

# The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 525.

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## FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Now that the storm is over, and the vessel has safely reached her port, it is amusing and instructive to ask the individual mariners what they did in the moment of doubt and danger; how each comforted himself, and by what admirable intelligence they were enabled to guide their bark through such trying and tempestuous scenes. I have been dwelling among the people; I have been hearing from each his little history; and the result is, that, to my mind, the whole history of man presents nothing comparable to the Parisian struggle as a pattern of the combined virtues of courage, fortitude, activity, energy, forbearance, and moderation. These are truly the men formed by the Revolution—those of 1793 were the generation which despotism created. The flighty, frivolous, capricious Frenchman is the creature of history—the Freichman of our day is a noble specimen of humanity.

The sentiment of national honour had been deeply wounded—the white flag had flapped in every Frenchman's face—the Swiss guards were a daily-witnessed dishonour—year after year had spread the gunpowder grains of discontent throughout all the masses of society, it only wanted a frebrand like Polignac to produce a stupendous explosion. It seemed, from the first hour of the oncomances, as if the people had been gifted with superhuman wisdom—the Government with superhuman folly. It is only possible to learn from individuals how the mighty power of the people grew up; there was no order—no organization—no object, except to get rid of a common nuisance—to re-win the beloved national colours—to become again the great nation. Ask any man how he became a hero and a patriot, and he will tell you that he was called upon by his *camarades*; that the Bourbons were despots and liars; that when the youths of the *Ecoles* came forth to lead the people, the people knew they were able leaders, and that they led them, against the enemies of France. "We shall go down to posterity," they said to one another; and the first tri-coloured flag that was raised was made of the shirt, the coat, and waistcoat, of a Swiss who was killed by the citizens. Almost every body in France has been a soldier, and so superbly was the affair consulted, even in a military point of view, that it is doubtful whether a greater number of the King's troops were not sacrificed than of the people.

There is, however, much, very much of dissatisfaction abroad; and, unless the conduct of the Government becomes more accordant with the state of opinion, I expect the public tranquillity will be disturbed. Towards the King there is only and waistcoat, of a Swiss who was killed by the citizens. Almost every body in France has been a soldier, and so superbly was the affair consulted, even in a military point of view, that it is doubtful whether a greater number of the King's troops were not sacrificed than of the people.

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presented. The *Echo Français* and the *Gazette de France* stand firmly by the cause of the Duke de Bordeaux—a cause miserably inefficient, and whose advocacy demands something of the spirit of a martyr. The *Quotidienne* is beginning to open its blind eyes, and to discover that the ex-King really went too far with his servile notions. B.

## THE INTERESTING VISITORS AND THE MORNING POST.

We are happy to be enabled to state, that every thing has been most satisfactorily arranged regarding the feelings and wishes of the royal family of France; and that the illustrious exiles have most unequivocally expressed their sentiments to this effect. The unfortunate King Charles, (who, as we have already sufficiently shown, did not err from himself, but through the unwise precipitancy of his ministers,) has declared his full approbation of the arrangements formed for his temporary residence in England. The ex-son-in-law of France, as well as the dauphin and dauphines, and all the other members of the royal family, calmly resigning themselves to their fate, are all in a state of composure highly creditable to their Christian fortitude, and in far better spirits than might have been expected under such severe reverses of fortune. Lutworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, (situated near Weymouth,) is the chosen place of their retreat, where the interesting strangers will, for the present, reside.—*Morning Post.*

ADDRESS FROM THE REFORMERS OF LONDON. Sir Thomas Beever, Bart., accompanied by Mr. James Cobbett, were yesterday introduced at the Hotel de Ville, in order, as had been beforehand arranged, to make a formal presentation of the address from the friends of reform in London to the citizens of Paris, which Sir Thomas was deputed to the dinner held on the 16th inst. to bear to this city. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine received the address, having on one hand a body of gentlemen belonging to the different civil offices of the city, and on the other General Lafayette, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, as representative of the National Guards. Sir Thomas Beever and Mr. Cobbett both addressed the assembly. They were received in the most cordial manner by all present; and the Prefect and General Lafayette made speeches in acknowledgment of the honour done to the French people by the senders of the address. Sir Thomas and Mr. Cobbett were invited to dine at the Hotel de Ville in the evening.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

WE take opportunity of beseeching our French neighbours to discriminate between the respectable classes in England, who admire their heroic patriotism, and rejoice in its effects, and the contemptible present; and the Prefect and General Lafayette made speeches in acknowledgment of the honour done to the French people by the senders of the address. Sir Thomas and Mr. Cobbett were invited to dine at the Hotel de Ville in the evening.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

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## INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTRAGES AT MUFF

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

King's Court, Sunday. The investigation commenced on Friday, about two o'clock. Mr. Maxwell Blacker, K.C., presided—he wrote the evidence of each witness in giving his testimony. Mr. Ruxton, High Sheriff of the County Meath, as also Mr. Pollock, magistrate of the County Cavan, as also Messrs Napper, Pratt, and several other magistrates and landed proprietors, were in attendance; but I must say that some of the respectable Catholics of King's Court were refused admittance, and consequently that no Catholics were to be seen on the first day's investigation, except the Rev. Messrs. Munkett and Nolan. Though Counsellor Blacker as yet seems to conduct the proceedings with precision and impartiality, still I think it would have been wise in Government to have sent a Catholic Barrister as an assistant. The testimony on Friday, when several Protestant gentlemen were examined, exhibited the most peaceful disposition on the part of the thirty thousand men assembled after the unfortunate affray at Muff. They proved that no act of violence was either meditated or committed, on the person of any individual by that large concourse of people, and Friday's investigation terminated with the most substantial proofs of the premeditated plans of the Orangemen to massacre the unarmed Catholic peasantry on their peaceable return from the fair of Muff.

On Saturday the commission-room was crowded to excess. In addition to those who attended on the previous day, we observed Lord Clifton, Mr. Dixon, a magistrate, Mr. Smyth, and several other gentlemen of respectability. Saturday's enquiry proved beyond all doubt the premeditation on the part of the Orangemen to attack the Catholics at the fair. The Rev. Mr. Nolan was sworn on Saturday. He confirmed the fact of Mr. John Pratt, the magistrate, being apprised of the morning of the fair of the Orange conspiracy. He also showed vengeance was not the object of the thirty thousand Catholics assembled after the fair; that their intention was to act on the defensive, and not the offensive; that they came to protect the lives and properties of the Catholic laity and clergy, and not to shed the blood of even the murderers. And he established, by collateral incidents, an ultimate connexion between the 12th of July and the fair of Muff, on the 12th of August, showing that the negligence of the magistrates, in not suppressing the illegal Orange processions on that day, and the total disappearance of the police, seemed to be the distant but primary cause of the unfortunate occurrences at Muff.

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## DESTRUCTION BY A SHARK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following article appears in an American paper.—Salem, June 15.—We learn that a most extraordinary and melancholy event took place on Monday last, by which the settlement of Swauscutt, in Lynn, was deprived of one of its most valuable and respected inhabitants. Mr. Joseph Blaney went out in the bay for the purpose of fishing in one of their fishing schooners—after the vessel came to anchor in the shoal water of Seitate, Mr. Blaney took the dory, and went about a half a mile distant from the schooner to fish—he had been absent several hours, when he was observed waving his hat and calling for aid, and apparently disabled in one of his arms. A boatman immediately went to his assistance from another schooner at anchor near the same place, but she had proceeded but a short distance, when a large fish, supposed a shark, was seen lying athwart the dory midships—he, however, was soon clear of the boat, and Mr. Blaney was still seen to be safe on board her. But before the boat which went to his assistance had reached him, the shark renewed his attack, the boat instantly disappeared, and the water appeared in a foam. Nothing more was seen of Mr. Blaney, but the boat re-appeared, and was picked up, together with his hat, a small firkin, &c. The boat was uninjured, excepting that her three pins were all broken, and there were scratches about her, as if made by the rough skin of a shark. There was no doubt amongst the crews of the two vessels who witnessed the whole scene, that Mr. Blaney was destroyed by the shark. He was 52 years of age, and had left a wife and six children. The sensation created at Swauscutt by this melancholy event, we are informed, is unprecedented.

## IS FRANCE TO HAVE A STATE RELIGION?

The question, whether the Catholic religion is to continue the established one in France, has been asked by many; we will first give the articles on the subject of religion from each Charter:

ARTICLE 5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall not be obliged to contribute to the worship of any other religion than his own.

ARTICLE 6. Nevertheless 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.

Hence it appears that Article 5, declaring the most perfect liberty and protection to all denominations, has been retained unaltered.

ARTICLE 6, making the Catholic religion the religion of the state, is suppressed.

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## EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INQUEST ON MISS CATHERINE CASHIN. FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY. (Continued from our last.) Lieut. General Sharpe examined.—My wife was under Mr. Long's care for some time. She considered in a consumption. Her father called me and said that he had consulted Sir Anthony Carlisle on her state of health—and that he was decidedly of opinion that her case was perfectly hopeless, she being in the last stage of a decline, and need not put herself to any great trouble, than had already been incurred; which was afterwards confirmed by Sir A. Carlisle, whom I met accidentally, for I did not go after being told he considered the case hopeless. The kind of consumption she was labouring under, Sir A. Carlisle said, was the decay of the lungs generally; and even the bones were decaying, took her to Seven Oaks for some time, but she got worse, and I brought her again to London, and applied to seek other advice. I consulted Sir G. Griggin, and he recommended a blister, which had the effect of driving the pain to her back. It was recommended by a brother General Officer to apply to Mr. Long, as it was a hopeless case. I had not the least faith in Mr. Long, but I applied to him, because I would not have it said that I had neglected any means which were suggested to me, in case death should ensue. She went to Mr. Long on the 14th of June, and in three days her cough was so much altered that we laughed at each other, and congratulated ourselves on having so miraculous a cure performed. The pain in her chest still continuing, she had the outward application repeated, and so great was the effect produced, that I have not heard her complain of pain for the last four or five weeks. I have seen a great many patients visit Mr. Long, and I visited him with Mrs. Sharpe, and I never heard one of them complain. I gathered from them that they went there for different complaints. I accompanied Mrs. Sharpe, in order to see that she did not undergo any operation of such a kind as I should feel it my duty to object to.

