

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 523.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830.

Price 6d.

THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. KELLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the MONUMENT to be erected to the Memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. KELLY, are requested to meet in the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on MONDAY, the 30th August, at ONE o'clock.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Jun. Treasurer.

Waterford, August 28, 1830.

CORN AND PROVISION STORE.

TO BE LET, from the 29th day of next Month, the convenient CORN and PROVISION STORE in QUEEN-STREET, at present occupied by JOHN HARRIS.

Apply to JOSEPH STRANGLAN, Waterford, 8th Month (20th), 1830.

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

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTOWE, situated in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogheads yearly, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c. Also, a CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lofts and a capacity KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them. Application to be made to Messrs. FLETCHER and ROE, 5, Water Place, Dublin; or to Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE COMMISSIONERS for erecting LUNATIC ASYLUMS in IRELAND, hereby give notice that they will receive offers of a LOT 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 in a perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them. Application to be made to Messrs. FLETCHER and ROE, 5, Water Place, Dublin; or to Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

| | Satur. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Frid. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Butter, per cwt. | 70 to 72 | 70 to 72 | 70 to 72 | 70 to 72 | 70 to 72 | 70 to 72 |
| Wheat, per bar. | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 |
| Oats, per bar. | 12 to 14 | 12 to 14 | 12 to 14 | 12 to 14 | 12 to 14 | 12 to 14 |
| Maize, per bar. | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 | 18 to 20 |
| Indian Corn, do. | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 | 26 to 28 |
| Beans, per bar. | 14 to 16 | 14 to 16 | 14 to 16 | 14 to 16 | 14 to 16 | 14 to 16 |
| Peas, per bar. | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 |
| Flour, per bar. | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 |
| Starch, per bar. | 60 to 62 | 60 to 62 | 60 to 62 | 60 to 62 | 60 to 62 | 60 to 62 |
| Whiskey, per gal. | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Beer, per lb. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Ketton, do. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Pork, do. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Veal, do. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Salmon, per cwt. | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 | 10 to 12 |
| Coals, Newport, do. | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 | 40 to 42 |
| Straw, do. | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 |
| Cardiff, do. | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 | 30 to 32 |

The quality of the Butter which appeared at our market on Thursday not being as good as on the preceding day, the price declined about 2s. per cwt.; 72s. to 73s. was the general rate. Yesterday, however, the prices again advanced about 1s.—74s. having been obtained for some good lots. The market was tolerably well supplied on both days. Weighed on Thursday, 313; yesterday, 297 cwt.

Owing to the late heavy rains, there has been little or nothing doing in our Corn markets. Wheat has declined about 6s. per barrel within the last week; and every other description of grain has also suffered a reduction.—No change has taken place in the price of Oatmeal; but Flour has declined from 2s to 4s. per cwt. No alteration in other articles.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, August 23.

Though there is an appearance of wet this morning, yet the immense importation of foreign Corn has lowered the price of Wheat full 6s. per quarter; and should the wind prove favourable, larger arrivals are expected.—We have several samples of new Wheat in the market; yet some of them are rough and damp—others in very fair condition. The large arrivals of foreign Oats, with the prospect of an abundant crop, have caused a reduction in them of full 1s. per quarter. The trade in general is very dull; and we can only give a nominal price for Flour.

| Wheat | Small Beans | 40s. to 41s. |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 30s. to 31s. | 35s. to 36s. | 35s. to 36s. |
| 32s. to 33s. | 37s. to 38s. | 37s. to 38s. |
| 34s. to 35s. | 39s. to 40s. | 39s. to 40s. |
| 36s. to 37s. | 41s. to 42s. | 41s. to 42s. |
| 38s. to 39s. | 43s. to 44s. | 43s. to 44s. |
| 40s. to 41s. | 45s. to 46s. | 45s. to 46s. |
| 42s. to 43s. | 47s. to 48s. | 47s. to 48s. |
| 44s. to 45s. | 49s. to 50s. | 49s. to 50s. |
| 46s. to 47s. | 51s. to 52s. | 51s. to 52s. |
| 48s. to 49s. | 53s. to 54s. | 53s. to 54s. |
| 50s. to 51s. | 55s. to 56s. | 55s. to 56s. |
| 52s. to 53s. | 57s. to 58s. | 57s. to 58s. |
| 54s. to 55s. | 59s. to 60s. | 59s. to 60s. |
| 56s. to 57s. | 61s. to 62s. | 61s. to 62s. |
| 58s. to 59s. | 63s. to 64s. | 63s. to 64s. |
| 60s. to 61s. | 65s. to 66s. | 65s. to 66s. |
| 62s. to 63s. | 67s. to 68s. | 67s. to 68s. |
| 64s. to 65s. | 69s. to 70s. | 69s. to 70s. |
| 66s. to 67s. | 71s. to 72s. | 71s. to 72s. |
| 68s. to 69s. | 73s. to 74s. | 73s. to 74s. |
| 70s. to 71s. | 75s. to 76s. | 75s. to 76s. |
| 72s. to 73s. | 77s. to 78s. | 77s. to 78s. |
| 74s. to 75s. | 79s. to 80s. | 79s. to 80s. |
| 76s. to 77s. | 81s. to 82s. | 81s. to 82s. |
| 78s. to 79s. | 83s. to 84s. | 83s. to 84s. |
| 80s. to 81s. | 85s. to 86s. | 85s. to 86s. |
| 82s. to 83s. | 87s. to 88s. | 87s. to 88s. |
| 84s. to 85s. | 89s. to 90s. | 89s. to 90s. |
| 86s. to 87s. | 91s. to 92s. | 91s. to 92s. |
| 88s. to 89s. | 93s. to 94s. | 93s. to 94s. |
| 90s. to 91s. | 95s. to 96s. | 95s. to 96s. |
| 92s. to 93s. | 97s. to 98s. | 97s. to 98s. |
| 94s. to 95s. | 99s. to 100s. | 99s. to 100s. |

