilkenny, that in the course of our election notices we alluded to the preposterous notion of returning such a person as Lord Ossory for that county.—We are not of that class of persons who imagine that the sons of Lords are incapacitated by birth from arriving at eminence in the state. Neither do we agree with those who think, that because a man is descended of an aristocratic stock, therefore he must be great and learned. Lords may be gifted with ability, although their education seldom gives the "young idea" a good beat; but the veriest boobies who ever tormented the world with their lucubrations about "divine right," never presumed to say that it was hereditary, and an exclusive appendage of the peerage. However, this is the age of innovation, accordingly we find the grand discovery has been made in the 36th year of the 19th century. And by whom think you? By no less a personage than Colonel Pierse Butler—guardian, HEIR, and agent, of the lunatic Earl of Kilkenny. This gallant gentleman, who was till recently a most outrageous declaimer for popular rights—who shouted at the Corn Exchange for the people's liberties—has now been enabled to conceive that a beardless boy, the son of a Marquis, is "a fit and proper person to represent Kilkenny in Parliament," because of the *rank* he holds in the county—for this, according to the Colonel's own admission, is the only claim Lord Ossory had upon the consideration of the electors! Here is our defender—the vulgar and impudent slanders of Colonel Butler shall never be found countenancing that in rank, but not great in mind, the coronet in as utter contempt as the cinket or gilded bauble that may come in [illegible] unless the owner be renowned for talent, liberality, or patriotism, or some public or private virtue. Lord Ossory evinced not any of these qualities—and we scouted him.

It sickens the heart to see men of middling station in society, without a particle of the only legitimate aristocracy—that of genius—pluming themselves upon their birth, and having vapoured for years about democratic rights, and having become popular without merit, then turning round upon their former friends—falsifying their old professions, and setting every principle of honour and public honesty at defiance. Of this description is the *onorable* Colonel Butler. We often heard it observed that he was a trader in politics—we now believe it. Having been put forward by the independent interests of the city and county of Kilkenny—that interest which has so gloriously returned Mr. Leader, and having in three contested elections—in which the Lord Ormonde and the corporation were opposed to him—expended between himself and his son, the enormous sum of *seven pounds, ten shillings!* he now deserts his colours, and becomes the adulator of the man whom he abhorred, or at least professed to despise. He calls upon the electors whom he forsook, to listen to him, and he whiningly implores of them to "allow this young nobleman to serve an apprenticeship in Parliament." What! an apprenticeship!! We had thought the day was gone when strippings were to be sent raw and unenlightened to the senate, there to be schooled in the arts of treachery, corruption, and dissimulation. We had believed that a time had arrived when none but tried, and efficient, and honest men would be elected to represent counties and open boroughs in Parliament. But Colonel Butler thinks otherwise; and sure he is an *honourable* man! The gallant Colonel has unwittingly let his secret escape in the torrent of his abuse. Talking of the reasons that induced him to coalesce with the nobleman, whom he over and over again accused of making a close borough of the county and city, he says:—

"Such being the case, coupled with the fact of my perceiving that certain of the independent gentlemen of the City of Kilkenny had long determined *to blast my son's prospects there, which they at length effected*, and having good reason to think also that on the first opportunity an attempt would be made to *overthrow the Butler interest in the County*, I determined, in order to defeat these machinations, to offer to propose Lord Ossory."

Does not every line of this paragraph that we have extracted from Colonel Butler's rhodomontade, bear internal evidence of political delinquency? Yes—he traded upon the spirit of the people, and when he found it his advantage—he basely crouched to the despot. 'Tis ever so with the scions of a degenerate aristocracy. With double face and hollow heart, they hug the humble means of their elevation, and when once their end is gained, away with gratitude—away with honour; such are befitting only the vulgar—they are unbecoming in the cousins of a Lord! This is not the time for inquiring into the real or assumed merits of our aristocracy. When the period shall arrive, and it may not be very remote, we will fearlessly give our opinions, careless whom we shall please or whom we may offend; but in the interim we may ask Colonel Butler what has *he* ever done that entitles him to the confidence of the people, either as an individual or as an aristocrat? He sometimes took the chair in the Catholic Association. That was certainly a token of his *condescension*. He made bad speeches in favour of the Catholic claims That was a mark of his *patronage*. But is it not open to us, now to inquire whether a more unworthy motive did not dictate his conduct? Had the Association any influence upon the people? Did that immortal body never effect the return of a member of Parliament? Was Colonel Butler desirous that himself should represent the county, and his son the city of Kilkenny? These questions may furnish some claims to the liberal views of the gallant Colonel, and more especially as he has himself declared the unworthiness of his motive for proposing the Earl of Ossory.

"How often has this unfortunate country been made the dupe of false friends—"who palter with us in a double sense"—who smile and smile, and are——: the reader will fill up the sentence—which the want of a desire to afford the long-robed gentlemen amusement, prevents us from completing. But the reign of terror is gone by, and in its train has followed the age of delusion. The people are already beginning to know their rights—already they distinguish between friends and fallacious empirics. Colonel Butler shall not longer "palter with us in a double sense." We have found him out, and the country shall know him.—He may boast of his services to the Catholics—we deny their evidence; he may prate about his advocacy of religious freedom—we have shown the motive; he may refer to his praises of O'Connell—we have exhibited his cause. We have now the satisfaction to know that such a political apostate—such a vacillating empyric—such a changling puppet, has, [illegible] of unequalled tergiversation, forfeited for ever—all public [illegible] and with it, all chance of the representation not only of Kilkenny, but of every respectable town, city, or borough in Ireland. We now take leave of this wretched hack—this betrayer of the independence of Kilkenny—this slanderer of the noble-minded and patriotic gentlemen who supported him with their purse, their [illegible] and their suffrage—this slave who succumbed to the domination which every good man loathes, and we leave him, a miserable example of truckling and malversation, equitten in his new association with kindred worthlessness and kindred oppression.

THE PRESENT AND PAST STATE OF THE PRESS.

It has become a maxim with the thin-skinned, sensitive race of modern politicians, to have the world believe that the liberty of the Press has degenerated into a line of licentiousness quite unknown to former times. The fact is directly the reverse. Neither rant, nor scurrility, nor personal rancour is the taste of the present age; and if the political writers of our time lie, for instance, the talent of Junius on the other hand, it must be clear to every observer that they have not, on the other, one tithe of the venom which distinguished those of his time and class. We do not say that obscure attempts are not now sometimes made to introduce personal abuse in the room of argument; but such writers meet with little encouragement from the world in general, and for the most part, find the line of personality a very unprofitable one, even when it is fanned into importance by the injudicious persecution which it is sometimes subjected to. As an instance of the truth of what we are saying, we will make a few extracts from a little book now lying before us, printed in 1779, professing to be "A short History of the Representatives in Parliament," then just elected. This short work goes through the whole of the counties, cities, and boroughs in England, professing to give not only the political but the personal character of all the Members of the Lower House. Under the head of Bishop's Castle, we extract the character of one of its then Members, the *Attorney-General* for the time being—Alexander Wedderburne, afterwards Earl Rosslyn:—

"There are scenes in nature so dark, and so unnatural, and which so strongly deviate from every rule by which the creation has been formed, that even the bold and daring pencil of a Salvator would prove unequal to them. Can it, then, be matter of surprise, that when, in the investigation of a character, we find no light, but rather darkness visible, we give full scope to the fancy of others, for a description to which we are ourselves unequal?—Suffice it, then, to say that there are no measures, however ruinous, disgraceful, and dishonourable, which have not been countenanced and supported as steps to an ambition as unmeasurable as the ruin which has followed it. To those who are cursed with the friendship of such a man (an evil which the mercy of an all-bounteous PROVIDENCE has dispensed but to a few) we leave the full enjoyments of those social virtues, that disinterested attachment, that undesigning candour, and that native sincerity, which have stamped him the noblest work of GOD. By his public conduct, equally creditable to him, we find him placed in an office which the abilities, firmness, and temper of his predecessor had made too respectable for it to suffer from the almost total want of those requisites. But, where duplicity, cunning, and Court politics, guide the conduct of the first legal officer of the Crown, we cannot but reflect with horror upon the precariousness of counsels directed by such a character."

Under the head of the borough of Ludlow, the character of its Representative, the then Lord Clive, is thus designated—

"Votes always with the Ministry, and entirely under the direction of Mr. Wedderburne, who has the English Peerage in view for him; a bait which will be equally good 10 years hence, as it will probably be equally remote."

"HEREFORDSHIRE.—RIGHT HON. THOMAS HARLEY.—This gentleman is in every respect the rank Tory which his name and ancestry bespeak him. He early signalised himself in the City of London as a champion for the Court, and has invariably pursued the same line of political p——. During the unhappy contest with America he has had the most lucrative contracts, and there is scarce a job of any sort in the City in which he has not received some share."

"BOROUGH OF ST. ALBANS.—SIR RICHARD SUTTON, BART.—A pensioner, and has been in place. He votes always with the Minister, and, in his speeches, manifests all the quibbling, profligate arts of a pettifogging attorney. It is to be hoped Lord Spencer will, the next Parliament, substitute in his room (the one who does not speak at all, or one of real and entertaining Parliamentary abilities."

Examples would be endless; let these suffice.—The whole of the book is in the same strain, except the few instances wherein the Members happen to fall in with the writer's party views and partialities. We do not quote it as admiring this kind of writing, or as thinking it calculated to benefit any cause; but we have referred to it merely as illustrating the fact, that those who impute unparallelled rancour and licentiousness to the Press of the present day can know but little of what they are saying. There are, however, two inferences to be drawn from it, creditable, in point of comparison, to the age in which it appeared;—the one, that the writers of that day possessed a fearlessness which is not now so apparent—the other, that persons in authority had more forbearance, good sense, and self-confidence, than to attempt to silence their literary opponents by ex-officio informations.—*Morning Herald.*

THE OLD AND NEW FRENCH CHARTERS.

THE FRENCH CHARTER GRANTED BY LOUIS XVIII. JUNE 14, 1814.

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF FRENCHMEN.

Article 1. Frenchmen are to be equal before the law, whatever may be their titles or their ranks.

Art. 2. They are to contribute in proportion to their fortunes to the charges of the state.

Art. 3. They are all to be equally admissible to civil and military employments.

Art. 4. Their individual liberty is hereby equally guaranteed No person can be either prosecuted or arrested, except in cases prescribed by the laws.

Art. 5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection.