By Mr. Wakley—I do not know whether Sir Anthony Carlisle is a surgeon or physician. I do not know whether he is or is not acquainted with diseases of the lungs.

Mr. Adolphus—I dare say Sir Anthony Carlisle did not step out of his province in this case.

Mr. Wm. Abington sworn—I reside at Bartholomew-place, Kentish-town, and am in the service of the East India Company. For the last 18 months I have not been troubled with any complaint but previous to that, from the age of 14, I was afflicted with complaints of the throat. I was attended by many eminent medical men. The complaint was attended by a physician, but I do not know whether he is or is not acquainted with diseases of the lungs.

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INQUEST ON MISS CASHIN.

(Continued from First Page.) The case; the cord itself was not at all affected. The examination was next directed to the head. On removing the skull cap, the brain presented an unusually firm and healthy appearance; portions of it were removed and examined as to its structure, which exhibited a state of perfect health. The brain was perfectly sound at the basis, and at the origin of all the cerebral nerves, and all the nerves emanating from the brain itself. Not having been present at the former examination, it was difficult for him (witness) to form an opinion as to the cause of death, but should say that the violence which had been done to the nervous system was quite sufficient to cause death, particularly in the case of a nervous and delicate young lady.

By a Juror—The sheath of the spinal cord was discoloured from external causes. The opinions of the different gentlemen present at the examination were not communicated to each other; each gentleman made and brought away his own observations. As a professional man, he (witness) should certainly not create such a wound on a healthy person. Had not the slightest idea what such a wound could have been made for. Should say decidedly that the lady had not been labouring under the effect of any disease except that of the wound produced on the back, as far as he saw; in death even the body had the appearance of health. Had never seen a more beautifully formed body. Had never seen such a wound produced on an unhealthy person, and should be sorry to produce such a one. If the mother of a patient had gone to him, and said other children of hers had died of consumption, and that she was afraid of the one produced falling a victim to the same disease, there were prophylactics that might be had recourse to, but he should never think of making such a wound.

Mr. Thomas Goodeve, of No. 4, Hare-court, Temple, sworn—I am a physician, and was present at the examination of the body. The wound was very long, and the lower part was more discoloured than any other. The spinal sheath was most discoloured opposite to the lower part of the wound. I should suppose the wound was produced by the application of some powerful caustic, but it is impossible to say what that caustic was precisely. I should not consider it warrantable practice to produce such a sore on any patient, especially on one in sound health. From what I saw of the body, I should say it was certainly not necessary to make such a wound in the body. I should not think the mere wound in the body sufficient to cause death, without other symptoms. It might have caused death, but I should think not in this instance. Not having seen the whole case, I cannot answer satisfactorily. I think such a wound might have been cured, if properly treated. A burn of the same extent could have been cured without the least danger. The wound possessed much of the character of a burn—not, however, such as would be produced by the application of fire—but by something else which would produce the same result. No surgeon would be justified in producing such a wound, unless some disease were present. I saw no disease of the spine. I would say there was no disease existing such as to justify such a wound as that being made. I can't say that I ever knew an instance of a person recovering from so extensive a wound. I have seen much more extensive and worse wounds from burns on the back and other parts. Those whom I have seen so died. The burns I saw were made accidentally. I never saw nor heard of any such wound being purposely made on a healthy subject. I should say that the cause of death was some severe shock upon the nervous system. From all that I could see, the wound and its consequences were likely materially to affect the stomach. Very great sympathetic affection would be caused by such a wound, and the sickness spoken of would also be produced. I should say that administering mulled port wine, under some circumstances, might be beneficial, but it certainly would not be the best calculated to allay irritation of the stomach.

Mr. Adolphus—Have you not known different medical men prescribe directly opposite to each other in the same cases—the one, for instance, ordering warm and stimulating medicine, the other cooling and aperient? Dr. Goodeve—Yes; but to sick persons only, never to healthy subjects. For healthy subjects I know of but one mode of treatment, which is to leave them alone. (A laugh.) Such a wound as has been described would be likely to produce a great degree of sympathetic fever.

Dr. James Johnson examined—I reside in Suffolk-place, Pall-mall East. I was present at the examination of the body yesterday. The sheath of the spine was slightly discoloured, but the whole was not thickened. I do not think the redness was the effect of inflammation. I think it was merely tinged by the blood itself. I conceive that the patient died from several effects, the primary cause being from local inflammation, which produced incipient gangrene. The next effect was fever, resulting from that inflammation; and, thirdly, the inflammation of the membranes of the stomach and pleura connected with the fever. I suppose the fever to have been produced by the local inflammation of the back, and to have been the symptomatic or sympathetic fever of the inflammation of the back and the incipient gangrene. I think death was produced by these circumstances combined, all depending upon the inflammation in the back. The cause of this inflammation is kept a secret, therefore we can only guess at it.

A Juror—Could you by analysis discover what the preparation was which was used? Dr. Johnson—No; we might discover some portions of the preparation, but we could not ascertain what they were. I did not examine the body internally. I should not have made such a wound in any disease, and certainly not in a healthy subject.

Mr. John Mackellan, of No. 6, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, surgeon, sworn—I saw no cause of death in the brain and spine, but the state of the back was such as to account for the death of any person. The structure of the back was disordered to a considerable extent and depth, and unfitted by that for its natural uses. I do not know the cause of such disorganization, but I think the skin was destroyed by what had been applied to it.

Mr. Thomas Evans, of Bakers-street, Regent-street, surgeon, was sworn, and corroborated Dr. Johnson and the other gentlemen in their statements. Several of the Jury here expressed a wish to have Mr. Long examined—on which Mr. Adolphus said he had no objection to Mr. Long being called eventually, but he certainly should not advise him to be examined now.

The Coroner said it would be a question whether Mr. Long was bound to answer any questions at all, as something was evidently pointed at him by this inquiry, judging from the turn which it had taken.

Mr. Patrick Sweetman sworn—I am at present residing at 13, Park-place, Baker-street. Miss Cashin left Dublin about two months before her death, in good health, and I next saw her two days before she died. When I arrived from Ireland on Saturday evening, Mr. Long was with the deceased. I saw Mr. Long, who said to me that the deceased was just in the state which he wished, and was going on remarkably well. It was stated in Mr. Long's presence, by Mrs. Rhodes, that her stomach had refused all food. He said that would soon be remedied. He left the house after seeing her back, and having a conversation with her mother. He was introduced to me, and he asked me to breakfast the next morning. When I saw him the next morning (Sunday), I told him that I had arrived from Ireland to ascertain the state of Miss Cashin's health, for that I had received a letter from her in which she stated that she was very poorly since she had been induced to put herself under Mr. Long's course of treatment. I said I was going to write to her friends, and I wished to know what I could say as to her back and stomach. He told me that we need be under no apprehension, for that her back was in the state that he wished it to be. When I returned home I told her that I was about to write to Mrs. Sweetman, in Dublin, to inform her, that from what I had seen, other advice must be called in. The deceased was averse to having other advice, as Mr. Long had repeatedly assured her that she would be well in a few days.

I called on Mr. Brodie the next morning and left a note, in consequence of which he called in the course of the day. The last time I saw the deceased alive was at nine o'clock on Monday evening. I asked her to let me feel her pulse, and I did so. It was very feeble and slow, and would not bear the least pressure. Her hand was cooler than natural. I do not know any thing else, except that in a letter I received from her previous to the last, she described herself as in good health and fatter than ever she was.—[Here the witness was much affected, and was glad to avail himself of a mixture of sal-volatile and water, which was prepared for him.]—The deceased was twenty-four years of age. I have heard of one of the family dying of consumption. That was about a year ago; it was a brother. The deceased's sister, Ellen, died since the commencement of this inquiry. She was sixteen years of age. It was to put her under Mr. Long's care that her mother and sister left Ireland with her. I believe her complaint was consumption. She came to Mr. Long as a consumptive patient. I believe she had also a wound in her back, but I never saw it. From the beginning he said he could not undertake her cure.

A Juror—Do you know who, or what, induced Miss C. Cashin to go to Mr. Long? Mr. Sweetman—Mr. Long stated to me the cause of her putting herself under his care. He told me that a young lady, one of his patients, had asked him what he thought of the health of Miss Catherine Cashin, who was in the habit of going to his house with her sister Ellen, and Mr. Long told the young lady that Miss Cashin would be seized with consumption less than two months, unless she allowed herself to be rubbed by him with his mixture. She informed the mother of what Mr. Long had said, and she consented to her undergoing the treatment, lest she might have to accuse herself of any neglect in the care of her children. Mr. Long told me he required every one to sign a book; he required thus, who signed it not to divulge any thing regarding the mixture and the inhaling which he prescribed; the inhaling was going on in the house while I was there; I signed the book as a mere matter of form, at his request; he charged a guinea each visit for each young lady; I did not inhale; I should be very sorry to do so; he demanded no fee from me.

Mr. Wakley—Did he explain his system? Mr. Sweetman—I saw a part of it. Mr. Wakley—What was your opinion of it? Mr. Sweetman—I did not think such a scene of infatuation could have existed in any country. Mr. Wakley—What was the system? Mr. Adolphus—He must not explain it. Dr. Hoag (smiling)—He is bound not to do so by the obligation imposed by Mr. Long.