ENGLISH—Wheat, 2434 qrs.; Barley, 432 qrs.; Malt, 2590 qrs.; Oats, 2068 qrs.; Beans, 912 qrs.; Peas, 721 qrs.; Rye, 43 qrs.

FOREIGN—Wheat, 50,844 qrs.; Barley, 1916 qrs.; Oats, 53,862 qrs.; Rye, 40 qrs.; Beans, 50 qrs.

IRISH—Wheat, 47 qrs.; Barley, 4 qrs.; Oats, 4 qrs.

FLOUR—English, 5463 sacks; American, 4250 barrels.

SHIP NEWS.

The Cabinet, Finn, arrived at Dungraun from Quebec, with timber, reports the death of Captain Kenney, of the Munster Lass, belonging to Mr. Nevins, of this City, from Quebec for Waterford.

The Katherine, Breckwood, from Hull to Sunderland, was abandoned on the 19th instant, dismantled and in a sinking state. Drifted on shore at Clif.

The Henrietta, Libette, from Rostock to Lynn, ran on shore of the Island of Moon, on the 15th inst.; but was safely assisted, after throwing one third of her cargo overboard, and proceeded.

The Trusty, Ducey, of London, foundered in the Catterick, and crew saved.

The Charles, Bolan, from Copenhagen, put into Falkenberg, with loss of spirits, jibboom, &c., having been disabled, bound to Leghorn.

The Harriet, Grunberg, from Gottenburg to Guernsey, was stranded off the Trail, on Tuesday, cargo expected to be saved.

The Eusebia, Campion, from Riga to Barbadoes, ran on shore on Schewening beach on Friday, and bilged, cargo lost.

The Phoenix, Night, bound to Havana, grounded on Friday in the Rock Channel, Liverpool, and has put on board with considerable damage, leaky and must discharge.

The Aurora, from New Orleans to Liverpool, was on her way early last month, with three feet water in her hold, and will be obliged to return and discharge.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres de Sunday*.)
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
M. LAPITTE, VICE-PRESIDENT.
SITTING OF THE 20TH AUGUST.

After considerable preliminary discussion, referring principally to the explanations or excuses with which some of the Deputies took the oath, &c., the order of the day was entered upon. It was the consideration of the accusation against the members of the late Ministry. The Commission proposed, by the mouth of M. Berenger, the following resolution:—

"The Chamber authorizes the Commission named to examine into the motion of M. de Salverte relative to the accusation of the Ministers who signed the ordinances of the 25th of last July, to exercise all the powers belonging to the Judges of Instruction, and to the Chamber of Council."

M. Persil—I must declare, to avoid all false interpretation, that I voted for the motion of accusation—and if this motion of accusation were the only subject of discussion, I should not hesitate; but the Commission, in its report, has reserved a very grave question—one which tends to make you a judicial body, and by that would constitute a usurpation of authority. The Commission proposes that you shall confer on it the rights of a judge of instruction, who has the power of issuing warrants for persons and papers (*mandats d'ameener*), and to call in the aid of the public force. This right is not given to you by any law. The Commission has not been instituted to proceed to a preparation for trial, but to examine the motion of M. Eusebe Salverte. The orator voted against the proposition of the Commission.

M. Thil—The previous speaker has said that the Chamber, by bestowing on the Commission the powers which it asks, should describe all the powers. In support of his opinion he cited that article of the Charter which declares that all justice emanates from the King; but the honourable previous speaker creates a difficulty which does not exist and cannot exist. The Chamber does not judge the Ministers definitively; and when you say that there are grounds for their accusation, it must be followed up with proofs and documents; and to get at these proofs and documents, it is necessary to invest the Commission you have nominated with all the powers necessary to procure them. This right evidently results from the 35th article of the Charter, which assigns to the Chamber of Deputies the right of accusing and prosecuting Ministers, and to the Chamber of Peers to judge them. I support the proposal of the Commission.