Art. 6. Nevertheless, the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion is the Religion of the State.—[Suppressed.]

Art. 7. The Ministers of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion, as well as of the Christian sects, are alone to receive payment from the Royal Treasury. [Modified.]

Art. 8. Frenchmen are to have the right to publish and to print their opinions, on conforming to the laws, which ought to repress the abuse of this liberty. [Modified.]

Art. 9. All property without exception is to be inviolable. Of that which is called national the law makes no difference.

Art. 10. The State can exact the sacrifice of property for the general good of the public, legally proved, but an indemnity shall be first given to those who may suffer from the change.

Art. 11. All researches into the opinions and votes given before the restoration are interdicted. The same forgetfulness is commanded to be adopted by the tribunals and by the citizens.

Art. 12. The Conscription is abolished. The method of recruiting the army for land and sea is to be determined by law.

FORMS OF THE KING'S GOVERNMENT.

Art. 13. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; his Ministers are responsible; to the King alone belongs executive power.

Art. 14. The King is to be the chief supreme of the state, to command the forces by sea and by land, to declare war, to make treaties of peace and alliances of commerce, to name all those who are employed in the public administrations, and to make all regulations and ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws and the security of the State. [Altered and added to.]

Art. 15. The Legislative Power is to be exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies *(of the Departments.)*—[These words omitted.]

Art. 16. The King is to propose all laws.—[Altered.]

Art. 17. The proposition of the law is to be carried by the consent of the King and Chamber of Peers, and that of the Deputies, except that all laws imposing taxes must be submitted first to the Chamber of Deputies. [Altered.]

Art. 18. Every law must be freely discussed, and voted by the majority of each of the two Chambers.

Art. 19. The Chambers are to have the power to pray the King to propose a law, whatever object it may relate to, and to indicate to him what appears to them reasonable that such law should contain. [Suppressed.]

Art. 20. This demand can be made by either of the two Chambers; but, after having been discussed in a Secret Committee, it shall not be sent to the other Chamber by the Chamber which has proposed it, until after the expiration of ten days. [Suppressed.]

Art. 21. If the proposition is adopted by the other Chamber, it shall be submitted to the consideration of the King; if it be rejected, it cannot be presented again in the same session. [Suppressed.]

Art. 22. The King can alone sanction and promulgate the laws.

Art. 23. The civil list is to be fixed for the duration of the reign by the first Legislative Assembly after the accession of the King.

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Art. 24. The Chamber of Peers is to form an essential portion of the Legislative Power.

Art. 25. It is to be convoked by the King, at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments. The Session of one is to begin and finish at the same time as the other.

Art. 26. Every Assembly of the Chamber of Peers which shall be held during the time that the Session of the Chamber of Deputies shall not exist, or which shall not be ordered by the King, shall be unlawful and devoid of all force. [Modified.]

Art. 27. The nomination of the Peers of France is the prerogative of the King; their number is unlimited; he can vary their dignities, and name them Peers for their life, or make them hereditary, at his pleasure. [Preserved for revision in 1831.]

Art. 28. Peers can enter the Chamber at 25 years of age, but have only a deliberative voice at the age of 30 years.

Art. 29. The Chamber of Peers is to be presided over by the Chancellor of France, and, in his absence, by a Peer, named by the King.

Art. 30. The Members of the Royal Family and the Princes of the Blood are to be Peers by the right of their birth. They are to take their seats close by the President, but they have not a deliberative voice till the age of twenty-six years.—[Altered.]

Art. 31. The Princes cannot take their seats in the Chamber until the order of the King, express for each Session by a Message, on pain of nullity of all that has been done in their presence. [Suppressed.]

Art. 32. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers are secret. [Altered.]

Art. 33. The Chamber of Peers is to take cognizance of the crimes of high treason, or attempts against the safety of the State, which will be defined by the law.

Art. 34. No Peer can be arrested but by the authority of the Chamber, or judged but by it in a criminal matter.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Art. 35. The Chamber of Deputies will be composed of Deputies elected by the Electoral Colleges, of which the organization is to be determined by the laws.

Art. 36. Each department is to return the same number of Deputies which they have hitherto done. [Suppressed.]

Art. 37. The Deputies are to be elected for five years, and so that one-fifth of the Chamber shall be renewed every year. [Modified.]

Art. 38. No Deputy can be admitted into the Chamber until he has attained the age of forty years, nor unless he has paid taxes to the amount of a thousand francs per annum. [Modified.]

Art. 39. If, nevertheless, there cannot be found in any Department fifty persons of the age indicated, paying at least a thousand francs in direct contributions, their number can be completed by the most taxed under the thousand francs who shall be elected with the first. [Modified.]

Art. 40. The electors who assist at the nomination of Deputies cannot have the right of suffrage unless they pay a direct contribution of 300 francs, or unless they have attained 30 years of age.—[Altered.]

Art. 41. The Presidents of the Electoral Colleges are to be named by the King, and by right shall be Members of the College. [Altered.]

Art. 42. The half at least of the Deputies are to be chosen from those who have their political residence in the department.

Art. 43. The President of the Chamber of Deputies is to be named by the King out of five Members presented by the Chamber to him. [Altered.]

Art. 44. The Sittings of the Chamber of Deputies are to be public, but the request of five Members is to be sufficient to enable the House to resolve itself into a Secret Committee.—[Modified.]

Art. 45. The Chamber is to divide itself into Secret Committees to discuss laws which may be presented from the King.

Art. 46. No amendment can be made to a law if it has been proposed to or consented to by the King, and if it has not been sent to and discussed in the Committee. [Suppressed.]

Art. 47. The Chamber of Deputies is the first place to have submitted to it all laws relating to taxes, and such laws are not to be carried to the Chamber of Peers until the Chamber of Deputies shall have first adopted them. [Suppressed.]

Art. 48. No tax can be established or received until it has been consented to by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King.

Art. 49. The Land and House Tax can only be voted for a year; the indirect taxes can be voted for many years.

Art. 50. The King is to convoke every year the two Chambers, and he has the right to prorogue them, and to dissolve that of the Deputies of the Departments; but in this case he must convoke a new one within the period of three months.

Art. 51. No bodily restraint can be exercised against a Member of the Chamber during the Session, nor for six weeks which precede or follow the Session.

Art. 52. No Members of the Chamber can be durfog the Session prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except taken in the act, till after the Chamber has permitted his arrest.

Art. 53. Every petition to either of the Chambers must be made in writing; the law interdicts its being carried in person to the Bar (or Palace.) [The last two words struck out.]

OF THE KING'S MINISTERS.

Art. 54. Ministers can be Members of the Chamber of Peers, or of the Chamber of Deputies. They have, moreover, their entrance into either Chamber as Ministers, and are entitled to be heard when they demand it.

Art. 55. The Chamber of Deputies is to have the right of impeaching the Ministers, or of sending them for impeachment before the Chamber of Peers, who alone can judge them.

Art. 56. Ministers cannot be accused, except for treason or peculation—the laws will particularly specify the nature of these crimes. [Suppressed.]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Art. 57. All justice emanates from the King.—He administers in his name, and by the Judges whom he appoints and institutes.

Art. 58. The Judges named by the King are irmmovable.

Art. 59. The ordinary Courts and Tribunals now existing are maintained, and no change is to be made but by virtue of a law.

Art. 60. The existing Institution of the Tribunal of Commerce is preserved.

Art. 61. The office of Justice of Peace is equally preserved; the Justices of the Peace, although named by the King, are not immoveable.

Art. 62. No one can be deprived of his natural Judges.

Art. 63. Extraordinary Commissions and Tribunals cannot in consequence be created, but in this regulation are not comprised the jurisdictions called Prevotal, if their re-establishment shall be judged necessary. [Altered.]

Art. 64. The discussions in Courts of Justice are to be public in all criminal matters, at least when this publicity is not dangerous to the public order and manners, and in that case the Tribunal is to declare so by a distinct Judgment,

Art. 65. The institution of Juries is to be preserved, the changes which a longer experience may render necessary can only be effected by a distinct law.

Art. 66. The punishment of the confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

Art. 67. The King has the right to pardon and commute the punishment.

Art. 68. The Civil Code and the actual laws existing that are not contrary to the present Charter, are to remain in vigour until they shall be legally derogated.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

Art. 69. The military in actual service, officers and soldiers retired, widows, officers, and soldiers pensioned, are to preserve their grades, honours, and pensions.

Art. 70. The public debt is guaranteed. Every sort of engagement made by the State with its creditors is inviolable.

Art. 71. The ancient Nobility are to retake their titles, the new are to preserve theirs. The King is to create Peers at his pleasure; but he only grants to them rank and honour, without exemption from the charges and duties imposed on them as members of society.

Art. 72. The Legion of Honour is maintained. The King is to determine the regulations and the decorations.

Art. 73. The French Colonies are to be governed by particular laws and regulations. [Altered.]

Art. 74. The King and his successors are to swear, at the solemnity of the coronation to observe faithfully the present Constitutional Charter.—[Altered].

TRANSITORY ARTICLES.

Art. 75. The Deputies of the Departments of France who were Members of the Legislative Corps at the last adjournement are to continue to sit until they shall be replaced. [Suppressed].

Art. 76. The first renewing of the 5th part of the Chamber of Deputies is to take place at the latest in the year 1816, following the order of series already established. [Suppressed.]

We command that this present Constitutional Charter shall be laid before the Senate and the Corps Legislative, conformably to our Proclamation of the 24 of May, and shall be sent immediately to the Chamber of Peers and to that of the Deputies.

Given at Paris, in the year of our Lord 1814, and in the nineteenth year of our reign.

Signé, LOUIS,

Et plus bas, L'Abbe MONTESQUIEU.

Visa le Chancellor de France,

Signé, D'AMBRAY.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF THE YEAR 1830,

Sworn by Louis Philip D'Orleans.

DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies, taking into consideration the imperious necessity which is the result of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, and the following days; and the situation in which France is at this moment placed, in consequence of this violation of the Constitutional Charter—Considering, however, that by this violation, and the heroic resistance of the citizens of Paris, his Majesty King Charles X., his Royal Highness Louis Antoine, his son, and the senior members of the Royal House are leaving the kingdom of France, declares that the Throne is vacant *de facto et de jure*, and that there is an absolute necessity of providing for it.