Mr. Wakley—But his oath here is superior to that obligation. Mr. Adolphus still objected to any disclosure. Mr. Wakley—I suppose Mr. Long has communicated the secret to Mr. Adolphus, and he wishes to keep it to himself.

Mr. Adolphus—If he has disclosed any secret to me, as I am not the editor of a periodical publication, I shall keep it to myself. If it would fill a page of my book, I might publish it. Mr. Wakley—Very little profit, I imagine, would be derived from publishing Mr. Long's secret.

Mr. Adolphus—No, but it would fill a page.—As it happens, I never saw Mr. Long except for a few minutes on Monday, when I left this room.

Mr. Wakley—I congratulate you, Mr. Adolphus, on that circumstance.

Mr. Adolphus—I have seen a great many people whom I had rather never have met, I assure you, Mr. Wakley.

Mr. Wakley—So have I, Mr. Adolphus.

Mr. Sweetman—Miss Ellen Cashin was punned by the most eminent medical men in Dublin to be consumptive. Mrs. Cashin heard of Mr. Long in consequence of his book which he had published. The faculty in Dublin endeavoured to dissuade her from bringing her daughter here, but she would.

The inquiry was adjourned until Friday.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY. This morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, and the Jury again assembled at the Board-room of the Office of the Commissioners for Pavingments, in Edward-street, Hanover-street road, further to inquire into the circumstances attendant on the death of Miss Cashin.

Some altercation took place between Mr. Adolphus and Dr. Thompson, and rather violent language was used on either side, but the Coroner put a stop to it, and

Mr. Wildgoose was then called, and stated, that he became acquainted with Mr. Long about four years ago. He knew a case where Mr. Long had effected a cure. The person cured was in his eighteenth, consumptive previous to coming under Mr. Long's care.

Tom Juror—Did not think that Mr. Long had received a medical or surgical education; nor did he think he ever practised even as an apothecary.

A Juror here asked if Mr. Long would inform them by what means he had produced the wound on the back?

Mr. Adolphus—Certainly not; you will never hear it from him.

Miss Milla Christie, of North Bank, Regent's Park, was then called, and deposed that she was some time since a patient of Mr. Long's. Her complaint was considered consumption. She recovered perfectly under his care. That recovery was not only to her own satisfaction, but also to that of her friends. The wounds ultimately healed.—There are slight marks where the wounds originally were. Previous to her application she had been under the care of several eminent medical men. Had been in a delicate state of health from her childhood. After Mr. Long had effected her cure, she called on the medical gentleman who had formerly attended her, and so perfect was the cure that he did not know her at first.

To a Juror—The scars produced by Mr. Long were not very troublesome; not so much so as to cause her to keep her bed. Her servant told her that the doctor who attended her said that it was impossible for her to recover, and she was of a similar opinion herself. The wounds were produced by the application of a sponge. Cabbage leaves were the only application which Mr. Long advised for the wounds. These (the cabbage leaves) she believed were what was generally recommended in Mr. Long's practice. The application of the sponge produced an immediate scar.

Juror—Did you enter into any engagement to keep Mr. Long's practice a secret? Witness—Yes.

Juror—By oath. Witness—Oh dear, no, Sir, I merely wrote my name in a book. Had known Mr. Long for about two years, but was not under his care during that time. There was a considerable discharge from the wounds for some time.

To Mr. Adolphus—Should have no objection to undergo a similar operation, or to recommend her friends to do so. Had seen the deceased, Miss Cashin, at Mr. Long's, on Wednesday fortnight, and she then thought that she was very unwell. She appeared to be consumptive. Witness had lost her father, mother, sister, and brother, by consumption, and their symptoms were similar to those with which she was affected previous to her application to Mr. Long.

The witness proceeded to state that she considered Mr. Long had effectually cured her, and she had been in him since her recovery.

Mr. James Lewis was next examined. His statement went to prove that he had been in a bad state of health generally before he applied to Mr. Long, but that Mr. Long's treatment had perfectly cured him.

Mrs. Jane Sharp, the wife of General Sharp, on her examination, stated her belief that she had been cured of a consumption by Mr. Long, after having been attended by several eminent men, who she did not think had done her any good. Mrs. Sharp also deposed that she had conversed with Miss Cashin's mother, who had expressed herself satisfied with Mr. Long's mode of treatment.

[This witness underwent a lengthened examination, and as there were several others to be brought forward on the part of Mr. Long, the inquest did not terminate on Friday.]

THUNDER STORMS AT MALTA.

MALTA, Aug. 3.—The oldest man on the island says they have never seen such uncommon weather at the season as we have had within these few days. On the 26th July, just after preading our most gracious Sovereign William the Fourth, we were visited by a smart thunder-storm, accompanied with hail and heavy rain; the hail was uncommonly large, the thunder loud, and the lightning most vivid. The signal-mast on the observatory of the palace was struck and shivered to pieces, and a Maltese soldier, a messenger of the signal tower, received considerable injury. The tower, residence of the Russian court banker contiguous to the palace, was struck by another ball, which rent the wall, melted the lead wires, and set fire to a bed in the nursery; but though the electric fluid played on the floor of the chamber where the lady of the house, with her four children and maids were, they escaped without the slightest injury.—At the village of Zejtun a woman was killed, and several sheep at Mustafa.

The shipping in port escaped without harm, except the transport *Comtesse d'Harcourt*, which received trifling damage.

Yesterday we had a return of the storm, much stronger and more terrific than the week before.—The thunder began at an early hour in the morning, and continued with little intermission until the evening; the lightning was truly alarming, and the rain came down in torrents. His Majesty's ships *Gloucester* and *Melville* have both been struck; the mainmast of the *Gloucester* is totally ruined; the injury on board the *Melville* has been less serious. Happily no lives have been lost on board either. The cupola of a round church at Floriana has been struck, and the interior much damaged. At Civita Vecchia the cathedral and two other churches have been visited, but not injured. Several windmills in the country have suffered, and cattle killed in several parts; but as yet we have no report of human lives lost.

Had the wind risen with the contending elements on the 26th, in all human probability His Majesty's ship *Delphin* would have been lost; for during the heat of it her chain-mooring gave way, and she drifted across the bar, and before she could be brought up. These moorings were laid down eleven years ago, and have never since been properly visited; the large ring which connects the three anchors was found to have given way.—Had this accident taken place in any of those gales we are so accustomed to at Malta, nothing could have saved the ship.

JAMES DALY OUT OF FLACE. It is said that in the event of Mr. Daly's falling on the petition which he is preparing against the return of the present members, James Lambert and Sir John Burke, he is to use his influence with a gentleman lately returned for a certain borough, to induce that gentleman to take the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to make room for Mr. Daly's appointment to the representation of the borough.—*Western Express.*

On the night of Thursday the 12th instant, six Cows (five fat and one milk), belonging to Mrs. O'Meara were poisoned on the lands of Killossob, by pouring aquafortis in their ears—two are nearly dead, and the others are wasting rapidly away. An Apothecary in a neighbouring town sold 3 oz. of aquafortis to a man on the same evening, which he said he wanted to put on the eyes of a young woman.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

EDINBURGH PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday a meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by the Lord Provost, on the requisition of upwards of a hundred respectable inhabitants, was held in the great room of the Waterloo Tavern, to consider the propriety of expressing their admiration of the energy and promptitude with which the French people have lately resisted the violation of their public rights, and the moderation with which they have hitherto used the sudden and unexampled triumph by which their patriotism has been rewarded.

The hour of meeting was one o'clock, but half an hour before that time the room was crowded almost to suffocation. Exactly at one o'clock, the Lord Provost, and the committee, with Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., as a guest, entered the room and took their places on a raised platform, amid loud and continued plaudits from the assembly. The Lord Provost, who had been called by acclamation to the chair, said if he had considered that the meeting had been intended for any factious purpose, he would have been the last man, in his capacity of chief magistrate, to have called it, or given it his countenance. But when he looked over the list of requisitionists, he found that that list indicated no party feelings—he saw in it men of all classes and parties—actuated by no factious spirit whatever—and wishing the meeting to be called simply to give a public expression to those feelings, regarding the late glorious events in France, which had found vent in private assemblies, and at almost every fireside, from the one end of the empire to the other. (Applause.) He presided at the meeting with the greatest confidence. He had heard of the delicacy and difficulty attending such proceedings; but he could himself see neither; and he was sure they would be so well managed as to prove that they were all actuated by one feeling alone—that of a wish to express an opinion which all who heard it might proudly follow and proudly avow. (Loud applause.)