M. Mestadier—I oppose the proposal of the Commission, because it extends our rights in an unconstitutional manner.

A voice—What susceptibility!

M. Mestadier—Necessity has been spoken of; it is a bad argument. Let us first think of confining ourselves to the rigorous rule of right.—We have a right to deliver up the Ministers to the Chamber of Peers; but, gentlemen, I ask, how can we exercise this right? Let us wait for a law as to the responsibility of Ministers. (*A general laugh*.)

M. de Schonen—Yes, let us wait—but whilst we are waiting—

M. Mestadier—The commission would proceed against Ministers as against private individuals; this appears to me preposterous.

A voice—It appears to me essentially ministerial.

M. Mestadier—It appears to me preposterous. A voice—You have said so before.

M. Mestadier—It appears to me preposterous. A voice—You have said so three times.

M. Mestadier—I, who desire the Government to be strong, would wish to see the Ministers accused instantly before the Chamber of Peers, and instantly acquitted by them—(*Ah! ah!*)—if they are innocent—if they are innocent. (*Bursts of laughter*.) The orator examined at length, and in the midst of much private conversation, the functions of judges of instruction. He thought that they should not venture upon a step the slowness of which might be inconvenient. He quoted the proceedings against Hastings, in the English House of Lords, a proceeding which lasted seven years, and in the course of which 90 Peers died.

M. Bavoux—The Commission, to fulfil its orders, ought to be invested with the power of seeking for the truth. The Chamber will pronounce instantly on its inquiry whether or no there be grounds of accusation. It is said that the Chamber has not the right of constituting itself *judge d'instruction*; that no law authorizes it; but if there be no such right, we must have recourse to the common right and follow here the example of the Royal Courts, which name the *judges d'instruction* in criminal affairs. Must we wait a law of responsibility, as the former speaker said?

M. Villenau—We have borrowed too many reflexions from judicial modes and common law.—The accusations brought by the Chamber of Deputies are political accusations. The Chamber is, as Montesquieu said, the most august of accusers. The orator went at length into the merits of the question, and concluded by saying that he wished the Commission invested with a political power should have the power to enlighten itself, if it have it not already; but he wished that the power should be wisely limited. He did not wish that it should degenerate into a committee of investigation.

M. Dupin, sen.—The question is a very serious one, and that is the reason why the Chamber should do nothing precipitately. We are here considering not only the right of the accusers but also of the accused. But there is a political question of even still greater consequence. It is said there is no law as to the responsibility of Ministers; if there be no law, does it follow that we are without any light, or means of judging? We must get out of this difficulty by the strength of facts. It is said there is no law respecting the responsibility of Ministers; but, if any one has a right to complain, it is certainly not the Ministers, who for fifteen years have promised every year, without ever performing their promise, a law on ministerial responsibility. Accusation and judgment are two distinct things; but to accuse in order to judge, we must necessarily be instructed with the facts. The question should be, in my opinion, thus

worded—"Are the facts, such as they appear, sufficient to say there are grounds for accusation?"—(*Supported, supported.*)

M. Eusebe Salverte—The resolution which your Commission has presented to you has been attacked by several orators. These orators refuse you the right of delegating to your Commission the powers which it asks from you. To that one speaker has already replied unanswerably, that if you cannot delegate those rights, the power of accusation is illusory. I will add to his arguments that, in the terms of the penal code, the right of instituting a process against an offence of crime belongs to him who is charged with prosecuting it. But does not the sole authority of prosecuting Ministers rest with the Chamber of Deputies? But, said another speaker, this inquiry is useless, the facts are palpable. I do not think we can accuse without calling the accused. The powers asked of you are therefore useful, for you cannot accuse any person in his absence. Let us say that the facts are palpable. Cannot a minister say to you, "You accuse me for having signed the ordinances; but I did not sign them, my signature is a forgery." (*Ah! ah! from all parts.*) The Ministers ought then to institute the interrogatory. One speaker has adverted to public notoriety. The Chamber cannot carry on a charge founded on public notoriety; but should weigh it in its conscience, after having heard the accused. It has been said, that it does not accord with the dignity of the Chamber to give such powers to the Commission, but is it not in conformity with the dignity of the Chamber to decide on such a question with all due consideration. A speaker has cited the example of the Chamber of Peers in England. But the peerage of England is anterior to the monarchy, it should not be compared to ours, which emanates from the King. The same orator also reminds us of the English statutes, but who does not know that England is in this respect a country of custom, and that its statutes are frequently contradictory? But with us the charter is positive; it says that peers shall judge, and that the Chamber of Deputies shall prosecute. It has been proposed to the Chamber only to give to the Commission the right of forming a sort of complaint, which it shall be charged with carrying to the Chamber of Peers.—If you adopt this measure, it will result that we shall only be petitioners when the charter gives us the right to accuse and to deliver up. On these grounds, I think that if you do not delegate to your Commission powers sufficient, you will render illusory, and of no effect, the right given you by the charter.