The Chamber of Deputies declares, 2dly, that according to the wish, and for the interest of the people of France, the preamble of the Constitutional Charter is omitted, as wounding the national dignity in appearing to grant to them rights which essentially belong to them; and that the following Articles of the same Charter ought to be suppressed or modified in the following manner:—

Article 1. Frenchmen are to be equal before the law, whatever may be their titles or their ranks.

Art. 2. They are to contribute in proportion to their fortunes to the charges of the State.

Art. 3. They are all to be equally admissible to Civil and Military employments.

Art. 4. Their individual liberty is hereby equally guaranteed. No person can be either prosecuted or arrested, except in cases prescribed by the law.

Art. 5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection.

Art. 6. *The Ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, professed by the majority of the French, and those of other Christian worship, receive stipends from the Public Treasury.*

Art. 7. *Frenchmen have the right of publishing and printing their opinions, provided they conform themselves to the laws. The Censorship can never be re-established.*

Art. 8. All property, without exception, is to be inviolable: of that which is called national, the law makes no difference.

Art. 9. The State can exact the sacrifice of property for the good of the public, legally proved; but an indemnity shall be first given to those who may suffer from the change.

Art. 10. All searching into the opinions and votes given before the restoration is interdicted, and the same forgetfulness is commanded to be adopted by the Tribunals and by the citizens.

Art. 11. The Conscription is abolished; the method of recruiting the army for land and sea is to be determined by the law.

FORMS OF THE KING'S GOVERNMENT.

Art. 12. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; his Ministers are responsible; to the King alone belongs executive power.

Art. 13. The King is to be the chief supreme of the State; to command the forces by sea and by land; to declare war, to make treaties of peace and alliances of commerce; to name all those who are employed in the public administrations, and to make all regulations necessary for the execution of the laws, *without having power either to suspend the laws themselves or dispense with their execution. Nevertheless, no foreign troops can ever be admitted into the service of the state without an express law.*

Art. 14. The legislative power is to be exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 15. *The proposition of the laws is to belong to the King, to the Chamber of Peers, and to the Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless, all the laws of taxes are to be first voted by the Chamber of Deputies.*

Art. 16. Every law to be freely discussed, and voted by the majority of each of the two Chambers.

Art. 17. *If a proposed law be rejected by one of the three powers it cannot be brought forward again in the same session.*

Art. 18. The King can alone sanction and promulgate the laws.

Art. 19. The Civil List is to be fixed for the duration of the reign by the Legislative Assembly after the accession of the King.

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Art. 20. The Chamber of Peers is to form an essential portion of the Legislative Power.

Art. 21. It is to be convoked by the King at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments. The Session of one is to begin and finish at the same time as the other.

Art. 22. Any Assembly of the Chamber of Peers which should be held at a time which is not that of the Session of the Chamber of Deputies, *is illicit, and null of full right, except the case in which it is assembled as a Court of Justice, and then it can only exercise judicial functions.*

Art. 23. The nomination of the Peers of France is the prerogative of the King. Their number is unlimited. He can vary their dignities, and name them Peers for life, or make them hereditary, at his pleasure.

Art. 24. Peers can enter the Chamber at twenty-five years of age, but have only a deliberative voice at the age of thirty years.

Art. 25. The Chamber of Peers is to be presided over by the Chancellor of France, and in his absence by a Peer named by the King.

Art. 26. *The Princes of the Blood are to be Peers by right of birth. They are to take their seats next to the President.*

Art. 27. *The sittings of the Chamber of Peers are to be* PUBLIC, *as those of the Chamber of Deputies.*

Art. 28. The Chamber of Peers takes cognizance of high treason, and of attempts against the surety of the State, which is to be defined by the law.

Art. 29. No Peer can be arrested but by the authority of the Chamber, or judged but by it in a criminal matter.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Art. 30. The Chamber of Deputies will be composed of Deputies elected by the Electoral Colleges, of which the organization is to be determined by the laws.

Art. 31. The Deputies are to be elected for the space of five years.

Art. 32. *No Deputy can be admitted into the Chamber till he has attained the age of thirty years, and if he does not possess the other conditions prescribed by law.*

Art. 33. *If, however, there should not be in the Department fifty persons of the age specified, paying the amount of taxes fixed by law, their number shall be completed from the persons who pay the greatest amount of taxes under the amount fixed by law.*

Art. 34. *No person can be an elector if he is under twenty-five years of age; and if he does not possess all the other conditions determined upon by law.*

Art. 35. *The Presidents of the Electoral Colleges are to be named by the electors.*

Art. 36. The half at least of the Deputies are to be chosen from those who have their political residence in the departments.

Art. 37. *The President of the Chamber of Deputies is to be elected by itself at the opening of each Session.*

Art. 38. *The Sittings of the Chambers are to be public, but the request of five Members will be sufficient to form a Select Committee.*

Art. 39. The Chamber to be divided in Secret Committees, to discuss laws which may be presented from the King.

Art. 40. No tax can be established nor imposed, if it has not been consented to by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King.

Art. 41. The land and house tax can only be voted for one year. The indirect taxes may be voted for many years.

Art 42. The King is to convoke every year the two Chambers, and he has the right to prorogue them, and to dissolve that of the Deputies of the Departments, but in this case he must convoke a new one within the period of three months.

Art. 43. No bodily restraint can be exercised against a Member of the Chamber during the Session, nor for six weeks which precede or follow the Session.

Art. 44. No Member of the Chamber can be, during the Session, prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except taken in the act, until after the Chamber has permitted his arrest.

Art 45. Every Petition to either of the Chambers must be made in writing. *The law interdicts its being carried in person to the bar.*

OF THE MINISTERS.

Art. 46. The Ministers can be Members of the Chamber of Peers or the Chamber of Deputies.—They have, moreover, their entrance into either Chamber, and are entitled to be heard when they demand it.

Art. 47. The Chamber of Deputies have the right of impeaching the Ministers, or of transferring them before the Chamber of Peers, who alone can judge them.

JUDICIAL REGULATIONS.

Art. 48. All justice emanates from the King; he administers in his name by the Judges, whom he names, and whom he institutes.

Art. 49. The Judges named by the King are immoveable.

Art. 50. The ordinary Courts and Tribunals existing are to be maintained, and there is to be no change but by virtue of a law.

Art. 51. The actual institution of the Judges of Commerce is preserved.

Art. 52. The office of Justice of Peace is equally preserved. The Justices of Peace, though named by the King, are not immoveable.

Art. 53. No one can be deprived of his natural judges.

Art. 54. *There cannot, in consequence, be extraordinary commissions and tribunals created by any title or denomination whatever.*

Art. 55. The debates will be public in criminal matters, at least when that publicity will not be dangerous to the public order and manners, and in that case the tribunal is to declare so by a distinct judgment.

Art. 56. The institution of Juries is to be preserved; the changes which a longer experience may render necessary can only be effected by a distinct law.

Art. 57. The punishment of the confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

Art. 58. The King has the right to pardon and to commute the punishment.

Art. 59. The Civil Code, and the actual laws existing, that are not contrary to the present Charter, will remain in full force until they shall be legally derogated.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

Art. 60. The Military in actual service, officers and soldiers retired, widows, officers and soldiers pensioned, are to preserve their grades, honours, and pensions.

Art. 61. The public debt is guaranteed—every sort of engagement made by the state with its creditors is to be inviolable.

Art. 62. The ancient Nobility are to retake their titles; the new are to preserve theirs; the King is to create Nobles at his pleasure; but he only grant to them rank and honours, without exemption from the charges and duties imposed on them as members of society.

Art. 63. The Legion of Honour is to be maintained. The King is to determine regulations and decorations.

Art. 64. *The French Colonies are to be governed by particular laws.*

Art. 65. *The King and his successors are to swear, on their accession, in presence of the assembled Chambers, to observe faithfully the Constitutional Charter.*

Art. 66. *The present Charter, and the right it consecrates, shall be entrusted to the patriotism and courage of the National Guard and all the French citizens.*

Henceforth there will be no other cockade than the tricoloured.

Art. 67. *France resumes her colours—for the fashion* SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

All the creations of Peers during the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void.

Art. 27 of the Charter will undergo a fresh examination during the Session of 1831.

The Chamber of Deputies declare, thirdly, that it is necessary to provide successively by separate laws, and that with the shortest possible delay:—

1. *For the extension of the Trial by Jury to Misdemeanours, and particularly those of the Press.*
2. *For the responsibility of Ministers and the secondary Agents of Government.*
3. *For the re-election of Deputies appointed to public functions.*
4. *For the annual voting of the Army Estimates.*
5. *For the organization of the National Guards, and for the choice of their own Officers.*
6. *For a Military Code, insuring in a legal manner the situation of officers of all ranks.*
7. *For the Departmental and Municipal Administration.*
8. *For Public Instruction and freedom of Tuition.*
9. *For the abolition of the double vote, and for the fixing the qualification for Electors and Deputies.*
10. *Declaring that all Laws and Ordinances which are contrary to the measures adopted for the reform of the Charter, are from thenceforward annulled and abrogated.*

Upon condition of accepting these Provisions and Propositions, the Chamber of Deputies declares that the universal and pressing interest of the French People calls to the Throne his Royal Highness Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and his descendants for ever from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the female branches and their descendants.

In consequence, his Royal Highness Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be invited to accept and make oath to the above clauses and engagements—the observance of the Constitutional Charter, and the modifications indicated— and after having made oath before the assembled Chambers, to assume the title of the King of the French.

Debated at the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, 7th August, 1830.

Presidents and Secretaries,

LAFITTE, Vice-President.
JACQUEMINOT.
PAYEE de VENDŒUVRE.
CUNIN-GRIDAINE.
JARS.

Examined with the original by us President and Secretaries—

LAFITTE.
JARS.
JACQEMINOT.
PAYEE de VENDŒUVRE, Deputy de l'Aube.
CUNIN-GRIDAINE, Deputy des Ardennes.

(From the Courier.)

We have received an Express from Paris bringing the following communication:—

"PARIS, AUG. 12.—As, at this important crisis, every eye is directed towards this country, and every person in Europe is more or less interested in the conduct of the French Government, by which the tranquillity of France and of other countries may be prevented or established, I send you (by Express) the following list of the Ministers who have just been appointed by LOUIS-PHILIPPE the FIRST.

Foreign Affairs	Count de MOLE.
War	General GERARD.
Finance	Baron LOUIS.
Instruction Publique, and President of the Council of State	Duc de BROGLIE
Interior	M. de GUIZOT.
Marine	Gen SEBASTINI.
Justice	M. DUPONT de l'ECURE

"It will be seen from this list that the majority of the appointments made by the Provisional Government have been confirmed.

"Persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the characters of these men, declare that it would be utterly impossible to compose a Ministry better calculated to give confidence to the friends of limited Monarchy, without at the same time creating distrust and provoking hostility among the remaining advocates for a further extension of popular power. The Count do Mole is a man of middle age, who has travelled a great deal, particularly in England, for the manners and institutions of which country he has always professed the greatest respect. Gen. Gerard has been supposed to entertain opinions of an Ultra-Liberal tendency; but his conduct since the Revolution has been firm, moderate, and conciliating. Baron Louis, who is a man of large landed property, and, therefore, deeply interested in the preservation of order and good government, was considered one of the most honest and skilful Ministers of Louis XVIII., and he enjoys the respect of all parties. The Duke de Broglio is a rising politician of extraordinary merit; he is considered the chief of the political *littérateurs* of Paris, and is well known by his essays in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, and more particularly by an admirable paper in that work on the "Criminal Law of Europe," in which he has displayed equal good sense and humanity. M. de Broglio was also, and I believe still is, a regular contributor to *Le Globe*, a journal of great influence among the Constitutional Royalists. M. de Guizot is a man of no very marked political character, although a Liberal, but he is said to have general talent for business. Of General Sebastiani there are many opinions; all allow him to be a clever man, but he seems to have been chosen by way of concession to the Ultra-Liberals rather than from any attachment either of the king or of his colleagues. M. Dupont de l'Eure is an avowed Liberal; but there is no fear of his carrying his opinions to a prejudicial extent. He has a reputation for integrity, and, therefore, is well adapted to the important station which he will hold in the new Government.

"Such are the men who have been called by Louis-Philip to direct the affairs of France.

"It is barely possible that there may be some slight modification in the list, but none is expected."

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yearly	13	5	0	To be paid in advance.
Half-yearly	1	12	6	
Quarterly	0	16	3	

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.

On the Mornings of *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*.

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

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.—Messrs. NEWTON and Co., Warwick-square, London; Messrs. BARKER and Co., 52, Fleet-street, London; Messrs. JOHNSTON and Co., 1, Eden-quay, Dublin. It is filed at the offices of the above Agents—as well as at Peel's Coffee-house, London—Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Buildings, Dublin—and at the principal Reading Rooms and Hotels in the Kingdom, where the greatest publicity is given to ADVERTISEMENTS, Articles of Intelligence, &c.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH POLIGNAC.

The *Morning Chronicle* alleges that the Duke had written to POLIGNAC, to encourage him in his projected warfare against the liberties of the French people. The *Courier* denies this statement. It is, however, admitted that the Duke had written to POLIGNAC, saying, that he regretted to see the course which things had taken in France, and giving him *the best possible advice*, and above all things desiring him *not to infringe on the liberties of the people*. The only way for the Duke to redeem his character from those foul imputations is, to publish copies of these letters which he had written to Polignac, containing this wholesome advice. Publish them, my Lord Duke!—publish them, we say.

THE WIDOW'S CURSE.

The following article will be read with melancholy recollections by those friends who have survived Mr. PORTER, one of the brightest geniuses and best of human beings that ever this unfortunate country gave birth to. It is quite true that Mrs. PORTER prayed for BLACK and CASTLEREAGH, and it is equally true that the one drowned himself, and the other cut his throat. The reason assigned for the suicide of BLACK, was the loss of a large sum of money, the savings of the "*Regium Donum.*" He had lent it to a Gentleman in the County of Derry, and could not obtain the repayment when he required it, and then discovered, when it was too late, that there were obstacles in the way which rendered the recovery of it nearly impracticable. Every one knows that wounded vanity was the cause of CASTLEREAGH's destroying himself.—*Ed. of W. C.*

THE BIRTH OF FRENCH LIBERTY.

(From the London Weekly Free Press.)

The following song, said to be the composition of the Rev. Mr. Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman, at Grey Abbey, in the county of Down, and which appeared in the columns of a deservedly popular paper, called the *Northern Star*, about the year 1795, and published in Belfast, by Samuel Nelson, may not at this juncture of the political affairs of Europe, be unacceptable to our readers. The unfortunate Mr. Porter was a man highly respected, and his memory will ever be revered.—The principles of passive obedience, and non-resistance, and a belief that the sacrifice of the rights of man in this world, is the only means of obtaining happiness in the world to come, he publicly denounced as blasphemous and damnable. He was a considerable contributor to the columns of the *Northern Star*, under the signature "R," and his correspondence was afterwards collected and published in a pamphlet, entitled "*Billy Pitt.*" It reflected severely upon the character of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, whom the writer denominated "Squire Firebrand," but it was well known that 'Squire Firebrand, was Mr. Stuart, afterwards Viscount Londonderry, and father of the late Marquis. In the reign of terror that succeeded the period alluded to, Mr. Porter was hanged, and the presses of the *Northern Star* were broken to pieces by military force, and the type scattered in the streets of Belfast. About this period, the Rev. Dr. Black, a Presbyterian minister, who had accepted of the "*Regium Donum,*" and who, through the influence of Castlereagh, had so raised himself in the synod of Ulster, as to be nicknamed "Pope Black," or "The Black Pope," being so often exposed by Mr Porter, brought down upon him the vengeance of his Presbyterian Holiness.—After the execution of Mr. Porter, his widow (who survived him only a few years) took his children with her to Londonderry, a distance of fifty Irish miles, and on a market day, before the house of Pope Black, they placed themselves on their knees, and prayed that the Almighty would not suffer Dr. Black, or Lord Castlereagh, to leave this world, without being made public examples of. Upon the death of Mrs. Porter, her two sons were sent to some friends in the United States of America, and it is gratifying to know that the one is now the Governor and the other the Attorney-General of Tenessee. A few years afterwards, Doctor Black was crossing the bridge of Londonderry, at high-water, and he leaped head foremost over the battlement and was drowned. When the news reached London, Peter Finnerty, who was then on the *Morning Chronicle*, and who knew the facts of the case, exclaimed that the great God had heard Mrs. Porter's prayer, and that Castlereagh would hang himself. Peter's prediction, however, turned out to be wrong, for the Noble Lord cut his throat.

O'er the vine-covered hills and gay valleys of France
See the day-star of liberty rise,
Through clouds of detraction unwearied advance,
And hold its new course in the skies.
Its effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe with wonder surveys,
And from deserts of darkness, and dungeons of night,
Contends for a share in the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat, from his splendour retire,
A splendour too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Entrapt in his cobwebs like flies.
Shall frenzy and sophistry hope to prevail
When reason opposes her weight,
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the Balance FOR TRIMMERS with fate?

Oh! who 'mid the darkness of night would abide,
That can taste the sweet breezes of morn?
And who that has drank of the chrystalline tide,
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Oh! who would the transport decline?
And who that has tasted of liberty's sweets,
The price—let it with life—would resign?

But the o'er, high Heav'n the decision approves,
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the Hell she had formed, Superstition removes,
And Tyranny gnaws her own chains.
In the records of Time a new era unfolds,
All nature exults in the birth,
His creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to earth.

Oh! catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!
Oh! bear it, ye waves, as ye roll!
From the nations that feel the sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the Pole.
Equal rights, equal laws to the nations around,
Peace and friendship its precepts impart;
And wherever the footsteps of man can be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart!

COUNTY TIPPERARY ELECTION.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.)

Clonmel, Tuesday Evening, August 17.

Mr. WYSE made an admirable speech this day to the freeholders, as did also Counsellor WALSH, and on totting up the votes, the numbers appeared to be on this day's poll—

Prittie	130
Wyse	122
Hutchinson	94

The Gross Poll is—

Prittie	221
Hutchinson	177
Wyse	168

When the state of the poll was made known to the people, the air was rent with acclamations, and Mr. WYSE delivered, at his Committee-room, a speech replete with sound sense and brilliant language to the assembled multitude. They were afterwards addressed by Counsellor Greene, who recommended them to practice forbearance to the enemies of the people.

It has been discovered there is a coalition formed or about to be formed between Prittie and Hutchinson, that Mr. Wyse may be thrown out. The excitement which has been produced by the knowledge of this fact is very great, and pervades all classes.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY (YESTERDAY).

State of the poll at half-past three o'clock yesterday (Wednesday)—

Mr. Wyse	147
Mr. Prittie	137
Captain Hutchinson	96

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Prittie	358
Mr. Wyse	315
Captain Hutchinson	273

The most confident hopes are entertained that Mr. Wyse will be returned with a triumphant majority.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD ELECTION.

(From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.)

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

The polling commenced at an early hour this morning, and went on with very little interruption, except in the Baronies of Shelburne, Forth, and Bantry, in which booths there was very little business done. At about six o'clock the poll was declared thus:—

Colonel Chichester	170
Lord Valentia	117
Mr. Rowe	101
Mr. Lambert	92

GROSS POLL.

Colonel Chichester	361
Lord Valentia	255
Mr. Rowe	225
Mr. Lambert	195

After the Court had been cleared, Mr. MARTIN DOYLE mounted the steps outside of the Court-house, and addressed his auditors in nearly the following words:—

Fellow-Countrymen—There seems to be a great majority in favour of three of the candidates this night; but still I tell you all that Lambert will be a conqueror—for his victory is secured—and the reason why the majority is so much against him is, because all his forces are principally in Bantry. For this reason, therefore, they are polling from all the baronies, while we are polling from only one. But the forces of his opponents must soon run out, and Mr. Lambert will gain the victory. *(Cheers.)* Then will be the triumph of reason, liberty, and justice, over aristocratic domination—for it will indeed be the triumph of the people. *(Great cheering.)* I am sorry to say some persons have become recreants to the cause of the people; but, notwithstanding all their hypocrisy, treachery, and chicanery, our champion will succeed. Let every man possessing the purity of an Irishman, rally round Mr. Lambert's standard, and fight his battle. Ireland expects that every man will do his duty. Hypocrisy is to be condemned in any man, but particularly so in the man of rank and education. A Mr. Kidd pledged himself to support Lambert, but where do I find him?—In the ranks of his enemies. I do not wish to speak of him ironically—if I did, I might call him a goat—*(laughter)*—for he resembles a large goat very much; but detesting such language, I will merely call him plain Mr. *Kidd*, and not goat or "*Pucawn.*" *(Great laughter.)* All I have to say to you now is, that victory is as certain as as that I have an honest heart. *(Laughter.)*—It is as certain as my very existence. I feel myself almost exhausted, although the spark of Irish fire is still burning on the altar of my heart, and is not yet consumed. Some persons have endeavoured to cast odium upon me. For what reason? Because I earn my bread by the sweat of my brow. One of those individuals who have done so is a person who worked for his subsistence along with me for twenty-five years; and in the year 1818 attempts were made to cast odium upon him, but I threw myself as a shield before him, and protected him from their malice. I recommend you, my countrymen, to rally round Mr. Lambert on to-morrow, and by your exertions, you may rescue a fellow creature from the grasp of the foe, and shield him from bribery and corruption. You will then not only gain the victory, but preserve a human soul from the contamination of mortal sin.