The Dean of Faculty rose, amid thundering acclamations, and addressed the meeting in a speech of splendid eloquence, which was frequently interrupted by loud and repeated bursts of applause, and of which we regret that we are only able to give a faint and imperfect outline. They had heard from their distinguished Chairman, that in these sentiments all were agreed, and that but one feeling on the subject reigned through the country at large. The event which called the meeting together was of extraordinary and unprecedented, that the good which it held out to mankind, were so great, that they were impelled to seek an opportunity of giving public vent to that common joy in which all parties and ranks, all orders and distinctions, participated on this happy occasion. (Applause.) That, he believed, was the leading and first reason for calling this meeting together, and it was the best and only apology they could offer wherever any apology might seem necessary. But there were other motives of a graver and higher description; and he hoped he did not arrogate too much when he considered that some weight would be given to the expression of public opinion in this country; and that their tribute of admiration to the magnanimous people of France, and especially to the heroic burghers and inhabitants of Paris, would not in their eyes be considered as altogether without value. It was a tribute they had richly earned; and he did not believe that a people, capable of such virtuous and heroic efforts, would be insensible to the praise of the kindred spirits of Great Britain. (Loud applause.) It was impossible to look to the late revolution in France, and to its glorious and happy conclusion, without feelings of astonishment, mingled with indignation at the Prince who had so atrociously violated the solemn oath he had sworn to vindicate and preserve the rights of his people, and the ministry who had acted so flagrant wrong as to make such an unprovoked aggression on those rights. These acts were not called for by any tendency to insubordination, by any plot against the rights of the Sovereign, or by any appearance of resistance to his sway. There was no resistance to the laws, there was no talk of Napoleon; the tribunals of justice were not impeded in the trial or punishment of any crimes; the press was held in sufficient subjection by those laws by which any of its excesses could be punished—every lawful authority was either submitted to, or had full power to punish disobedience. It was impossible to look to the story of those four eventful days without feelings of exultation and pride—to see a people exulting under such circumstances, those serene and noble virtues which most ever command the admiration of Scotsmen. Unprovoked, and without any head or leader—without notice of the blow which was aimed at them—each individual consulting his own magnanimous resolution—brooding for one night in his own heroic breast on the attempt made to enslave him, and ready in the morning to resist it with calm, fixed, and magnanimous resolution—with slow, deliberate, and majestic movement—taking steps which the greatest master of the art of war could not have improved upon. Although at their first onset moved down by cannon—ridden over by cavalry—opposed by the best troops in Europe—every corner, every window, every house-top, became a bulwark to resist tyranny and oppression. Mr. Jeffrey then continued, in a most eloquent strain, to animadvert upon the conduct of the ex-King and his advisers, concluding, amidst immense cheering, with proposing the following resolution:—

That the people of France, having, with unexampled energy and courage, and under every disadvantage of preparation, baffled the profligate attempt of their late monarch to violate the sacred compact by which he held his crown, and to support that aggression by the most atrocious abuse of his military authority; and having in the very moment of their sudden triumph, and while yet excited by the sanguinary struggle through which it had been obtained, made no other use of the power with which the tyrant and his descendants, and to make such alterations only in the charter of their liberties as were calculated to prevent the recurrence of similar calamities, and have, by their united wisdom with heroism, and moderation with victory, not only vindicated their own rights in a manner the most glorious, but done all that in their power lay to maintain the peace of Europe, and have courageously entailed these blessings to the high admiration and gratitude of all the friends of good order, and especially of the people of Britain, who wrought out and established their own freedom by kindred measures, and have, of all nations, most cause to rejoice in the liberty and happiness of France.

Mr. Allen seconded the resolution, which was carried by loud acclamation.

Mr. Cockburn made an able speech, and concluded by moving—

That the meeting is restrained at present from making any further declaration to the inhabitants of Pa-

ris who have suffered, or whose relatives have perished in the contest by the conviction that no such measure is necessary, either to attest the intensity of its sympathy, or for the relief of the friends of those who fell in the midst of such citizens in such a cause; but that if any contribution proper, they are confident that it will not be neglected by the inhabitants of Edinburgh.

Mr. Nairne seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Mackintosh then rose and addressed the meeting in an excellent speech, and in concluding changes which are rapidly, though slowly, going forward in different parts of Europe. Any one who looks at passing events must be blind if he is without sympathy. But it is a comfort and a happiness to know that this country has every thing to hope and nothing to fear from such changes abroad, unless some gross blunder was committed which he could not conceive it possible for our present wise and enlightened Ministers to fall into. (Applause.) We, who have so long enjoyed the most disturbed liberty of thought, word, and action, cannot but heartily sympathize with those who either never have enjoyed such blessings, or who having once tasted the delights of liberty, have had the capacity rapidly and cruelly dashed from their lips. We who can call our houses our castles, cannot help commiserating the fate of those, the wretched hinds and hinges of whose doors are opened, as if by magic, at the approach of police visitation. Under all these circumstances, there is every reason to hope that the British ministry will not withhold a free recognition of the present government of France, with such an enlightened monarch at its head, and that in weighing the value of the rights of Kings, the no less sacred rights and privileges of the people will not be forgotten. (Great applause.) Dr. Mackintosh concluded by reading the third resolution, which was as follows:—

That these resolutions be communicated to the Mayor and Municipality of Paris, with a request that they may be pleased to make them known to the people of that city in such manner as they may deem best.

Mr. H. G. Bell moved the next resolution:—

That the Committee which has hitherto acted in this matter be continued, and be directed to carry these resolutions into effect.

Dr. MacLagan seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. A. Murray rose to move the last resolution, without which they would not discharge their duty and the great debt of gratitude which, as citizens of Edinburgh, they owed to him who was the object of it. They would already anticipate that he meant to propose the thanks of the meeting to the Lord Provost, for the liberality of his conduct in calling it—for the sentiments he had pronounced in opening the meeting, and his conduct in the chair. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

Mr. Ritchie rose to second the motion, but gave way to a universal call for Mr. Hume.

Mr. Hume accordingly rose amidst loud shouts of acclamations. He said he was proud that he had availed himself of an invitation to attend the meeting; and he would have been sorry had he lost the scene which had now passed before him. It was one which he could affirm that in his whole public life he had not seen equalled in his country. (Applause.) To see the Chief Magistrate of the City presiding at the meeting was, to him, highly gratifying, and as they had already heard, gave the stamp of legality to the proceedings. He hoped what had passed in France would influence the Government at home to meet the public views in regard to many things which were defective in the management of the country. (Hear.) He hailed the freedom of France, because by the continuity of free states, there would always be something gained; and he hoped the lesson given there would excite a determination in our rulers to reform the various abuses which still existed in this country. (Applause.) The conduct of the Lord Provost this day did him much honour, and reflected disgrace on the timid conduct of the Mayor of London and Liverpool, who declined to countenance and preside in the proceedings of their fellow-citizens, in the manly and independent way which he had done. (Applause.) Nothing could reflect more glory on him than such liberality of conduct would do. (Mr. Hume sat down amidst loud cheering.)

Mr. Ritchie said, he would now propose—the motion of thanks to the Lord Provost having been carried by acclamation—that they should give three cheers for our own good King William the Fourth. (Cheers.)

The Lord Provost returned his thanks.

His Lordship then raised his hat, and gave the signal for three cheers for King William the Fourth, with which the hall rang for several minutes.—The meeting separated at half-past three o'clock.

LONDON POLICE—SATURDAY. WARDHIP-STREET.

SINGULAR APPLICATION.—THE MOSAIC LAW AND THE TREAD MILL.—A respectable looking elderly Israelite, named Davis, made a perfectly original application to Mr. Broughton, the sitting Magistrate, whom he asked for an order to prevent his son, Abraham Davis, from working on the sabbath.

The applicant's son, and two other Jews, were on Friday convicted of working a private still in Devonshire-place, within a few days of this office, and in default of payment of £30 each, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction. The applicant now asked that his son should not, by being put upon the treadmill, be compelled to a violation of his sabbath.

The Magistrate, after remarking that the application was an extremely novel one, gave direction to the gaoler to communicate with the governor of the House of Correction upon the subject, and the applicant retired.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE



(From the Court Circular of Thursday.)

His Majesty held a Court yesterday afternoon, at his Palace at St. James's. The King, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, arrived in town about half past 12 o'clock, in a carriage and four, from Windsor.

At one o'clock the King held a Court, which was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Swedish Minister, General Baudrand, on a special mission from the King of the French, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the Earl of Clare, Lord Huntingdon, &c.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which it was agreed upon that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 11th of September to the 26th of October, then to meet for the despatch of business. A proclamation to that effect was ordered to be issued forthwith.

The Duke of Cambridge was introduced, and was received a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council. Mr. Greenville acted as Clerk of the Council.

Count Bjorristerna, the Swedish Minister, was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies. His Excellency had an audience of the King, and delivered his credentials to his Majesty.

General Baudrand, on a special mission from the King of the French, was introduced to his Majesty by the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies. His Excellency delivered a letter from his Sovereign to the King.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Wellington, Earl Balfour and Aberdeen, Lord Huntingdon, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir George Murray.

The Field Officer in Waiting had an audience of the King, and made a report of the effective state of the three Regiments of Foot Guards.

The Earl Chesterfield was the Lord in Waiting. The Court broke up about four o'clock.

The Princess Sophia visited his Majesty yesterday afternoon.

The Right Hon. Sir John Bennett, the Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience of his Majesty, and took the King's commands relative to the proceedings of some Courts-Martial.

Viscount Lowther, Sir Henry Blackwood, and Sir James Cockburn, had audiences of the King.

His Majesty, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, left the Palace soon after five o'clock, in his carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, on his return to Windsor.

The Spanish Minister had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday, at the Foreign Office.

Earl Bathurst left town yesterday afternoon, for Cirencester.

WINDSOR, AUGUST 25.—The Royal Majesties honoured Ascot Races this day with their presence. The Royal cortege proceeded to the Course in precisely the same manner as on the first day, leaving Windsor at twelve o'clock in eight carriages and four, and a number of outriders in scarlet livery. There was more company than on the former days, and the Races were well contested. Their Majesties will entertain a large party at dinner at the Castle this evening. The Grand Ball and Supper in celebration of their Majesties' arrival at Windsor Castle, took place at the Town Hall last evening. The company had arrived and dancing commenced by one o'clock. About twenty were ushered by the Stewards into the Council Chamber, where an elegant Supper, consisting of every delicacy, had been prepared for them. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and the company reluctantly separated at five o'clock.

BRIGHTON, WEDNESDAY.—A meeting of the Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for receiving their Majesties with splendour, was held last night, when it was finally arranged that a triumphal arch, of the most splendid description, be erected at the entrance to the town; that brilliant fireworks be exhibited at night by land and sea; the town Authorities and Committees to appear with blue sashes and other decorations, &c. The programme is not yet published, but the above form the principal features of it. Their Majesties' suite will be very numerous at Brighton, upwards of fifty bays having been engaged for the servants out of the Pavilion.