M. Maugun—Proofs are not wanting to accuse, I know. The blood of our fellow citizens still smokes in the streets of Paris. The main facts are too evident to require any other proofs than the Ordinance of July 25. But two matters of necessity weigh upon the commission and the Chamber. The first is, to regulate the arrest of the late ministers; the second is, to proceed to their interrogatory. In the vast excitement which has just been caused, a political measure authorized the arrest of these persons; we can justify it on judicial grounds, for there was *flagrant delictum*. We must, now that all is restored to order, discharge our responsibility as guardians. We must interrogate the parties implicated. You have a right to surrender the guilty to the Chamber of Peers. The right of rendering up implies that of arresting, and by a stronger reason you have the right of seeking for proofs, and collecting them in a body. I may be told there are no proofs to seek. I will not decide upon that at this moment; we establish an important precedent. Let us fix these precedents. Let us suppose that the ordinances of July had not appeared, you would have had a very important question to judge, that of the spoliation of Algiers. You would not have had any evidence on this occasion. That these spoliations should be laid open to you an inquiry must have been set on foot. England has been mentioned; its precedents are all contradictory, for they must be sought amidst revolutions. Here the charter has pronounced; you have no need to seek for precedents; you have, to the fullest extent, the right of accusing and surrendering; you have all the secondary rights.—Seek them in the charter alone—there your rights are written. Are you told to seek the right of accusation in the Chamber of Peers because the Minister is a Peer? His quality of Minister absorbs his quality as Peer. The authorization is only for ordinary cases. In political cases it would be to paralyse the right of accusation; for this right depends on the majority; a majority known to be the work of the Ministry. Act as you shall judge it, act with consideration, act with wisdom, nominate, if you will, another commission; but without the power we call from you, our mission will be impossible, and we shall be compelled to resign it. (*Universal cheering, and agreement.*)

M. Berenger (who brought up the report) resumed. He asserted that the charter attributes to the chamber of Deputies the right of accusing the Ministers, and of giving them up to the Chamber of Peers. The right of accusing and surrendering would be vain, he added, if the Chamber had not that of getting at all the facts proper to establish or justify the accusation, and to place the accused before the high tribunal that was to judge them.

The proposal of the commission was again read. M. le President—Silence, gentlemen. The proposition is adopted.

After some other business of minor importance, the chamber adjourned.

(From the *Globe of Tuesday*.)

We have received the French Papers of Monday, from which we extract the following articles. The letter of that most effective of statesmen in the production of great events, Prince Polignac, is a curious document, and pleasantly exhibits the extreme unfitness of the man for the task which he had assigned to himself. It is obvious that the Chamber of Peers will, in all important points, follow the lead of that of the Deputies. The reply of the new King to the deputation of the *Comte de Chambord*, as regards the proper boundary of national expenditure, is not unworthy of royal study in Great Britain.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres de Monday*.)

CHAMBER OF PEERS.
President, Baron PASQUIER.
SITTING OF 21ST AUGUST.

At the opening of the sitting several peers took the oath; amongst them were the Duc de Praslin, the Comte Noé, the Comte Catalan, the Duc de Coligny, Bordesoulle, the Comte de Chabrol, the Comte Marescot, the Prince de la Tromouille.

The President then informed the Chamber that he had received from the Comte Pelet, the Marquis Boisgelin, the Comte de Venise, the Comte d'Ecqueville, the Comte de Maillé, the Comte de Laforest, letters, in which they begged the Chamber to excuse them for not having yet come to their posts.

The President then informed the Chamber that he had received other letters, by which M. de Montmorency Laval, de Latour-Maubourg, Latour-Dupleix, and the Duc d'Harve-Croy, declared they could not take the new oath; he asked the Chamber if they would have these letters read, upon which a discussion took place, and the Chamber decided on having the letters read.

The President informed the Chamber that the Minister of the Interior had forwarded the following letter to him from the Prince de Polignac:—

"St. Lo, August 17.

"M. LE BARON—Having been arrested at the moment of leaving for the late-deplorable events, and when I was endeavouring to emigrate in the Island of Jersey, I surrendered to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of the Manche, as the Charter did not allow the Procureur du Roi of the Arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the Juge d'Instruction, to issue a warrant against me.—Supposing that the Government has given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Charter of Peers alone, according to the new act as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the realm. I do not know what the Chambers will do in that respect, and I will put to my account the untoward events, which I regret more than any one else—events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee and avert; for that terrible moment it was impossible to know who to listen to, who to apply to, and all we could do was to defend life.