During the delivery of these few words, he was repeatedly cheered throughout, and when he concluded, the cry was, "Chair him, chair him," but this part of the proceeding was not, however, put into execution.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY (YESTERDAY).

(BY EXPRESS.)

When we attended at the Court-house this morning, at the usual hour, we were somewhat surprised to find the booths empty, and the Deputies gone. On inquiry, however, we heard that they had all refused to act for the sum they were offered, which was one guinea per day each.—They said they would not resume their duties in the booths, unless they received six guineas for the first day, and three guineas for every day afterwards. In consequence of this circumstance, the business of the day was protracted until eleven o'clock, at which hour Mr. Scott (the Assessor) requested them to appear before him, which was accordingly assented to. Mr. Scott then addressed them, by saying—"Gentlemen, may I beg of you to proceed to your several booths, as the delay already occasioned by your non-compliance must create a very great additional expense to the Candidates; by your doing so, I have no doubt that a settlement will be made that will prove satisfactory to you all. I have given my advice to the agents of the Candidates, as to how they ought to act—I gave such an advice as a friend, for I have no right to make any order on them as an Assessor. The appointment of new Deputies would be attended with great trouble and expense; and, therefore, I would feel obliged to you to proceed to business—for I am certain that such an arrangement will be entered into as will please all parties."

One of the Deputies then said that they would do so immediately, as it was the advice of Mr. Scott, who, they were sure, would use his influence to have them dealt fairly with.

The Deputies then withdrew.

During the day there was little or no business done in several of the booths, particularly in those of Shelburne and Forth. Colonel Chichester's tenants have not come in to poll, nor does the Colonel intend bringing them in to do so, as we hear, conceiving himself, we suppose, certain of being returned, in consequence of which, it is expected, that many of the booths will be closed after to-night. We observed all the Candidates, except Colonel Chichester, on the ground, and busily engaged with the proceedings.

While we were in the barony of Bantry, a great disturbance arose between Mr. Vero (Lord Valentia's agent) and Mr. Carr, jun. (Mr. Lambert's agent), as to whether a certain freeholder should be allowed to poll or not. Many of the persons in the court took up the cause of Mr. Lambert, and continued for some time crying out, "poll him, poll him." The Deputy feeling himself at a loss how to act amid the disturbance, sent for the Assessor, who immediately appeared in the booth, accompanied by the High Sheriff, &c. &c.

Mr. Vero then said, that he objected to this voter, because it was not Mr. Lambert's turn to bring up his tally.

Mr. Carr, jun., said, that the case stood thus—Mr. Vero had been out of Court when his tally was called for, and they had waited until five minutes had expired, the time allowed by the Assessor.—The Deputy then desired him (Mr. Carr) to proceed with his tally, which he accordingly did, but Mr. Vero having then come into the booth, would not allow his voter to be polled.

The Deputy having been appealed to by the Assessor, he corroborated Mr. Carr's statement, when the Assessor said that he was obliged to give it against Mr. Vero, as Mr. Lambert was fully entitled to have his tally polled then. *(Great cheering followed this decision.)* While we were in the booth of Scarawalsh, a man of the name of Richard Warren was put forward as one of the persons composing a tally for Lord Valentia, to whom he was about giving a *plumper*, when the agent for Mr. Lambert requested the Deputy to put the Bribery Oath to him. The book having been presented to him, Richard Warren said, that he would not take the oath, for he had a *conscientious objection* to it. By reason of this refusal he was rejected!

In a short time afterwards Warren returned, and Lord Valentia's agent requested of the Deputy to have him then polled. This was refused, he not thinking it consistent with his duty to poll a man that was previously rejected.

In the barony of Bantry, the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, R. C. Rector of the parish of Davidstown, tendered his vote for Mr. Lambert. An objection was taken against him of having no freehold.—When it came before the Assessor, the Court was crowded to excess, and the extreme interest which was felt by almost every individual in the town, it was impossible to describe, by reason of this gentleman being the first Roman Catholic Clergyman that demanded his right since the "Relief Bill" was passed. He underwent a long examination from the Assessor; he said he considered he had a right to vote at this election since the passing of the Relief Bill, by reason of his appointment by the Bishop to the Rectory of Davidstown, from which he derived emoluments by his chapel yard and his fees. There was paid to him a certain sum for the houses in his parish, and that he considered that no bishop, or any one else, could remove him, unless owing to his misconduct, or by his own free will and consent.

Counsellor Kellet argued in favour of the Rev. Gentleman's right.

Counsellor Hamilton opposed it.

The arguments of Counsel, we were unable to hear, owing to the great crowd in the Court.

The Assessor said, that he would take the case into his consideration, as it required some time to investigate it, it being the first thing of the kind that had been attempted. He said that if the gentleman's case admitted of his right he would feel great delight in extending that right to him.

The state of the poll for this day was soon afterwards declared as follows, viz.:—

Colonel Chichester	102
Lord Valentia	121
Mr. Lambert	53
Mr. Rowe	46

GROSS POLL.

Colonel Chichester	463
Lord Valentia	376
Mr. Lambert	248
Mr. Rowe	271

The following is a more detailed report of Mr. CARREW's speech, on proposing Colonel CHICHESTER, than we were enabled to give in our last:—

Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen—I propose Colonel Arthur Chichester, of Dunbrody Park, as a proper person to represent this County in Parliament.—With your permission I will shortly state why I do so. I consider that the conduct of Colonel Chichester gives him the strongest claims to the support of the liberal and independent interest, with which it has always been my pride and gratification to have been connected. I cannot forget the manner in which he came forward in 1826 to claim your support, and his readiness to stand a poll if he had found himself supported. It may be asked why I allude to this, when it is well known that I did not support him on that occasion; but, gentlemen, I was very peculiarly circumstanced, having been at a period long before he came forward, promised the almost universal support of the County, provided (on the part of my political opponents) that I only sought my own seat. I accepted that support; and I would sooner have sacrificed my seat than have done any thing inconsistent with that neutrality to which I was bound by every principle of good faith. I say, therefore, gentlemen, that Mr. Chichester has the strongest public claims to the liberal interest. On me he has also private claims—for, although it was well known that my neutrality was the chief obstacle to his success, he never uttered an unkind or uncourteous word—and I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing my sense of his conduct. I have, however, told him in private, and I now repeat it in public, that the only tenure by which he can expect to keep the representation of this County, will be his conduct in Parliament. I am sure it is his intention—and I am certain it is his interest—to maintain in the House of Commons that straightforward course, which the representative of this independent County ought to pursue. With respect to the next candidate (I mean Mr. Lambert), it is well known that I have been through life connected with him in the strictest bonds of public and private friendship. We have fought many a good, and always a successful, fight together; and although I did not at first think he was serious in his intentions, when I found him determined to persevere, I could not hesitate to support my old friend—and, if he is elected, I am certain his conduct will do honour to himself and to your choice. *(Cheers.)* I hope I shall be excused for entering into this detail; but I am very peculiarly situated, having been promised, in my own person, the support of every one of the present candidates—and, therefore, it may be supposed with what reluctance I feel myself called upon to decide between their claims. I was very early solicited to vote for my Lord Valentia, by many and warm friends, to whom I should find it difficult to refuse any thing. His Lordship's father had promised me his support; and the opinions which he professed were such as befitted the candidate for an independent County. But, gentlemen, when I found my old friend, Mr. Lambert, coming forward, I could not hesitate. *(Cheers.)* For the fourth candidate, my young friend, Mr. Rowe, I have always had the warmest personal regard. His family had always supported mine in this County; and his brother-in-law, your High Sheriff, was not only my friend and relation, but had expressed himself most warmly in my favour. To Mr. Rowe, therefore, I could have no hostility; but, as I said before, I could not hesitate to decide, when I found an old friend in the contending ranks. May I be allowed now, gentlemen, as I have retired from that situation which I have held for eighteen years, to express my grateful thanks for the confidence which you so long reposed in me? *(Cheers.)* When I first solicited your support, I made no concealment of my political principles. I professed myself the friend of reform in Parliament, and of reform in every other branch of our establishments, which the progress of time, or the improvement of the human mind, should have made necessary. I professed myself the friend of the liberty of the Press—of constitutional freedom, and of civil and religious liberty, in every shape and in every country. I avowed myself the uncompromising enemy of oppression or corruption. These, gentlemen, were my principles, and I can here declare in the presence of the assembled constituency of this County, that I never gave a vote that was not in strict unison with those opinions; but it was also my happiness, that while I acted strictly up to my principles, I was so fortunate as to have possessed the confidence and friendship even of my political opponents. They knew that I had no wish or motive but for what I conceived the public good, and they extended to me that toleration of opinion which I was willing to give to others, so that at the period of my resignation, I could proudly affirm, that I did not know one individual in the County who had not either promised me support, or who was not, as I had reason to believe, anxious that I should remain in Parliament. I feel a great happiness in witnessing that there is in this County a total absence of religious animosity, and I trust that in future all classes will join in a determination that they shall be honestly and faithfully represented in Parliament. *(Loud cheers.)*

KERRY ELECTION.

TRALEE, FRIDAY.—The election for two Knights of the Shire, to represent this county in Parliament, commenced this day. The Knight of Kerry made his way through the crowd, and was received with much hissing and some applause.

The High Sheriff explained the object of the meeting, and hoped that every gentleman would get a patient hearing.

Sir John Godfrey, of Kilcoleman Abbey, Bart. rose to propose the Knight of Kerry as a fit and proper person to represent the county in Parliament.