The ex-King of France arrived at Lulworth Castle on Monday afternoon, landing near the mansion from one of the steam packets granted for their use by our Ministry. A great number of persons were assembled on the beach, and neighbouring heights, in order to witness the approach and landing of the fugitive monarch. About twenty carriages were ordered, with luggage and attendants, and about five o'clock two carriages drove up to the park, containing the deposed monarch, the Duke of Angoulême, the Duke of Bordeaux, the Duke of Luxembourg, General Baron de Damas. The ex-King was received at the entrance of the Castle by Joseph Wells, Esq., with whom he cordially shook hands, and immediately entered the Castle. The number of persons in front of the Castle at the time of their arrival did not exceed 200. Charles, who, we believe, now bears the title of the Duke of Milan, being prohibited from residing in England otherwise than as a private individual is of rather a tall stature, but he does not display his figure to any advantage, owing to a rather ungraceful stoop. He bears evident marks of age, and appears somewhat weakened, but not so much as might have been expected in a man nearly 73 years of age, after the great anxieties and fatigue he has so recently undergone. There is a character of mild gracefulness about his countenance, tinged with a cast of melancholy. The Duke of Angoulême, his eldest son, two years and a half of age, is much shorter than his father, and displays in his appearance, little firmness or manliness. He looks nearly as old as his father. The Duke of Bordeaux, who will be ten years old on the 29th of the next month, is a very fine and interesting child; he is tall for his age, and possesses a countenance beaming with intelligence. The Princesses and the Princes will not arrive until the following day. As the whole of the suite cannot be accommodated at the Castle, we hear that Holleton House, occupied by the late Dr. Baines, has been taken during their sojourn in this country; and if that should prove still insufficient, it is rumoured that endeavours will be made to obtain Broomsea Castle. It is generally believed that their stay here will not exceed a month, an application having been made to the Emperor of Austria, for permission to pass through a portion of the imperial territory, on the route to Dresden, where the abdicated King means to seek a permanent residence.

The Duke of Sussex entertained the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, the Duke of Cambridge, and a select party, to dinner on Thursday, at his residence in the King's Palace at Kensington.

Baron and Baroness Salvo gave a sumptuous entertainment at their mansion, in Great Cumberland-place, previous to the departure of Prince Augustus of Prussia. A rich and magnificent service of gold and silver plate, with the Royal Arms of Prussia emblazoned on it, in conjunction with those of his Excellency, excited the admiration of the Noble Guest. The banquet consisted of every delicacy. Amongst the company present were the Duke of Wellington, Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, Princess Lieven, the Russian, Swedish, Neapolitan, and Spanish Ambassadors, and their Ladies, Monsieur de Sigmaring, Sir Alexander Dixon, &c.

It continues to be understood that the Duke of Wellington will pass much of the winter with us. There is no doubt that the Duke of Devonshire and the Bristol family will be much at Kemp Town; the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, in Regency-square; and the Bedford family—perhaps the Richmond family, from Goodwood—Lord Holland and family, the Anzures connection, the Peels, &c. are expected to multiply the attractions in other parts of the town.—Brighton Guardian.

On the Duke of Gordon taking leave, previous to departing for the north, his Majesty assured his Grace that he would visit him next summer at Gordon Castle. Should the King realize his intention, he will be the first British monarch who has penetrated so far into his Scottish domains since unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots made her expedition into the North in the autumn of 1562.—Edinburgh Courier.

General Baudrand, who has arrived in London on a special mission, is one of Napoleon's old Generals, and well known for his liberal principles. Although not what may be styled a revolutionist, he is, in fact, at the close of the recent events at Paris, embraced the cause of freedom, and offered his services to Louis Philippe I. He is a man of about sixty years, and has a fine military appearance, with great civility of manner.—Morning Chronicle.

On Monday evening, as the Duchess of Wellington was on her way from Buscot to Stratfieldsay, the horse rode by the leading post-boy began to kick, and falling, threw the rider over his head; and the other boy being unable to stop the horses in time, the carriage went over his body, and so injured him, that he died in the course of a few hours.

The cost of the Essex election will, it is said, not be much short of 50,000l.

The following short and pithy dialogue actually took place a few days since, between a worthy and enlightened elector of the borough of Southwark and his friend Mr. A.—"So, Mr. L., you have turned out Gilbert?"—"Yes, Sir," smiled Mr. L.—"Mr. A.: "But why did you vote against him?"—"Mr. L.: "Why, cos he voted for the Beer Bill."—"Mr. A.: "Oh, hawks, you're in-formation, he voted exactly the reverse."—"Mr. L.: "Well, I don't know; but he done summat, and so we rejected him."

SEVEN SOVEREIGNS TO SEE ONE!—A great demand for beds in Windsor on Saturday night, in consequence of the vast influx of visitors into that town, that four guineas were offered for two beds, at a second-rate inn, but refused—the proprietor modestly requiring no less than seven sovereigns.—Morning Herald.

The two brothers of the present King of France, the Duke de Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolais, both died of consumption, the one at Taichenham in 1807, the latter at Malta in the year following.

It is stated that twenty-two French Lieutenant-Generals, and upwards of 100 Major-Generals, who were promoted to their rank between March 29, 1814, and the year 1820, will be struck off the list to make room for the Generals of the old army, who are again to be recalled into service, including the 100 placed on the retired list in the prime of life, by the Ordinance of December 2, 1821, and also all those since placed on the same list.

We must state a fact which is no less true than remarkable, that from the 31st of July last to the 17th of August, there has not been either a murder or a robbery committed in Paris. What a people are the people of Paris! and what success can the agitators, who seek to lead this heroic population astray expect?—Messenger des Chambres.

On the 7th instant, a vessel returning from the fishery arrived in the roads at Dunkirk; the Captain, astonished at seeing the tri-coloured flag which had been hoisted on the fort, turned to one of the sailors, and said, "Did I not always tell you, John, that he was not dead." The honest fellow was thinking of Napoleon!—Ibid.

Of the many vicissitudes which we have lived to witness, that of Marquis arriving as a visitor to the Duke of Wellington, in his character of Prime Minister of England, is not the least extraordinary.

We understand that orders have been issued by our Government to enforce those provisions of the Act of 1819, which prohibit the introduction into the country of Jews or persons bound by unchristian covenants.—Brighton Gazette.

A very heart-rending accident occurred off Broadstairs on Thursday night last. The brig Ranger, of Wisbech, brought up near the harbour, and cast anchor, during the performance of which Captain William Moody accidentally fell into the sea and was drowned. We hear his wife and daughter were on board at the time of the melancholy catastrophe.—Kentish Gazette.

Washington Irving, Esq., arrived by the packet at Brighton on Tuesday morning.

Commercial letters from Alexandria announce the death of the Viceroy of Egypt.

The remains of Voltaire and Rousseau have just been removed from the dark vault into which they had been thrown by order of the Archbishop of Paris, and restored to their former places in the principal vault at the Pantheon.—Paris Paper.

The East India Company's ship, *Manley*, at Halifax, from Canton, has brought 10,000 packages of tea.

The heat of the weather at Halifax, recently, has surpassed any thing experienced in that quarter. The thermometer stood at 95°.

The cultivation of every description of American tobacco has been lately carried on in Russia with success.

On Friday, the 30th of July, a mongrel terrier, belonging to the gardener at Craig, was seen to enter a badger's hole, at a place where there is a sort of colony of badgers. As he did not return, after a stay of about thirty hours, various attempts were made to relieve him, but ineffectually; and, among other means, two other well bred terriers were successively earthed. These entered willingly at first, but speedily returned, and could by no means be prevailed on to re-enter. From this it was conjectured that the first dog was lying dead in one of the chambers of the hole; and the case was given up as hopeless.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th of August, the dog returned home; at least he was found staggering and unable to climb a little ascent, on the brink of which his master's house stands. He was reduced to a perfect skeleton, and appeared to be unable to distinguish person or thing; but he is recovering. This dog appears, therefore, to have survived a confinement of 11 days and nights without food or water, and with a very imperfect supply even of fresh air.—Berkden Journal.

"ALL'S WELL."  
(Written on a card.)  
"All's well!" I give the world that I could ebb back that sound; 'Twould ebb me more than melody, From harp or rill, that have cry Of significance profound.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SPECIAL SESSIONS for granting Certificates, to entitle Persons to Licences for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, Wine, Beer, Ale, and Porter, Cyder and Perry, Metheglin and Mead, by Retail, for the ensuing Year, will be held on the days and at the places following—

At CALLAGHANE, for the Barony of Gaultier, on Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1830.  
At TRAMORE, for the Barony of Middlebird, on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1830.

At LISMORE, for the Baronies of Coshmore and Coshinga, as Decies within Dram, on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1830.

At DUNGARVAN, for the Baronies of Decies Without Dram and Glandahary, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1830.

At KILMACHOMAS, for the Barony of Uppertbird, on Thursday, the 7th day of October, 1830.  
No Certificates will be granted to any Publicans who do not attend at the Sessions for their respective Baronies; and the necessary forms of Notices to be served on the Churchwardens and Clerk of the Peace will be supplied on application to the Clerk of the Peace, at his Office in Waterford.

The Magistrates attending the Petty Sessions at the above named places are requested to attend the above Sessions, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, at Waterford, previous to the 10th day of October next.

By Order,  
B. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace.  
Waterford, 24th August, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

Table with columns: Butter, per cwt., Wheat, per bushel, Oats, per bushel, Potatoes, per cwt., &c.

We had a good supply of Butter at market on Saturday, which sold at from 72s. to 75s. per cwt. Yesterday the price declined 6d. per cwt. on Saturday's quotation—72s. to 71s. 6d. per cwt. were the general rates.—Weighted on Thursday, 512; yesterday, 152 firkins.