"I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, there to resume those peaceful habits which coincide so much with my inclinations, from which I was called against my own will, as it is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicissitudes have filled my life—too many misfortunes have passed over my head in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prosperity, no one can accuse me of having harboured any spirit of revenge against those who, perhaps, took advantage of their fortune to persecute me in adversity; and, indeed, M. le Baron, what would be my fate if, in my wishes, the turbulent age in which we live, the political opinions of those who are borne down by the tempest are considered as treason by those who embrace the opinions of an opposing party?

"I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. If, after all, the Chamber of Peers issues a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned during the term of my captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel. I prefer them to any other, as being most favourable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are entitled to some commiseration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would be barbarous to drag me forth to the capital at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease.

"I have been long accustomed to see all my dearest friends constrained into the most deplorable colours. I have exposed to you all my wishes, Monsieur le Baron; and I beg of you to communicate them to those who ought to know them, and also to believe me, &c.

(Signed.) Prince de POLIGNAC.

"P.S. I beg of you to let me know when you receive this letter."

The President—It appears to me that on this occasion the Chamber ought to nominate a commission, which will bring up this report at the first sitting.

The Duke de Choiseul opposed the nomination of a commission, because the Chamber was not judicially constituted.

The Duc de Cazes thought that the Chamber had always the right to order the arrest of one of its members, and voted for a commission.

M. de Pontecoulant—The Prince de Polignac has not been arrested as a peer of France, but as a minister, the signer of ordinances. I know not whether the Chamber has a right to itself up with the question, but I do not oppose the commission.

The Chamber unanimously decided that a commission of seven members should be chosen. Lots were immediately drawn by the President, and it will make its report at the next sitting.

The Minister of the Instruction Publique ascended the tribune. He stated that in the *Quotidienne* of that day was a letter from M. de Rougé, in which the Noble Peer seemed to have made a restriction to the oath he had taken.

In consequence, M. de Broglie desired that the Chamber would request their President to write to him, and ask if this letter really came from him; as, in that case, he would make a proposition to the Chamber concerning what he had said about this restriction.

M. de Barbe Marbois did not think that the Chamber should occupy itself with articles of the *Gazette*.

The Comte Mole—We are not talking of an article in the *Gazette*, but of a letter emanating from one of the members of the Chamber, and there is a necessity to ascertain the authenticity of this letter.

The Chamber unanimously agreed that the President be requested to write to M. Rougé.

The President called the Comte de Malleville to the tribune, to state a motion he had to make touching the modification of an article of the standing orders.

The Comte de Malleville—I have heard that several Peers are about to ask for an entire revision of the standing orders, and therefore withdraw my motion.

The President—I have heard nothing of what the Comte de Malleville has asserted. I beg him to proceed with his motion.

The Comte de Malleville—If this be the case, and the Chamber takes my motion into consideration, I beg to defer it till the next sitting.

The sitting terminated by a report of petitions made by the Comte de St. Anlaire; they were all signed by a great number of inhabitants of several towns who unanimously called the Duc d'Orleans to the throne.

The Duc d'Orleans was at the sitting, and his Royal Highness appeared very attentive.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres de Sunday*.)

The King has subscribed for fifteen editions of a work giving an account of the historical scenes which we have announced under the title of the *Death of Coligny (Mort de Coligny)*, for his private libraries.

The proclamation of the Duke of Orleans as King of the French was received with enthusiasm in the south as well as in the north of France. The letters which we receive from all parts—but in consequence of the debates of the Chamber of Deputies we are prevented from giving—leave not the slightest doubt on the subject. The elevation to the throne of a Citizen King (*Roi Citoyen*), and his first speech, have created the greatest hopes; his Ministers, supported by the Chambers, will strive to realize them.

We learn that the Council of Ministers has decided to demand of the Chambers a loan of 80,000 millions to meet the urgent wants of commerce.—The only embarrassment on Change is as to the difficulty of discount, the causes of which difficulty is well known: it arises from the scarcity of capital, caused by the crisis, from which we have scarcely recovered, and the insufficient amount lent by the Bank to commerce. It will, therefore be necessary to make a loan to facilitate discounts, and to give public credit to support that of private individuals.

A commission has been formed at the Minister of Marine's to examine the claims to compensation that those officers who have been sufferers in the measures of restoration may be entitled to. This commission is composed of Vice-Admirals Ronissin and Bergeret, Rear-Admirals Decoisi, Colonel of Marine Artillery, and Jacques, Commissary of Marine.

Several persons, whose private correspondence enables them to be well-informed, announce as a fact, of which they are certain, that N. de Guernon Ranville has not been arrested at Tours, as was reported.