John O'Connell, Esq. of Grena, rose to second the nomination, and said,—Brother freeholders of the county of Kerry, I come forward to second the nomination of the Knight of Kerry, who, of all men, is best entitled to the popular favour.—*(Cries of hear, hear.)* I say boldly in the face of this county, that no man has stronger claims upon you than the Knight of Kerry. *(Cries of "no, no; hear, hear; your brother the Counsellor does not say so.")* He passed a long life in your service, and will you now desert him? *(Cries of "he's a ministerial hack now," "we want no hacks," "Goulburn, Goulburn, Goulburn, no new taxes.")* The uproar now became so general, that Mr. O'Connell could not proceed.

Major Crosbie interfered, and begged that no interruption would be given to Mr. O'Connell by any friend of his.—*(Hear, hear, and great uproar.)*

Mr O'Connell—My opinion is, if ever a man looked for popular favour, the Knight of Kerry is the man who best deserves it. *(Shouts of "no, no; let him give up Wellington first; the Knight deserted the people;" and great uproar, which lasted for several minutes.)* You are most ungrateful in your conduct this day. *(Cries of "the Counsellor does not think so;" "did not he vote against your brother on every occasion;" "Goulburn, Goulburn.")* The tumult became so great, and continued for such a length of time, that any effort to procure a hearing was hopeless. Mr. O'Connell, after a short time, said, I will not trespass farther upon your time; but I am prepared to defend every public and political act of the Knight of Kerry's life. *(Much disapprobation, and cries of "Goulburn, Goulburn, Goulburn.")* Will you object to a Catholic of the house of Kenmare, who seeks for the first time your suffrages? *(Cries of "we have no objection to him if he is honest, and if there is no coalition with the Knight;" "we want Crosbie also;" "the Vestry Act.")*

Captain Herbert, R.N., proposed his friend, the Hon. William Browne, as a fit and proper person to be their representative.

F. W. Mullins, jun., Esq., seconded the nomination in an eloquent speech.

Major Ponsonby proposed Major Crosbie as a fit and proper person to represent their County.

Counsellor Collis seconded the nomination.

Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., proposed John Bateman, of Oak Park, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent their County.

Counsellor Fitzgerald seconded the nomination of Mr. Bateman.

The Knight of Kerry made several attempts to address the meeting. The whistling, shouting, and hissing, drowned every effort of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He was constantly assailed with the epithets, "Fox," "Goulburn," "no new taxes," Galway Bill." We never witnessed so decided an expression of popular disapprobation upon any occasion.

The Hon. Wm. Browne returned thanks—denied a coalition—said he belonged to no party, and declared he would oppose every measure injurious to the country.

Major Crosbie returned thanks, and pledged himself to vote against increase of taxation, and for retrenchment and economy.

The Knight of Kerry made a second attempt to be heard when he was again assailed with all the vehemence of an outraged multitude.

In the midst of the tumult and uproar, the Sheriff called for a show of hands on behalf of each of the candidates, when the High Sheriff declared that the majority was in favour of the Hon. Wm. Browne and Major Crosbie—the friends of the Knight of Kerry demanded a poll.

On Saturday the polling commenced. In the evening the Sheriff declared the numbers—

Hon. Mr. Browne	112
The Knight of Kerry	107
Major Crosbie	87
Mr. Bateman	35

GROSS POLL.

Browne	163
Knight of Kerry	151
Crosbie	131
Bateman	73

CLARE ELECTION.

State of the Gross Poll on Monday:—

Major M'Namara	604
O'Gorman Mahon	571
Lucius O'Brien	399
W. R. Mahon	18
B. Bindin	12

This election is over, and the Sheriff said he would declare the successful candidates on Tuesday.

COUNTY MEATH ELECTION.—Sir Marcus Somerville and Lord Killeen were on Monday returned without opposition.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Frid.
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	
Butter, per cwt.	60 to 72	60 to 72	60 to 72	60 to 72		
Wheat, per bar.	00	00	00	00		
Oats, do.	13	14	13	13		
Barley, do.	00	00	00	00		
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18	20	18	20		
Flour, 224 per bag	41	42	41	42		
8 lb. do.	32	33	32	33		
4 lb. do.	24	24	24	24		
Ind. Corn, do.	26	30	26	30		
Meal, do.	24	26	24	26		
Pork, per cwt.	54	56	54	56		
Bacon, do. cwt.	00	00	00	00		
Sides, do. do.	00	00	00	00		
Ditto, do. do.	0	0	0	0		
Whiskey, per gal.	5 11	5 11	5 10½	5 10½		
	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Beef, per lb.	2½	2½	2½	2½		
Mutton, do.	4	4	4	4		
Pork, do.	3	3	3	3		
Veal, do.	3½	3½	3½	3½		
Potatoes, per st.	10	10	10	10		
Oats, Newport,	38	40	38	40		
Swanley,	36	38	36	38		
Cardiff,	36	38	36	38		

The price of Butter on Tuesday rated generally at from 69s. to 72s. per cwt.—the supply was good and the demand brisk. Yesterday, the prices did not vary from Tuesday's quotation. Weighed on Tuesday, 213; yesterday, — firkins.

The receipts of new Wheat and Oats are small, but are in general of a good quality. The prices obtained for middling and good qualities of Wheat though rather soft were from 25s. to 30s. per barrel, while the inferior descriptions could not realize more than from 21s. to 24s. per barrel. New Oats sold at 13s to 14s. per barrel. No new Barley appeared at market since our last.

WEXFORD MARKETS, AUGUST 17.

Wheat, 36s. 6d. to 00s.; Beans 21s.; Barley, 17s. 6d.; Oats, 17s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 22s. 6d. per cwt.—Best Flour, 00s. 0d. to 00s.; Butter, 72s. per cwt.; Potatoes, 4d. to 6d. per stone. Beef, 2½d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, 2d. to 4d. per do.; Veal, 3d. to 0d. per do.; Pork, 2½d. per do.

CLONMEL MARKETS, AUGUST 17.

Butter, 70s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d. Second Flour, 44s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.; Household, 42s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.; Thirds, 40s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Fourths, 30s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Bere, 19s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.; Barley, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9½d. per stone; Oats, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per do.; Potatoes, 5d. to 6d per do.; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 3½d. to 5d. per do.; Mutton, 4d. to 5d. per do.; Pork, 2d. to 0d. per do.; Fresh Butter, 10d. per do.

CORK MARKETS, AUGUST 17.

CORN—Wheat, 28s. to 38s.; Barley, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Bere, 14s. 2d. to 14s. 9d.; Oats, 13s. 0d. to 14s. 2d. per barrel.

FLOUR—First quality, 25s. to 26s. per cwt.; second ditto, 23s. to 24s. per ditto; household, 20s. to 22s. per ditto; thirds, 12s. to 15s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 18l. to 19l. per ton.

Hay, 20s. to 40s. per ton; Straw, 24s. to 28s. per ton.

Potatoes, 5½d. to 6d. per stone.

Whiskey, 5s. 3d. per frish gallon.

BUTTER.

The Merchants..70s.—68s.—64s.—60s.—58s.—54s.
The Country....60s.—58s.—54s.—50s.—45s.—41s.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frida.	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs
Bank Stock	253	253	..	243½	..	..
L. & Co.	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	..
Do. do. Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gv. Db. 2½	93½	93½	93½	93½	..	..
Do. St. do.	99½	99½	99½	99½	..	..
Do. New, 4	100½	⅞	¾	⅞	..	..
G Canal L.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 6	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	..
R. Can. St.	47½	..	..	..	..	..
Mining Co.	7¼	7¼	7½	7½	..	..
Gov. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The person who addressed a newspaper to the Editor of the *Chronicle*, with some MS. on the margin, is requested to send one of the same date to the *Chronicle* Office, as the gentlemen of the Post-office allege that there is 4s. 6d. worth of writing on the said newspaper, and they wont give it less. We have to caution our friends against a repetition of this practice, as it will defeat the object they may propose to themselves of having articles marked by them inserted in the *Waterford Chronicle*.

We are again constrained to hold over some communications, in consequence of the press of election news.

The letters received, explanatory of the Mayor of Wexford's conduct during the election, shall appear in our next.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1830.

The London Journals of Monday evening have been received at the *Chronicle* Office. Their contents are serious and important. We take from the *Globe* the following, being the latest news from France :

We give a sketch of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th, in which the proposition of M. Eusebe Salverte—that the Chamber do accuse the seven ministers who signed the two famous, or rather infamous, ordinances, of high treason, was carried with only three dissentient voices. Of these hasty and headstrong men, Peyronnet, Guernon de Ranville, and Chantelauze, are in custody. The arrival of Prince Polignac in London is now an affair of certainty. It is said the remaining three are with the ex-King ; but this can scarcely be the case, as such protection would scarcely avail them against the decision of the Chambers. The situation of these men very much resembles that of the celebrated Earl of Strafford, without a legal defence by any means so forcible. We now and then indeed read a few curious reasonings to justify them on the 14th article of the defunct charter ; but a charter pretending to render its own annihilation an optional measure on the part of the King, is so pure an absurdity, it will probably avail these men as little as a far superior plea did Strafford. As expected, Marshal Soult and Admiral Duperre are re-created peers. Henry IV. being the common ancestor of the two branches of the House of Bourbon, his effigy is still retained for the Legion of Honour. The assimilation of the naval with the military service, as regards rank and honours, is well-timed and judicious.

(*From the Constitutionnel of Friday.*)

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, AUGUST 12.

Vice-President—M. LAFITTE.

M. G. de la Rochefoucauld appeared at the tribune and said, I have the honour to submit to the Chamber a project of a law of the highest importance and the most urgent necessity. In consequence of late events, the commerce of Paris is suffering—(Considerable stir in the assembly).

Several voices—It must be sent to the bureaux.

M. de Rochefoucauld—I do not ask leave to explain the grounds of my proposition ; but I entreat the Chamber to hear me on matters of the greatest urgency.

Several voices—No, no !

M. de Rochefoucauld—It is in accordance with the Minister of Finance that I propose to you this important measure. On its immediate adoption may depend the fate of the capital, and prevent between this and to-morrow several failures which may otherwise occur in Paris. (Much disturbance.)

Several voices—Read, read ! Others—No, no ! In the bureaux. The standing rules are against it.

The President, ringing his bell—Gentlemen, the standing rule does in effect oppose the reading of the proposition which M. de la Rochefoucauld is about to read to you. I know it, but circumstances are urgent. The proposition is of the deepest importance, and it may have a bad result if the Chamber does not listen to it without delay.