Corn Markets still continue thinly supplied with all descriptions of Grain. Oats sold at from 11s. 6d. to 13s. per bushel. The prices of the other sorts have not varied from Saturday's quotation. In other articles no alteration.

WEXFORD MARKETS, AUGUST 27.  
Wheat, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; Beans 20s.; Barley, 16s. 3d. to 18s.; Oats 15s. 10d. to 17s. 6d. per barrel. Outmeal, 20s. 6d. per cwt. Best Flour, 00s. Butter, 72s. per cwt. Potatoes, 24d. to 4d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Veal, 2d. to 3d. per do.; Pork, 24d. per do.

CLOMEL MARKETS, AUGUST 27.  
Butter, 70s. 0d. to 71s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. Second Flour, 41s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, 42s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 40s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Fourths, 27d. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Bees, 12s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per stone; Oats, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; Potatoes, 3d. to 6d. per do.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Mutton, 3d. to 5d. per do.; Pork, 2d. to 3d. per do.; Fresh Butter, 15s. per do.

KILKENNY MARKETS, AUGUST 27.  
Butter, 72s. 0d. to 73s. per cwt.; Wheat, 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d. per barrel; Barley, 12s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 14s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. per do. Flour per bag—1st, 14s. 0d. to 16s.; 2d, 13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.; 3d, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 0d.; Bacon Pigs, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Beef, 3d. to 4d.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d.; Veal, 3d. to 5d. per lb. Potatoes 3d. to 5d. per stone.

LIMERICK MARKETS, AUGUST 27.  
Wheat, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per stone; Barley, 11d.; Oats, 12d. to 14d. per stone; Beans, 9d. to 0d. First Flour 44s. to 16s. per bag; second, 36s. per do.; Thirds, 28s. per do.; Oatmeal, 18s. to 19s. per cwt. Potatoes, 3d. to 0d. per stone.  
Butter—70s., 71s., 60s., 61s., 50s. per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 27.  
There was a good supply of new Grain at market, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Wheat sold heavily at a reduction of 1s. Oats 3d., and Barley and Potatoes 2d. to 1s. per barrel. Flour and Oatmeal dull and 1s. per cwt. lower.

Red Wheat, 25s. to 32s.; white do., 24s to 31s. Oats, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Barley, 11s. to 12s.

DUBLIN SHIP NOTE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.  
From To Arr.  
680 Wheat, per bar. 20 stone. 24 0 36 0 31 2  
612 Barley, do. 16 do. 10 6 11 0 11 9  
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570 Oats, do. 11 do. 12 0 21 0 18 5 4  
250 Flour, per cwt. 8 0 28 0 0 0  
700 Oatmeal, per do. 8 do. 19 6 24 0 21 6 4  
SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.  
5600 Cwt. of Flour. 21 0 28 0 24 1  
Average Price of Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, 60s. 0d., per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour, 8836 24. From 18s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.  
Sales of Flour, 7506 3d. From 8s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.  
Price of Bread—Baking Week.  
Quarter Loaf ..... 104d.  
Half-quarter ditto ..... 51d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 27.  
There is nothing doing in the market to-day. We therefore have to quote the prices nominally the same as on Monday; but had there been any offers made, no doubt several shillings per quarter lower would have been taken. The duty still continues at 2s. 8d. without a probability of any further reduction.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, AUGUST 30.  
ARRIVED.  
27th—Chance, McCarthy, Cork, whiskey; New Pur-suit, Lewis, Milford, coals.  
28th—Alert, Warren, Pleanina, fish and oil; Lady Bland, Young, Baltimore, ballast, from Ross; Munster Lass, Evans, Quebec, deals and staves.  
29th—Euphonia, Nelson, Wick, herrings.  
30th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, m-coods and passengers.  
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Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes Bank Stock, Gov. Deb., and various bonds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the private communication of VERAX, and his letter intended for publication shall appear on Thursday.

The Waterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1830.

London Journals up to Saturday have been received at the Chronicle Office. There is no news from France of a later date than the 26th.

THE INNOCENT DUKE.

"We think now, that even the most incredulous of that stupid and malignant faction who have charged the Duke of Wellington as having been privy to the atrocious measures of Polignac, will allow, with whatever reluctance, that neither directly or indirectly, neither by himself nor any of his colleagues—has there been any communication between the English and the French Premier, which might not be proclaimed at Charing-cross. The time is fast approaching (for, as we have elsewhere stated, Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 26th October) when the Duke may publicly contradict this infamous calumny. Meantime he may challenge his enemies to produce, either in France or England, one title of proof—one atom of probable evidence—that he had even means of knowing, much less that he approved of those insane projects which Charles X. and his Cabinet conceived and attempted to execute for the overthrow of their country's rights."

Such is the language of that stupid and corrupt organ of the highest bidder, the London Times Newspaper. When the oligarch whigs, not very long since, attempted to unseat the Dictator, by bringing forward the Regency Question, this corrupt and dot-headed danger of moods and tempers was all "fire and fury" against those who doubted the propriety of stirring that question. The Dictator was then too strong for Earl GREY'S "Corinthian pillars" of society, and the Times was not able to give the quid pro quo to its employers. Now its rage is equal to that of a bedlamite with a strait waistcoat, because any one presumes to impugn the character of this same Dictator, whom it so short a time back thought to have prostrated at the gouty toes of Lord ELDON. It says, the Duke has said or done nothing at all, "directly or indirectly, which might not be proclaimed at Charing-cross," and when he meets the Parliament "he will contradict this infamous calumny." We beg leave to ask this scoundrel and disinterested advocate of the Dictator, is it not a fact that an application has been made by the present French Government to give up certain papers found in the bureau of an Ex-Minister, and that the precipitate acknowledgment of the King of France is supposed to have been the consequence of this expected concession from the French Authorities? This fact will readily account for the vaunting balderdash of the corrupt Times, and for the front of brass which it calculates the Duke of Wellington will exhibit when he meets the new Parliament.

STATE OF THE HARVEST IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

The White Wheat has been partially blighted. The Red Wheat is a most abundant crop, producing, in some parts, double the quantity per acre that was reaped last harvest. The oats are a most abundant crop—the barley a good average crop—and the potatoes plentiful, and of excellent quality. No injury has been sustained by the late rains; and, if the present week should continue fine, nearly the whole of the harvest in this County will be saved before the end of it. A Gentleman, in the County of Kilkenny, who has reaped and threshed a field of Red Wheat, cleared Ten Pounds thirteen Shillings and Sixpence per acre more than he had made last year of the same description of crop.

RECOGNITION OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The readers of the Courier have been already informed of the fact mentioned by the Times of this morning, viz. that the King of the French, Louis PHILIP, will be immediately recognised by the British Government. We are enabled to state positively, that no time will be lost in making this recognition, in the usual forms, and that a letter from his Majesty King William, in acknowledgment of the announcement made by Louis PHILIP, of his accession to the French Throne, will be transmitted to France for presentation by our Ambassador.—Courier.

RECOGNITION OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH BY THE POPE.

ROME, AUG. 12.—The Pope held a Council of Cardinals, at which a resolutio was passed, to the effect that the Court of Rome had witnessed with regret what had just taken place at Paris, but that the Holy Father had no desire to oppose the wishes of the nation. The consequence, therefore, is, that the Pope is quite disposed to recognise the present French Government.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

It is decided that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 26th October.

The departments of the Customs, Excise, and Stamps are to be consolidated under one Board—by this regulation a saving of 500,000 a year will be made by the reduction of six Commissioners—two from each Board.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH IN FRANCE.

There is, perhaps, no question on the merits of which a greater diversity of opinion prevails, than on that of inflicting capital punishment for crimes committed against individuals, or established governments. Under the law of nature, and under the Jewish dispensation, the crime of wilful and deliberate murder was visited with a much heavier infliction than any of those crimes which affected only the rights of property.

It must be admitted that our criminal code was established in a barbarous age, when no barriers against injustice were considered sufficiently strong that were not founded in the fear of death. Accordingly, the laws which had been framed at that period were suited only to the state of society in which they had their origin; and, in process of time, as Christianity and science diffused their blessings over Europe, the necessity for modifying or abolishing some of those laws became apparent. English Statesmen, at various periods, appear to have availed themselves of the opportunities offered, by an improved state of society, to alter or modify our criminal code. They have not, as we believe, gone far enough in mitigating its rigour, but there are those whose theories of mercy would lead them much farther than strict justice will ever approve of, or the welfare of society justify. In France General LAFAYETTE has voted for the abolition of the penalty of death; and it does not appear, from the report of the debate, whether this abolition was meant to extend to every possible case of crime which may occur in that kingdom, or whether it was only a more extended limitation of those cases for which the punishment of death has been already reserved. If it be "even-handed justice" to proportion punishment to crime, can it be even-handed justice to visit the petty offender and the enormous criminal with the like measure of punishment for crimes essentially different in their character and in their consequences to society? By the laws of England, a man who commits a robbery in the streets, or on the King's highway, is liable to suffer the penalty of death, even though the value taken by him may be small in amount.—The man who perpetrates a savage murder, or a more savage violation of female virtue, cannot be doomed to a heavier penalty, except the heinousness of the crime may be considered an additional punishment. There seems to be, therefore, in our code of criminal jurisprudence that which requires deep and attentive consideration by men, whose professional knowledge might qualify them to frame those salutary alterations, which would assign to every public criminal a degree of punishment as nearly proportioned to the nature of his offence as it may be possible for human wisdom to devise.

The motive for abolishing the punishment of death in France is avowedly an insufficient one, as it has been blazoned by the advocates for this abolition. Individual mercy and humanity are exceedingly honourable to those who may be influenced by them, but those feelings should never be allowed to uproot the boundaries which the first law of nature had originally set up, and which every Government on earth, whether rude or civilized, has recognised by adopting its instinctive precautions.