The celebrated General Pepe was in the Netherlands at the breaking out of our glorious revolution. He was refused passports to come to France; and those that M. de Lafayette addressed to him no longer found him in Belgium. Doctor Lusardi, a skillful oculist, and fellow countryman of General Pepe, undertook to convey him to France. He made him get into his own carriage, and accompanied him as far as Paris with the most disinterested devotedness.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres de Monday*.)

The King yesterday received the *Cour des Comptes*. His Majesty replied to the President in these terms:—

"Always guided by my patriotism, the wants of my country prevail over every other sentiment of my heart. My duty was to devote myself to its preservation, since I was judged worthy to undertake the noble task—to happy if my devotion can assure its happiness and fix its liberties on the immutable basis of the laws. The times of prodigality are happily passed away, and it will be my constant effort to render their return impossible.—No, gentlemen, you will not see those habits renewed which caused so much chagrin to your early years, and which the nation will not tolerate; but I hope that you will see them replaced by strenuous endeavours to introduce into every department of the public service that sage economy which does not consist in retrenching useful expenses, but in eradicating abuses, and so regulating all affairs that the revenues of the state be only employed for the uses of the state."

(From the *Life National*.)

We have received letters from Vienna, announcing that the news of the revolution which has taken place in Paris was received with such enthusiasm, that the government might very well perceive that even in Austria the liberal party is numerous. It is said that Prince Metternich advised the Emperor to send troops to the frontier, but the Emperor answered—"Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars. The French have cost me money enough; if they don't come out I won't go in; all may be settled by negotiation; provided they name a King, I don't care for the rest."

At Munich the admiration was the same. Subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, and the general tenor of conversation is as follows:—"The power of Metternich is at an end; let him go to the devil." Some old nobles and the congregationalists are outrageous; they are laughed at.—One may easily perceive that the spark will be felt all over the world.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH.

The match made against time by Mr. Osbaldeston, is appointed to come on near Cambridge, on Monday next, the 30th instant. Mr. Osbaldeston has undertaken, at the odds of six to four, to drive a horse, *bona fide* his own property, in harness, 16 miles within the hour—a fair trot, and to turn if there should be a break. He has taken a farther large bet of four to one, we believe, that he does sixteen miles and a half within the same time. The horse has been long in close training, and an extraordinary light match cart has been prepared for the occasion. The distance is to be attempted half way out and home; and the match excites a great degree of interest in the higher circles, as well as amongst the admirers of fast trotting in general, and heavy bets are depending.—*Life in London.*

One of the County Limerick Police is dismissed by order of Government, for being drunk on duty at the Assizes.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, AUGUST 27.

ARRIVED.

25th—Shepherdess, Turner, Gibraltar, bark, for Dublin; Fane, Williams, Cardiff, coals.

26th—Three Sisters, Langrahe, Trinidad, sugars, &c.; Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods and passengers.

27th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types (Bank Stock, L.P. & Co., Do. do. Red., etc.) and their respective prices.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1830.

The London Journals of Monday, received last night, convey the important intelligence that Spain following the noble example of France, is on the eve of shaking off the intolerable despotism that so long oppressed her people.

RETURN OF MR. WYSE FOR TIPPERARY.

It has been intimated to us, that there are persons in this City displeased with the Waterford Chronicle for its silence in reference to Mr. Wyse's merits, and his election for the County of Tipperary.

We shall account as briefly as possible for having come to this determination, and wish the public to understand that the circumstance of "A Mr. BARRON" being Proprietor of the Chronicle, ought not to deprive every gentleman of his name in the County of Waterford of the benefit of its defence or advocacy.

From the Morning Herald we copy the report of a case which was brought before one of the London Magistrates. Two starving Irish weavers, with the wife of one of them in an advanced state of pregnancy, were told they should not beg in London, but must go home to Ireland to beg; but the worthy Magistrate forgot to tell them how they were to defray the expenses of their journey without so much as one halfpenny in their pockets.

Of Mr. Wyse's talents and attainments, we have never entertained nor ever expressed, in public or in private, but one opinion, and this opinion is not the result of a day's study or a passing observation on his literary character.

THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

The Evening Mail—after a tirade of abuse of the true religious character, directed against the Catholic religion, which, with that peculiar redundancy of language it delights in, is denominated idolatry—calculates upon nothing less than the total overthrow of Catholicity in France, and all this for the sake of religious liberty.

BRITISH HUMANITY!

From the Morning Herald we copy the report of a case which was brought before one of the London Magistrates. Two starving Irish weavers, with the wife of one of them in an advanced state of pregnancy, were told they should not beg in London, but must go home to Ireland to beg; but the worthy Magistrate forgot to tell them how they were to defray the expenses of their journey without so much as one halfpenny in their pockets.