M. Augustin Perier—I hear of the urgency, but have as yet seen no evidence of it. There are amongst us ministers who tell us that they know nothing of the motives which have led to this incident. If, however, one of them should appear in this tribune and point out to us the perils of the situation of the commerce of Paris, and the urgency of succour required, I shall be the first to vote for the putting aside of the standing order ; but till then I must remind the Chamber of it.

M. le Baron Louis ascended the tribune. (Profound silence.) Gentlemen, said the Minister of Finance, some of my colleagues informed me, at my entrance to the Chamber, of the embarrassements experienced on the Exchange of Paris, by persons whom the sudden panic would not allow to meet their acceptances. They think that government should allow a certain sum to be devoted to discounts.—I replied that the government could not dispose but of those sums for which regular credits were opened by the law of the budget. As to the proposition of M. Gaeton de la Rochefoucauld, which he said he presented in accordance with me, I declare that I have never exchanged one word with him. (Expressions of surprise in the meeting.)

M. de la Rochefoucauld—I ask pardon of the Minister of Finance ; it was in the presence of Messrs. Odier and Jaques Lefevre that I had the honour to mention and discourse upon this object. I affirm, moreover, that a meeting of manufacturers took place to discuss the means of private credit, since the bankers refused assistance. (Considerable interruption.)

Several voices—Enough, enough ! In the bureaux.

M. Dupin, sen.—I demand attention to the standing order. The Chamber can only exist by proper forms. I call attention to this. You would avoid anarchy, and are falling into it yourselves. If every one were to talk as suited him, upon motives of urgency, each would have most powerful ones to mention ; and from urgency to urgency, precipitating your deliberations, you would deprive of consideration all your acts. It must not be so. One says—the proposition is grave ; well, let it be taken to the bureaux, then it will be considered ; and after this previous consideration we shall at last discuss with a knowledge of the matter before us. I demand the observance of the standing orders. (From all sides, 'Supported, supported.')

The proposal of M. Dupin was adopted ; and whilst the Chamber retired to the bureaux, the sitting was suspended.

At three o'clock M. Benjamin Delessert took the chair which M. Lafitte had vacated, and the sitting was resumed.

M. Gaetan de la Rochefoucauld in the tribune, Gentlemen, I have had the honour to submit to you a project of a law which was proposed to me by several first-rate merchants ; as a proof of this, to-day or to-morrow there will be measures taken for the benefit of commerce, by which the most perfect security will be effected. In consequence I withdraw my proposal.

M. Lafitte then appeared at the tribune (the most profound silence)—Gentlemen (said the Hon. Vice-President), I have but few words to say. I shall begin first by declaring to the Chamber that I have been for some days past a stranger to the financial operations of my house, entirely absorbed as I have been in public affairs, to which I have devoted my strength and my time : whilst I do justice to the measure proposed to the Chamber by M. de la Rochefoucauld, I must say that it is at this moment superfluous. I acknowledge, as he does, that a series of glorious events have suspended all commercial operations, and that a temporary panic may have existed amongst the manufacturers of this capital. However, these houses are not deprived of their usual bills, and if the bank do not accept them at sight it is because they are deficient in the necessary forms. But what the bank cannot do the bankers will. To-morrow there will be a meeting of the principal capitalists ; they will take measures to facilitate the prompt negociation of matters in suspense. I entreat the Chamber not to occupy itself any longer with the subject. I declare that Commerce is in perfect security. I have a conviction that to-morrow all will be in order, and that commerce will effect all for herself. (*Unanimous marks of the greatest satisfaction.*)

After some other formal business, the sitting was adjourned.

(*From the Messager des Chambres.*)

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, AUGUST 13.

M. LAFITTE, Vice-President.

Many addresses were received from different parts of France.

M. Eusebe Salverte ascended the tribute, to unfold a proposition thus conceived :—

The Chamber accuses of high treason the Ministers who signed the address to the King, and the ordinances of 26th July, 1830.

"Gentlemen," said he, "when I present myself before you to accuse men whom a defeat as complete as deserved has hurled from their height of power, I experience a sentiment which I am sure will find a sympathy in your minds. I think of their misery ; and if this thought has not stopped me in the execution of a sacred duty, it imposes on me the obligation to ask myself at every step if the memory of our slaughtered brothers does not resound too powerfully in my mind, and if the men whose culpability I proclaim could not find in their conjectures the hatred which pursues them, the horror which overwhelms them. Faithful to this obligation, I shall obtain your approbation, and that of the generous people whom I have the honour to represent ; the people thirst for justice, and not for vengeance. The Session of 1829 finished in profound calm ; a Session fruitful in luminous discussions, which only had for results promises and explanations. This is all that the Chambers had obtained from the Crown, and—let us confess it—all they had asked. In the hope that so many modifications would carry their fruits to the following Session, the people reposed for the future on opinions which they were determined to think good and pure, and on truths, the evidence of which must terminate by striking the eyes most obstinately closed against the light. With labour and industry, order and tranquillity reigned. The most restless, the most suspicious police, could never discover in any point the least symptom of trouble or disobedience to the laws.—Never was a reign more peaceable—never was a throne less menaced with storms. It was at this moment that the ministry was entirely changed.—The impatient interpreters of the anti-national faction announced to us that the line of the new ministry was the overthrowing of all our liberties,—I will not recall to you facts of secondary importance. Eight months elapsed, in the midst of the utmost disquietude, and yet peace was not broken for a single moment. The orator, after having recounted the events which marked the opening of the sessions of 1830, recalled the energetic address of the Chamber, its dissolution, and the appearance in the councils of the crown of a man of sinister celebrity, whose name recalled to France the events of Colmar, the law of the rights of primogeniture, the law termed that of justice and love, the dissolution of the National Guard of Paris, the massacre of the Rue St. Denis in 1827. The orator then traced a table of the acts of this deplorable ministry—their conduct towards the legal functionaries—the circulars sent to alarm the electors—the effect of these circulars—and the election of Montauban—arriving at the last moments of the existence of the Polignac and Peyronnet ministry. M. Eusebe Salverte continued—Europe contemplated us—Europe will say, and posterity will repeat, that on the part of France no extra-legal act, no hostile demonstration had given grounds for the *coup d'état* which was struck, and under which the national liberties or the monarchy must have fallen. *The report to the King, and the ordinances* of July 25, are present to all minds. I must observe that the ordinances were the consequence of the report signed by the whole of the Ministry ; they are, as well as the report, the work of the ministers, and they are responsible for them. The orator then expatiated on these measures, and proceeded to say—Something would have been wanting in the plan of the ministry, if they had not kept up to the last moment hope of the public safety. This they did—all the closed letters were dispatched to the members of the two Chambers, called together for the 3rd of August, and from all points of France the Deputies were preparing their departure, anxious to present themselves at an assembly which, in the opinion of the ministry, had already ceased to exist. It was thought, and not without reason, that this illusory convocation was not made without intention—that the ministry desired to reunite under their own hand those deputies whose loyal vote had offended them ; that tables of proscription were ready, and that exile, transportation, and death were the recompences in store for the voters of the address. An inquiry will clear up this fact. For us, gentlemen, we should all blush, had we hesitated at personal danger when the cry of combat resounded in our ears, when the blood of our fellow-citizens flowed for the cause of liberty. For the execution of its tyrannical ordinances the ministry knew that violence was indispensable ; it was ready to loose upon us an armed force capable of repressing all resistance, and already charges of the gendarmerie stifled the clamours, complaints, and murmurs which indignant men will elicit from disarmed men. But the Parisian people did not confine themselves to that demonstration. Death flew amongst all ranks, and each of its blows levelled a Frenchman. To check the effusion of blood, it was attempted to make the voice of truth reach the throne ; death or non-resistance, was the only reply of the ministers. They would not allow our words to reach the ear of the King ; it is impossible to doubt this, for only two leagues from the capital they were engaged in hunting and receiving visits.

Mr. Eusebe Salverte reminded them of the courage and triumph of the people of Paris—its noble disinterestedness. He recapitulated various acts of the Ministers ; and persisting in his accusation, he said—"If such acts do not constitute crime and high treason, then is responsibility a dream, law treason, justice a word."

From all sides !—Supported ! supported !

The question was then put to the vote, and adopted unanimously, with the exception of three members on the *contre-droit*.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The following interesting information is contained in a letter addressed to a Spanish officer, received this morning. Without the example of France the state of Spain could not long remain as it is ; and it remains to be seen whether blind and obstinate despotism can hermetically seal up that country against the moral and political operation of the great example of France :—

"MADRID, AUGUST 7.—Madrid is now in the greatest confusion, owing to the great political change that has taken place in Paris. Last night an express arrived here with an account of the proceedings of the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. in France, and the complete overthrow of the Bourbons. The French nation, notwithstanding the horrors which we suffered during their tyrannical reign in our country, must now be considered *el primero nacion del mundo*. Paris has rendered itself a modern Rome. Charles encouraged the Jesuits, and, by the appointment of Ministers whose names were execrated, has forfeited his throne.

"The result of the late transactions in Paris has created the greatest feeling of enthusiasm in the bosoms of the liberal and proud Castilians. It is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado and in the Cafes. The King and the whole of the Royal Family were horror-struck at the intelligence of the downfall of their Royal Relative, and the greatest anxiety shows itself about the Court.—To-day their Majesties have left here for the Escurial, where the bigoted Ferdinand will have time to reflect on the unsettled state of this government.

"The condition of the affairs here is dreadful in the extreme ; business is at a stand still, and the whole country in a complete agitation. The Carlists are doing every thing in their power to overthrow the present order of things. Conspiracies are forming in every part of the kingdom. Andalusia and Catabonia are ready to support a change which might lead to a more liberal form of government.

"The royal coffers are nearly empty, and the revenue has fallen off considerably in the last year.—The officers and men of all the regiments, excepting the Royal Guard, are getting in arrears of pay, and much dissatisfaction is beginning to show itself ; as the old proverb says, *Sin dinero no hay soldado*, and depend upon it, should any event take place, which is more probable than you may imagine, the crisis will be a fearful one. We have no Gardes Suisses or foreign troops to fire on the people, as in Paris.

"Orders have been just sent off by Government to the justices of the peace, alcaldes, and governors of all the principal towns throughout Spain, to prevent the propagation of the news of the glorious revolution in France—fearful lest some feeling might shew itself. Since the death of the King's aunt, the old Dowager Queen of Portugal, and the execrable Marquis de Chaves, his great supporters, Ferdinand has evinced symptoms of cowardice and tyranny seldom to be met with.—The Queen, "who is in that state that ladies wish to be who love their lords," is in very precarious health. The Royal petticoat-maker to the Virgin has already shewn his diabolical spirit to this poor harmless Princess. Great events will take place here shortly, and much is expected from abroad.