If the punishment of death shall be abolished in France, and that this abolition shall extend to the poisoner, the deliberate assassin, the brutal violator of female chastity, and the avaricious murderer, we sincerely hope, for the sake of justice, and for the sake of that personal safety which every man is entitled to under the existing laws, that the British government never will follow the example of French legislators. Solitary punishment is said to have more terrors for the public criminal than the prospect of immediate death; but the civilians who reason thus seem to know much more of code classification, and of equitable adjustment, than they do of human nature. Let the punishment of death for rape and murder be once abolished in these countries, and for the one demon who has hitherto rioted in human slaughter, there will be a thousand generated in the great City of London—in Scotland a hundred Burkes and Hares will be found to enliven the pincers of those two prominent villains—and in the North of Ireland every Orange holiday will be a carnival for the insatiation of humana beings—in the South there is not a bad landlord, or a title pretor who can, with certainty, give a lease of his life for longer than forty-eight hours, nor a farmer who will give his daughter a fortune of one hundred pounds; that will be permitted to select any husband for her but such as the legislators of Kilworth or Ballyporeen may prescribe.

All at events, if they do abolish the punishment of death in France, we hope that the Government will not bring down upon itself the odium of civilized Europe, by extending the benefit of the new law to those enormous malefactors who should be made to answer with their heads for the blood of thousands of innocent persons shed in the City of Paris, in consequence of their abominable treasons against the people.

A considerable reduction is about to be made in the different colonies dependent on Great Britain—a saving will be effected by the proposed reduction of 200,000 a year.

The general staff of Limerick and Arnaugh have been discontinued from the 24th instant.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—Not being one of those to whom Mr. Francis Wynn's accusation of personal and unworthy motives can at all apply, but nevertheless being a zealous and ardent supporter of the cause of Mr. Wynn, or any other Catholic, however respectable, I have no hesitation in saying, that I do not concur with him in the opinion that his brother's retiring from the late threatened contest for this county, was "almost the resignation of a seat in the representation of it," because, having as good an opportunity as any other person of ascertaining the feelings of its constituents, I am quite satisfied that Mr. O'Connell's return was perfectly certain—though I am quite ready to admit that a contest would have had the effect of detaining him at a time most inconvenient to him, for two or three days in Waterford, and subjecting him to some expense, which would, I have no doubt, be extremely gratifying to some persons in this County, who were very prominent supporters of Mr. Wynn, at that occasion. Respecting the various reports of Mr. O'Connell's intended resignation, mentioned by Mr. Francis Wynn as being in circulation on the previous afternoon of Thursday, I must say I know nothing of the matter, and I had I heard it on that evening, I would certainly have laughed heartily at it, knowing it to be entirely unfounded; and I was, and have been, inconsistent with the fact that on that same day Mr. Wynn was on the hustings, in the very act of resigning, when he was prevented from doing so, by the intervention of the Mayor, who, in consequence of the occurrence took place in a very crowded assembly, I know nothing of any overtures made, or accepted, or declined, by either Mr. Wynn or Mr. O'Connell; but I know and assert, that previously to the opening of the Court on Friday morning, when my wife and I were in the city, I saw Mr. Wynn, who was in the front of his carriage, and who told me every thing was arranged for avoiding a contest, and giving Mr. Wynn an opportunity of retiring with honour—that Mr. O'Connell was, in the first instance, to say, at the hustings, that he, to prevent any misunderstanding between those who might be present, would retire, and that then Mr. Wynn was to resign; upon which I remarked to him, that had I been present, I never would, as a friend of Mr. O'Connell, have consented to any arrangement which would, by possibility, afford a preference for any person's including the Mayor's, over the return of this County to the bounty or courtesy of Mr. Wynn.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, DOMINICK ROYANE, Ardara, August 26, 1830.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—In reference to Mr. Hughes's letter to you of the 17th instant, and published in the 21st, in which he alludes to an article which was copied into the Dublin Daily Mail of the 14th inst., and in which he states, charges him with gross partiality as returning officer at the late election, I have no doubt that you can inform him who was the author of the paragraph in question, and will satisfy him by any anonymous article forwarded to your Paper by any friend of Sir Edward Dering, or any other person, who may be so disposed. We have inserted, and do so still, that the Mayor's conduct was illegal in the extreme; but we have not imputed motives of any kind to that gentleman—we considered that necessary; and if what we have stated as facts be true, we cannot be held responsible for those consequences which others may have deduced from them. We have not again favoured Mr. Hatchell's insinuation, which was stated to be quite sufficient to rebut Mr. Hughes's having acted "partially or unjustly." Great stress is laid upon this certificate of good conduct, but as the contents have not transpired, we are at a loss to know whether Mr. Hatchell appears as an advocate for the Mayor's intentions, or the legality of his conduct.

As to how many votes were rejected on either side, it signifies little as to numbers, not so as to the qualifications of the voters and the grounds on which those votes were set aside.

Mr. Hatchell, on the former election, was Counsel for Sir Robert Wigram, and subsequently acted as Counsel for Mr. Hughes, or Sir Robert Wigram, or whoever he might be, in the proceedings which had been taken by Sir Edward Dering in consequence of his appointment as returning officer at the late election. The decision of the House of Commons which unseated Sir Robert Wigram, set this question at rest, and on the 29th of June last, the appointees, whose indentures were null and void, were declared to be null and void, and the Mayor, Sir Edward Dering, was declared to be the lawful returning officer. Several of the gentlemen, who were appointed by Mr. Hughes in open Court, and in the presence of the bailiffs, and when the business was nearly over, Mr. Hughes pledged himself, as can be proved, to have the books regularly signed by the bailiffs. The book, however, was not signed, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor.

Mr. Hatchell was appointed assessor without the concurrence or consent of Sir Edward Dering's agents. It is well known, that, in every instance, almost, the returning officer is chosen by the electors, and by the Mayor, and by a nomination, in order to be eligible, he must be the smallest shadow of partiality in the selection. Mr. Hughes thought his character so well known as to render such precautions useless, and possibly the nomination of Mr. Hatchell was announced to us on the day of the election in Court, and against by our agents. Under these circumstances, it would have been the duty of Mr. Hughes, under which he had so often acted in the transactions connected with this borough, and which was now again selected by him as his own peculiar ally, to have returned to the Mayor, and to the electors, the day of the election, which has been already laid before the public, and which has not been denied by either Mr. Hatchell or Mr. Hughes.

At a late election on Friday, the 20th inst., for Mr. Wigram, the Mayor, Sir Edward Dering, and the Mayor's agents, were present, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor.

After this, Mr. Hughes added his own vote to the majority of two, which had been maintained only by his refusal to swear in the five freemen above mentioned, after the rejection of those appointees for want of proper swearing, who had been sworn by the Mayor himself, on the 24th inst. The Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor, and the Mayor's appointment was not acknowledged by the Mayor.

We must correct Mr. Rogers—they all voted for Sir Edward Dering, except one, and their votes were rejected. The one who voted for Mr. Wigram, his vote was allowed.

must be a satisfaction to him to be assured, that no time would be lost in demanding it; and, I trust, when we do come before the proper tribunal, that the evidence of Mr. Hughes will be given more according to those plain and simple rules to which witnesses in general conform, than it was in March last before the late Election Committee.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant, CHARLES ROBER, Rathfarham, August 23, 1830.

PAYMENT OF THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—In your report of the speech of Mr. Wynn, at the late election for the County of Waterford, you represent Mr. Wynn as saying—"I am a friend to such a commutation of tithes, as will substitute for this an annual sum to be paid to the clergy, in the proportion of the value of the land, and in such a manner as may be judged fit, and distributed according to the discretion of Parliament."

This sentence, Sir, appears to me to contain a proposition highly objectionable. It is needless for me to say that I regard Mr. Wynn with feelings of respect, and that I sincerely wish to see an upright, able, and successful public man; but if he should be the means of producing an carrying a measure like this, he will do more harm than any other ten men will do good. As the wisest of mankind may sometimes receive useful hints from the least wise, I shall take the liberty of making a few suggestions, which I think will be of service to the benefit, and for the benefit of all other persons who may think it deserving of their attention.

By "Clergy of all denominations," I take it for granted that Mr. Wynn intended the religious ministers of the Christian sects, and that he would not extend the bounty of the State to Jewish rabbis, to the priests of John, to the Sorcerer, or to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, an avowed Deist. It would be rather too comprehensive a remuneration for the same service to pay functionaries for teaching that the expected Messiah has come into the world, and that he has not come into the world. But who can tell what Christian sects may yet arise, especially when the principles of equality shall be stimulated by the prospect of an annual bounty? Has Mr. Wynn counted the number of the Christian sects of the British dominions? Let us mention a few of them.—There are the Roman Catholic and the Church of England men—these are the two great lights, the sun and moon of our ecclesiastical hemisphere, and the planets, the fixed stars, and the comets.—But, Mr. Editor, if I write the name of these constellations and ignominious meteors, I fear that your printers will recoil with horror from the task of putting the name in type. I shall, therefore, leave it to the lovers of the dryness of numbers, to make up the names of the Christian sects, and also to estimate the amount of an annual income to their respective Clergy. I would next say Mr. Wynn by what ratio—by what rate of proportion—will he mete out the annual income to the several claimants? How will he avoid giving too much to some, and too little to others? If the same salary is given to all Clergymen, some will die of apoplexy, while others will pine for want; and, as a general rule, it may be observed that the least deserving will covet the greatest stipend. I recollect to have heard a Clergyman of the Established Church, the smoothness of his faculty of whose person was somewhat of a variance with his words, say, that he was "contented for a rate by being up to his ears in the Church." I have known other instances of ministers of the Christian religion, not pensioned by the State, who in some instances were much less, and yet they could pay their debts and live decently, and not making complaints.