CHAIRING OF MR. WYSE.

Mr. Wyse was chaired on Tuesday last, in Clonmel. The chairing, as we are informed, was very splendid, and attended by a vast concourse of people.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

It is understood that the new Parliament will be summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 5th of October.

WEXFORD ELECTION.

[COMMUNICATED.] Upon the result of the County Wexford Election being known, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Fairfield, near Ennisconry, had the bad taste, in opposition to the strong feeling of the country, to make an effort at getting up a rejoicing for the return of Lord VASSERBY.

ARTHURSTOWN, COUNTY WEXFORD.

On Friday evening last, Colonel CHESTER, the newly-elected Member for the County of Wexford, returned to his seat at Dunbrody Park. He was met on his arrival by some thousands of the country people, who welcomed him with shouts of joy, the blaze of bonfires, and illuminations.

CONSISTENCY!!!

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—Having seen, in the last number of the Chronicle a letter signed "A Freesholder," and being anxious to disabuse the public mind of any evil impressions which such a letter might possibly produce, I have to request your insertion of the following observations.

An Editorial article, in reply to the Freesholder, has vindicated the public spirit and independence of your journal, and indeed has left very little to be said on the subject by any one else; but as there are a few questions put, involving, in some measure, the character of Mr. O'Connell, and a highly respectable body of which I am a member, I have proceeded to observe upon them, and in so doing I shall be strictly as possible.

The Freesholder asks—"Why did not O'Connell advise whether he would prefer Lord George Beresford or Mr. Wyse for his colleague in the representation of the County of Waterford?"

I now come to the last paragraph of the Freesholder's letter, where he speaks of the Club. He alludes to that body as if they were members of the lands of Mr. Barron. I can tell the Freesholder that there are no such members as independent in fortune as Mr. Barron, Mr. Wyse, and every one of them as independent in principle; and although the return of Mr. O'Connell was their chief object, and although they are well considered, that some of the most strenuous opponents of Mr. Wyse were included in the Club.

These, Mr. F. F., are facts to which I refer leave to call the attention of the public, and it will be for every individual to judge of the motives which induced the "Freesholder" to put those insidious questions, with regard to Mr. O'Connell, and to speak of the Club in such insulting terms; but if it shall be generally understood that this vile attack came from a well-known partisan and a freesholder of Mr. Wyse, a creature who, on a particular night and for a particular purpose, got himself introduced to the Club, and at his own particular desire got himself admitted a member, but was mean enough afterwards to refuse paying the admission fees—if such a creature, without character or veracity, threw the name of his slander on Mr. O'Connell and the Club, the public will judge of his motives.

REMAIN, &c.

A MEMBER OF THE WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Waterford, August 23, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "An Enemy to Falshood" did not reach the Chronicle's office until late yesterday evening. It shall appear on Saturday.

ATROCITIES AT THE SLIGO ELECTION.

[From the Sligo Observer.] On the evening of the first day of the election, three men were waylaid and fired on by the Orange party. Some say, that the wounds inflicted on the first man, Jinks, who was waylaid within a mile of the town, were inflicted by stones; he has ever since been deprived of it, unable to speak, and, consequently, to tell how he was wounded; but from the subsequent attack upon the other two men, by assassins armed with pistols, there is a strong presumption that Jinks was also attacked by armed assassins.

Orange Mudders—MUFF. We have various communications before us, detailing the atrocities committed by an armed Orange banditti, on the 12th of August, all of which, according to Gregory, of the Castle, were perpetrated with the best "motives" in the world.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN SCOTLAND.

[From a Correspondent of the Register.] Dundee, August 18.

I have been greatly surprised to find that the Irish papers have not yet called the attention of the public to the dreadful persecution to which the Irish Catholics in this place have been subjected—a persecution which has been commenced and put in force against us, for no other reason than that we profess and believe in the tenets of the Catholic Church.

LATE CITY OF KILKENNY ELECTION.

[From the Kilkenny Journal.]

Much indulgence should be shown to a disaffected party; good feeling and common humanity require it. The vanquished must be suffered to palliate their failure; to extenuate their losses; to boast of their valour; and to attribute their defeat to this or that accidental and untoward circumstance—may, even to vent an idle cry against the skillful tactics and manoeuvres of their opponents. But to this indulgence there are limits; it is not to be a liberty to resort to outrageous exaggeration and manifest perversion, and to set truth at naught totally at defiance.

At the fair held in Wexford on Tuesday, there was an extensive and good show of all kinds of stock. Purchasers, however, were not numerous; and those who were there did not seem very desirous of advancing the prices hitherto required at other fairs.