"The Grandas Costás throughout the whole kingdom have received orders, on pain of death, to be on the alert. All the foreign ambassadors are here, and are daily in communication. The spark is lighted up, and will, without doubt, soon spread itself. The reign of tyranny in Europe is nearly at an end.

"P.S.—Very unfavourable news has been received from the Havanna, which has not been allowed to transpire."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY, TWO O'CLOCK.—Unfavourable news from Algiers, a fall of one per cent. in French Funds, and a reported rising in the north of Spain, occasioned the decline of Consols from 91¾ to 91½ ; the price is now 91¾ ¾. In Exchequer Bills and India Bonds there is no alteration.

The rumour from Bordeaux of an insurrection in the north of Spain, and the march of the insurgents on the capital, advanced Spanish Bonds to 22. French 5 per cents. have been sold at 103f 50c ; exchange 25f 50c ; Russian Stock is 109¾.

HALF-PAST THREE.—Consols for Account 91¾ ¾ ; Brazilian 75¾ ; Greek, 37¼ ; Mexican, 37¼ ; Russian, 110¼ ; Spanish 22¼.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols 91 ¾ ¾ ; Ditto for Account 91 ¾ ¾ ; Brazilian 75 ; French 5 per Cent. 103¾ ; Ditto 3 per Cent. 75 ¾ ; Greek 37¼ ; Russian 109½ ; Spanish 22¼ ; Ditto 1823, 18¾.

THE *BRITISH TRAVELLER* AND THE VAGABOND CHARLES.

Vagabond—a vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach ; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.—*Johnson.*

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds* that have no dwelling place.—*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Reduced, like Hannibal, to seek relief, and wander up and down a *vagabond* in Africa.—*Addison's Cato.*

Vagabond is a person without a home.—*Watts.*

A fugitive and a *vagabond* shalt thou be in the earth.—*Genesis, c. 4, v. 12.*

We beg leave to place those authorities before the vision of that refined gentleman, the Editor of the *British Traveller*, who seems so absorbed in Christian sorrow for the sufferings of the late King of FRANCE, as to have totally forgotten all his acquirements in the vulgar tongue. He says—"It is in vain to polish," the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, "where the grain of the marble is so coarse." We beg leave to ask this Jessamy of the Press in what grammar-school was he polished himself, as it is quite clear that he has yet to learn the meaning of one of the most common epithets in the English language ? The *Times* called the King of FRANCE "a vagabond"—the *Chronicle* also called him a vagabond ; and the Editor of the *Traveller* says that he will not do as the Editor of the *Times* and the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle* have done, and *write himself down a vagabond.* We do not blame him for this caution, as no British subject is bound to criminate himself ; but if his readers, after being regaled with all the *round ring* trash that he indites, do not call him a vagabond, we are very much mistaken.

Is not CHARLES a *wanderer*, without "a settled habitation ?" Is he not a vagabond that has "*no dwelling place ?*" Is he not like HANNIBAL (in one sense only), that he is obliged to "wander *up and down* a vagabond ?" Is he not "*without a home* and *is he not a fugitive ?*" And, after all this the *British Traveller* will have it that he is not a vagabond ! Into what errors and *wanderings* does not blind zeal sometimes lead even newspaper editors, exposing them, by the exhibition of crazed or unintelligible jargon, to the just imputation of being mental vagabonds !

THE ORANGEMEN—AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The trials of the Magherafelt Orangemen, which were to have come on last Wednesday at Londonderry, have been postponed. A Mr I. SHEIL was their counsel, and moved the court for a postponement of the trials on account of the prejudices excited against the traversers by the Public Press. He said, "that publications of a most *inflammatory and unjustifiable* nature had issued from the periodical press against the traversers," and so forth, and concluded by handing up a batch of newspapers to Judge VANDELEUR, who was to try the Orangemen. Before Mr. SHEIL to do such extraordinary liberties with the periodical press, he was bound to state distinctly on what particular passage he relied to prove that his clients had been misrepresented, or the public press had passed the bounds of legitimate discussion. Does he suppose that his opinion or the opinion of Judge VANDELEUR will be taken by the conductors of the Irish Press, as an infallible rule to regulate their conduct, when that opinion has been pronounced in general terms only, without referring to any specific fact or statement, to show how or in what way, the Irish Journalists have transgressed, in their observations on the Orangemen of the County of Derry. We have read many of those statements to which Mr. SHEIL referred with so much legal adroitness, and we confidently assert that they do not merit the epithets of inflammatory and unjustifiable. Did any of those journals which Mr. SHEIL hurled to the Bench prejudge the cases of the Orangemen ? Did they say that the Orangemen ought to be hanged, or transported, or imprisoned, for what they had done ? We venture to affirm that they did not. In what, then, did the crime of these journals exist ? In having, we suppose, made any statement at all of the outrages perpetrated in the North. While the Orange newspapers set forth in the most glowing language, the periodical assemblies of these infuriated people, and, in fact, prompt them to mischief, by extolling their church and state loyalty, the independent Irish Journals are not, according to Mr. SHEIL's *dictum*, to publish one sentence on the subject.

EXQUISITE SENSIBILITY.

A gentleman residing near Carlow walked, a few days back, into the house of a respectable trader, in that town, and being ushered into the parlour, perceived a newspaper lying on the table. He took the paper in his hand, pulled out his spectacle case from his pocket, drew the glasses from their place of concealment, and placed the spectacles on his nose with due solemnity. He had not been more than five minutes engaged in reading the paper, when he flung it from him in a rage, and asked his host "how he could think of bringing such a newspaper into his house ?"—"Why, what harm is there in it, Sir ?" said the shopkeeper. "Harm, Sir !" said the man of feeling, "don't you see that it calls the King of France a vagabond ?" "Sir," said he, "I had heard before that this *Waterford Chronicle* was continually abusing or turning our most sacred institutions into ridicule." "If I were King of France," said the man of sensibility, "I would *mow down the villainous Deists by thousands*—stay, Sir, you'll see it is not all over with them." "Indeed," replied the simple shopkeeper, "I think there is less harm in calling the King of France a vagabond than in talking of mowing down the poor French by thousands." This was too much from a shopkeeper to a *jure divino* logician—so he caught up his hat in a violent passion, and darted through the door into the street like a fury.

THE *DUBLIN EVENING POST* AND ITS INCENDIARY CORRESPONDENTS.

We give the following extracts from an account of our election, which appeared the *Post* of Saturday, and would have observed upon them in our last, but had lent the paper, it being of little use in the *Chronicle Office* ; we did not, therefore, read the article until yesterday.

This account states, that Mr. O'CONNELL's demeanour "drew nothing to give any advice as to second votes, upon him strong marks of disapprobation." This is lie the first. It states that "Mr. KENNEY accused Mr. H. W. BARRON of having written to keep back his freeholders for sinister purposes," and so he did, but he was afterwards convinced that he had been in error, and acknowledged it. Why did not the incendiary correspondent of the *Post* mention this latter part of the occurrence ? It states that Lord GEORGE BERESFORD was "totally inaudible amidst the groaning and hissing." This is lie the second. Lord GEORGE BERESFORD was perfectly audible and experienced no interruption while he was speaking, except what might have been produced by laughter. It states that "Mr. BARRON told Mr. KENNEY he was a liar." He did so, but in qualified terms ; and this personality which arose out of misconception, was atoned for at the moment, and the parties were reconciled. It states that "Mr. BARRON rose hastily, and was put down by the hisses of the meeting." This is lie the third, and the most infamous of the three, as having the least colour of probability.—That the *Post* should stow the garbage of untutored and malignant minds in its columns surprises no man who is aware of *the interest* upon which that paper now depends for its existence ; but that there could be found in the City of Waterford any dealer in slander, whose object appears to be the alienation of honourable men from each other, we were not prepared to expect. The correspondent of the *Post* is not a person of enlarged views, who would wish to give equal honours to gentlemen equally deserving ; He is some narrow-minded, low-bred, vindictive jackal whose talents qualify him for posting more elevated than to an he-eye-dropper and a retailer of public and private scandal.

THE SOLID ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY THE ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH PEOPLE.

The *Courier*, in a late number, discussing, in its usual style, the attempts which are making to hold up the new code of France as a model of constitutional excellence, says, "We confess, however, that whether perfect or imperfect, *we have no right to interfere with it*, but we have a right to protest against the attempts which are made to render us dissatisfied with *the solid advantages* which we enjoy by false representations of what are said to be enjoyed by others." Yes, the "*solid advantages*" we enjoy, after seventeen years of peace, ought not to be impaired by the metaphysical subtleties of French deists ! *The solid advantages* of one thousand millions of a public debt, contracted chiefly for the purpose of extinguishing in the blood of the French people, those principles which are now more triumphant than ever ! *The solid advantages* of having a standing army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in a time of profound peace ! *The solid advantages* of having ten millions of poor rates to pay in England, and of having five millions of beggars in Ireland ! *The solid advantages* of paying WELLINGTON's family sixty thousand pounds a year for doing next to nothing ! *The solid advantages* of paying to the families of sinecurists and privy councillors seven hundred and eighty thousand pounds a year for doing worse than nothing ! *The solid advantages* of a defunct House of Commons which was composed, with a few exceptions, of the greatest set of blackguards and public swindlers in the universe ! *The solid advantages* of a Church Establishment, which takes one-tenth of the national property for saving the souls of the people, and afterwards allows them all to go to the devil ! *The solid advantages* derived from an oligarchy which has a preponderating influence in the House of Commons and in the Councils of the King, and which has, on various occasions, been enabled by its ability to corrupt and control the functionaries of the Government, to limit the exercise of the regal powers, and to abridge the rights of the people to the very verge of absolute despotism ! Such as these constitute a very small portion of *the solid advantages* enjoyed by the people of these countries—let them not, therefore, ever think of exchanging *such solid advantages* for the outrageous happiness and abominable prosperity of the French nation.

One of the County Kilkenny representatives, Lord Ossory, was in this City on Tuesday, and dined, as we are told, at the Chamber of Commerce. He was accompanied by Mr. Odell, jun., with whom he left this place same evening for Dungarvan.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Walsh, South Parade.