I have no objection to Mr. Wynn, to which I think he will find it more difficult to give a sufficient answer. Where does the Christian religion sanction a State pension for its Ministers? A Christian statesman ought not to tender to any religion a kind of support which the tenets of that religion forbid, and to which its maxims are precisely opposite. There is another question which all statesmen and political jurists should answer satisfactorily, before they propose an annual income to the clergy of all denominations—ought the subjects of a free state to be compelled to support by their pecuniary contributions religious institutions which they do not believe, and from which worship to which they conscientiously object?

If we must be bound down under heavy burdens, let them be such as we have been accustomed to—if we are to have changes, let the changes be improvements. The project of paying the clergy of all denominations by the State, to say the least, is objectionable to its character, right, and one would think that the man must be a stranger to the states of the West, who does not see that it is totally incompatible to our circumstances. Such a measure is perfectly unnecessary—there are numerous religious teachers sufficiently and honorably provided for without the interference of Parliament. It is a measure not asked for, and, I should hope, not desired. If carried into effect, it will add an indefinite sum to our taxation, and which will add an indefinite sum to the hands who are most at peace, and will split and dissolve religious congregations which are now in perfect harmony.

Under our free and full toleration of all religious opinions and modes of worship, there is sprang up a great number of religious sects, and also a great number of independent churches. The people are pleased to have guides and guardians of their own choice, whom they cheerfully support, and in whom they have confidence. Make these teachers and guides of the people the pensioners of the State, and you at once destroy their character and their usefulness.

If congregations of Catholics and of Protestants receive money from the treasury, ought they not to be subject to the power and scrutiny of the Minister of Public Money, ought not to be held out irresponsibly, but there can be no responsibility without superintending care and controlling power, and it is at least possible that such care and power may interfere with liberty—that sacred liberty of which we are at once so proud and so jealous.

In our present circumstances, we, Catholics and Dissenters, have something whereof to glory. We are not subject to the power and scrutiny of the Minister of Public Money, and we are enabled to do as we please in the light of knowledge, moral and religious, as well as that of science and the mechanic arts, and thus we are able to improve the State, without receiving of its bounty. Though pressed down by the calamities under which the nation is struggling, we have a lofty mind, and our hearts are high, and we are not of this time of our glorying in the support, and in the bounty of the State, and we shall surmount all difficulties. Is the exchequer overcharged? Pay the national debt and lessen the taxes. Are you at a loss to know what to do with the accumulated and unproductive wealth of the Established Church? I will not for the present meddle with the Minister's question; but, my Heaven forbid that Catholic Clergymen and Protestant Dissenting Ministers should participate in that wealth. May they, with their books, go to their respective houses of worship, not as the dependants of the Crown, but as the unfeigned progeny of an invisible and almighty parent, who in their worship with reverence and with gratitude, according to the dictates of their judgment and conscience. Their prayers for the King and for his subjects will not be the less sincere, nor the less likely by prayer to the skies, because offered out of a pure regard to the public weal.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, THOMAS CLARKE, Waterford, August 27, 1830.

DINNER TO COLONEL WHITE.

Thursday the Friends to the purity and independence of election, in the County of Dublin, entertained Colonel White at a grand dinner at Hayes's Hotel, Dawson-street, when upwards of two hundred gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment. Colonel Arabin filled the Chair, and Andrew Borko, of Tyrrelstown, Esq. acted as Vice President; several toasts, sentiments, and speeches, worthy the occasion, were delivered.—Dublin Morning Post.

Rumor has it that a circular has been addressed to every person in office under Government, intimating that his salary is to be reduced one half.—Dublin Packet.

STATE OF PARTIES.

The Whigs are out of place. The Tories are out of place. The Radicals are out of place. The moderate Reformers are out of place. The political economists are out of place. The patriots are out of place. The Protestant Clergymen are out of place. All the poor clerks that hold places, subject to the new retrenchment regulations, are out of place. The cotton weavers of Manchester are out of place. The silk weavers of Spitalfields are out of place. The Corn-law spalpeens that went over to England to save the harvest are out of place. Charles the Tenth and his entire household are out of place; and the thousand of Irish beggars, who have been all the summer living upon the dew and bad potato rations, are still out of place, though the harvest is almost in.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, with several other Dukes, Marquises, and Bishops, temporal and spiritual, are all in place. All the Generals, Majors-General, Lieutenants-General, Colonels-General, Captains-General, Adjutants-General, Drummers-General, and Fifers-General, are in place. The Irish and English police Gendarmes are in place. The Protestant Prelates are all in place. The Rectors are mostly in place. The blackguard Orange Magistrates are every where in place. Many of the attorneys and lawyers are in place, where they ought to be, in the marshes. All the English and Irish Judges are in high place. Sir JAMES SCARLETT and SCORBY the wig-maker, are in place; and long DOUGHERTY, ugly NORTH, and handsome PIERCE MAHONY, are all in place.

MAGISTERIAL IMPARTIALITY.

SEARCH FOR ARMS.—The neighbourhood of Carrickmacross was thrown into much excitement on Tuesday by a search being made for arms by Mr. Ervatt, a Magistrate, attended by a party of police. In the course of their march, they entered the shops of the gun-smiths, and took away all the iron-arms they found there repairing or cleaning. It is remarkable that they did not enter the house of a single Protestant, though those of the Catholics they ransacked in regular order. This proceeding has caused a great outcry; the pretext of course will be, to prevent a hostile collision between the Catholics and the Orangemen, but it will be difficult to trace from the minds of the former the impression, that they are left by it to the mercy of the Orange bandits. Should this lead to any outrage, the Magistrates will have to account for a heavy responsibility they have incurred. We should applaud them if they acted impartially, and exerted themselves to deprive all parties of their arms, as legally authorised to keep them. Our informant appears to think that the Magistrate under whose authority all this has been done, acts not of his own counsel, but by the instigation of the police, tired of having nothing to do, or fearful that if peace amongst parties should last too long, they might become a useless incumbrance, and so lose their office.—D. E. Post.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A diabolical outrage was perpetrated on Sunday last, at Stickey. A labouring banker, named Thomas Overton, of that place, met with an insidious Irishman, who had come there for bread work, and who, having purchased some bread in the village for himself and comrades, was returning when Overton accosted him, and begged some bread, on the ground that he was very hungry, and having broken his fast that day. The generous and hospitable poor Irishman offered him loaf, and said, "Faith, man, here is bread; take what you please, and health to you;" but the sturdy ruffian replied with a volley of oaths, as said he had plenty to eat. He then began to abuse the man, and followed him with a savage crack which happily is now rarely heard of; it overtook his victim, and stabbed him in a large knife near the back. The deed's instrument penetrated to a rib near the kidneys. The poor fellow instantly fell, and was afterwards conveyed to a neighbouring public house, where proper surgical advice was obtained. The medical gentleman employed declares that had the knife passed between the ribs, death would have immediately ensued; but, by the kind attention of the surgeon, it is hoped the poor fellow is now in a state of convalescence, although it was for some time despaired of. Constables, in search of the brute, but we believe, without success. John Booth, Esq. of Inghamells, employed the Irishman, and he has behaved in the most handsome manner on this occasion. We sincerely hope that the cowardly and sanguinary attacks too often made upon the Irish by laborers in this country, will not again be revived. It is a savage, unmanly, and disgraceful custom, and ought to be held up to public scorn and detestation.—Boston Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS IN PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) PARIS, AUG. 25.—The preparatory review of the National Guard took place on Sunday, was not a general review, but merely of some of the regiments. Paris is divided into twelve municipalities or Mayoralities, and the citizens of each form a legion. The legions were distributed in the Boulevards and upon the quays. Their number amounted to 40,000 men, all armed, only half of them were in uniform. Their march reached along all the line of the Boulevards, and the ruins of the Bastille to the Madeleine, and presented a very beautiful spectacle. The companies of grenadiers and chasseurs had a very military appearance, and crowds of citizens mixed with them in all directions. Altogether, the mixture of citizens and soldiers produced a countenance of joy and was depicted under the countenance of a guarantee of order and tranquillity. It was afforded by the sight of such a mass of armed citizens, was easy to read in every face the joy which a prompt organization must have inspired. The head of each legion was an enormous tricolour flag, with a rich gold fringe, on which was inscribed "Liberté, Egalité, Ordre Public." The Couriers.

The Mess disturbances. At the former with some from Montpelouilly, which At Alby, the coiver-Generals, and corder of the On the 18th Philip was p all the respect jority of the legraphic Dis Monitor.

"The Admir General of the hoisted upon all are under my and histories of It would appear in a for refusal to hold foundation.

A private day evening, a numerous g head a drummed flag, entered demanded to be presented to engaged in pu into the hands presenting the employment. assemblage, of the place de loudly against gistry officers blishment of a they should in be compelled able persons h reasoned with duct, they wer mitting any ac are still very r at 102f. 400, 95c.

At a late ho accounts from dis the statesm fresh disturb had given rise to the peo is Doctrine Chr ing a bust of C there; but find quietly Alby, and do not seem to quiet. La Ven tivity continues departments.—

18th inst., fr The Gazette of French inform details respect blocking squ informed that means and sto plundered them from the Chan posed, to dema sels, had not a Lisson, Au date gives from report of the F the three ordi press, dissolv changing any co The five can days from the ing.—

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AUGUST 11. tague's yacht, tower of St. Ju who have been tower.—Lisbon eclair.

We stated ye able nation had There is no n Cortes, nor h any positive int disturbance by bined, however, reason to believ emancipation o lost in complin ble part of the

MELAN On Saturday in the west of t Cape Clear, ar Pool, and un whilst under s seven of the cr ship, named Ca the distressed to a hooker of their use some. Alligator—all of their mercless The names of th Edward Leonar coll, and John Bachein, bou