Committed to the County Gaol, by Lorenzo Power, Esq. for trial at the Assizes, John Power, Martin Magrath, William Power, John Nicholas Tunay and Edmund Tunay, charged with violent assaults committed on persons on the hill of Carrickbeg on Monday.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Richard Harris, son of the late Henry Harris, Esq. of Wexford, having been duly examined, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, also, a Practitioner in Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin.

ANOTHER POLICE MURDER.

The annual rustic scene of amusement, called a "pattin," was held at Newcastle on Sunday last, and we regret that an occurrence took place during the evening of a most painful nature, namely, the death of a young woman named Mary Donohue, having been shot by a policeman, who, with his comrades, had proceeded to a spot in the village from whence noise and shouting had proceeded; and suspecting that a riot was likely to ensue, fired in the air, as we (Clonmel Chronicle) have been informed, for the purpose of deterring those who had been exciting the uproar.

Thomas Sweeney sworn—I am a labourer; I attend I Newcastle pattern on last Sunday, with Darby Donohue, Patrick Magrath, John Cotter, and Thomas Griffin; an immense number of persons attended, and an hour after nightfall, being then on my way home with the above-named persons, I heard a discharge of three shots, hearing that Mary Donohue had been wounded, and was then lying on the road, I proceeded in that direction, for the purpose of ascertaining the fact; she was there, and blood profusely flowing from her head; I assisted, with others, to take her home, where she soon after died; I did not see any pistols, nor any stones thrown; neither did I hear any shouting; three shots in succession were fired as quickly as possible; the wounded woman was discovered about twenty paces from the police barrack.

Thomas Griffin, farmer—I heard some shouting in the village that evening; soon after dark I proceeded home, accompanied by the deceased, her sister, and others; three shots were fired in succession, after which the deceased's sister cried out "murder," and that her sister was killed; I quickly turned round and saw her lying wounded on the road, the blood running from her head in abundance; we brought her home, which is but a mile from Newcastle, when she died soon after her arrival; I do not know who fired the shots, but do report of them proceeded from the direction of the Police Barrack.

Darby Donohue sworn—As I was leaving Newcastle that evening, I heard the discharge of three shots; soon afterwards I met two of the police men close to the barracks, and a third at the door; they spoke to me, and desired me to take away the people who were on the road quietly; I replied that the people were going home quietly; and that I would exert myself to induce them to do so; one of the Constables then said, "that if they did not do so, that he would make them go in haste;" the Constables had guns in their hands; I did not see any pistols in the hands of any other person.

George Houston—I am a sub-constable of police; my station is Newcastle; I was on guard on Sunday evening, on that occasion; about eleven o'clock I heard a number of people come up the road in the direction of Barnard, crying out "here's Long's," and "where are the Curragh men?" I heard stones thrown, and three shots fired; besides myself there are three other constables stationed at Newcastle, whose names are Williams, Burke, and Keatinge; I was the only constable in the barrack at the time, the other being on patrol; they afterwards ran into the barracks, shut the door, and said that they had been assaulted, with stones; the next day on hearing that a woman was killed, they expressed wonder and surprise how any person could have been killed, as they had "only fired over the people's heads," for the purpose of intimidating them.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Mary Donohue, was killed by one of three shots fired by Constables Williams, James Keatinge, and Henry Burke, on Sunday evening, the 15th inst." The above-named Constables were fully committed to Clonmel gaol, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Thompson, Coroner, to abide their trials at the next Assizes.

DEATH OF MR. SMITH.

This morning Miss Smith, a fair and accomplished young lady, daughter of Mr. Smith, of the County of Wick, was taken ill, and died at 10 o'clock. She was a most amiable and accomplished young lady, and her death is much regretted.

The Paris case which mentioned was visited by destroyed the contents and married were inundated, mangled. The sons were deprived.

The Right Hon. Bishop of this Diocese, the Rev. J. P. O'Connell, Esq. of the Parish of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

It is understood that the late French, to one session, he will be a member of the House of Commons. His hesitations regarding the course he will pursue are over.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. It has been erroneously stated in the daily papers that General Mina, accompanied by other Spanish Constitutionists, had quitted this country for Spain. They are expected, however, to leave this day. Their departure would have taken place sooner but for the belief that a revolution had already commenced in Spain, and that the gratifying news of the restoration of the Cortes would have reached them here. We do not know whether it is their intention to proceed direct to Spain, or to await in France the arrival of accounts from that country.—Court Journal.

LATE FAT

At the Court of Sessions, the last day of the term, the case of the late Captain John Markham, was called on. The indictment charged that the said Markham, late Sheriff of the County of Wick, had committed a murder upon the person of a man named John Smith, on the 15th of August last.

The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. North, and the defence by Mr. O'Connell. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged at the gallows on the 1st of September next.

The case for the defence was conducted by Mr. O'Connell, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be discharged.

The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. North, and the defence by Mr. O'Connell. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged at the gallows on the 1st of September next.

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