

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1830.

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No. 534.

IRISH CATHOLICS—MR. O'CONNELL.

Derry Abbey, Sept. 11, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg of you to put my name to the requisition for calling a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of popular liberty, and the overthrow of military despotism in France. It is an event full of the fairest hope and most cheering promise to the enslaved and oppressed nations of the earth. No slave has heard of it without his chain lighter and more fragile. No despotic tyrant, in sable, or in ermine, has heard of it without perceiving that there has arisen a power which was likely soon to terminate misrule and oppressors. Honest and patriotic hearts everywhere rejoice and are glad. The despot and the penitentiary broughomonger tremble and are sad at the dawning of the people's day of justice.

I am sorry that it is not possible for me to be in Cork at this meeting. I cannot leave this place for a month. One month of the delights of my native mountains is due to me, and I am paying myself that debt, because I am at the same time recruiting my health and strength for the winter's political campaign.

If I were at the meeting, I should endeavour to extend the congratulation to the recent revolutionary movements in Belgium—at least of sympathy for the sufferers, should those movements be ultimately unsuccessful. I trust they will bring to the King which England and her Holy Alliance have thrust upon them. There never yet was a more atrocious act of tyranny than the imposing of the Dutch King on the people of Belgium. It was an undignified piece of despotism as ever yet exhibited to the world. The inhabitants of Belgium were never consulted—neither were their feelings, opinions, or interests, regarded. It suited the caprice or the vicious views of the military despots, who, at that fatal period, "toppled the Universe," to prostrate the Belgian people before the footstool of a gross Dutchman—and they did so. Such is the foundation stone of the alliance due by the Belgians to their late masters.

The King of the Netherlands, however, became a great favourite with the English nation. He has been sustained by the British Press in almost all his acts of oppression. Why has he acquired so much honour amongst the English? For two reasons—first, that (the English) are the most hateful priest-ridden nation in the world; and secondly, the Dutch King was a Protestant who behaved with the most contumacious injustice to his Catholic subjects. Such was the source of his popularity in England.

As a Catholic, I have long watched over the conduct of the Belgians—admired their honest and persevering patriotism—and felt sympathies in their suffering, and compassion for their undeserved ill. They were oppressed at home, and calumniated abroad. Amongst the instruments of this base despotism a column, one of the principal was that sad specimen of dishonest talent—the *Times* London newspaper. It may be worth while, though, perhaps, it is not, to look into an article in that paper of the 4th of this month, in order to refute it. That article, however, admits that the Belgian Deputies in the Netherlands Parliament almost universally supported every liberal measure, and opposed every oppressive law. It is a curious thing to see how completely I am borne out in my often-repeated assertion, that sincere Catholics were, after all, if not the only, certainly the most persevering friends of rational liberty. The Belgian Deputies were Catholics—the Dutch Deputies were Protestants. The Catholics uniformly voted for laws tending to freedom, and opposed every thing that partook of slavery. The Protestants did directly the reverse. They were nearly equal in number. The Catholics were unable to carry any popular law, without the concurrence of some Protestants. Whenever they could persuade a few Protestants to join them, the popular cause triumphed. When, on the contrary, the Court desired to enact a severe or an unjust law, they had to seduce or to bribe a few of the Catholic Deputies—and, alas! they sometimes succeeded with three or four—for it is a melancholy truth that you will find "Orange Papists" elsewhere besides Ireland. On the whole, however, the union between public liberty and Catholic conscience was not only salutary, but as nearly complete as a despotic Government would permit.

The point on which the King behaved with the most undisguised oppression, was that which related to the Church; he insisted upon a complete despotism in the nomination of Catholic Bishops—the clergy honestly and firmly resisted. The consequence was, that nearly every diocese but one or two were but a short time ago vacant, the Bishops having died, and no canonical successor having been appointed. At length, a concordat was arranged with the Pope, on terms highly derogatory to the independence of the church; but though the terms were galling, and tending to degrade, yet they were submitted to by the Catholics. The King, however, refused for a long time, and until very lately, to give the Catholics the benefit of even this bad bargain. I believe it has been yet unperformed on his part.

The next point on which he earned what we call the heavy hatred of his people, was on the subject of education. There were seminaries in each diocese, which had been founded by the donations of individuals. These were private property—not at all endowed by the State, but dedicated by private persons out of their own means, to religious and classical education, under the inspection of the Bishop of each see. One of the first acts of the tyrant Dutchman was to seize on the properties of these seminaries, and to close the schools. They were, in fact, free schools for all the people—children received a gratuitous education at them, for a very small stipend; and although there was somewhat too much given to the study of languages, especially the ancient classics, still the education obtained at these seminaries was quite sufficient for commerce and for the learned professions; theology was, in particular, taught to all those who intended to become clergymen.

If a Catholic King had thus seized on foundations for schools, instituted for the education of Protestant clergymen and laymen, how loudly, and how indignantly, would the English Press ex-

claim against the bigoted injustice of thus robbing Protestants of their property, and stifling Protestant education? But it is done by a Protestant King to a Catholic people—and behold! the *Times* English writers misrepresent and applaud the act.

Mark how the *Times*—the specimen of all that is despicable and unprincipled in newspaper literature—mark how the *Times* describes the conduct of the Dutch King—and if there be not indignation against such infamous misrepresentation exhibited somewhere, we deserve to have none but dishonest menials attached to the public press.

This is the passage I allude to:—
"A liberal Catholic government would have been apt to attempt to repress the bigotry of the Catholic Bishops, and to spread knowledge amongst the people, by a national endowment; but, in a Protestant Kingdom, this was pronounced as a tyrannical interference with the rights of a pagan population of the Church."

I pass by with contempt the real bigotry of the cant contained in this paragraph, and I only notice the assertion, that the King of the Netherlands "attempted to spread knowledge among the people." Yes; his attempt to spread knowledge was just this—

FIRST—He suppressed the diocesan schools, which were numerous.

SECONDLY—He suppressed the seminaries, of which there were several.

THIRDLY—He took the lands and other funds of these seminaries to himself, their property being very valuable.

FOURTHLY—Instead of leaving education as he found it, spread over the entire country by public professors, he confined education to one single spot, Louvain.

FIFTHLY—He prevented the Catholics from educating their children out of the Netherlands, under severe penalties, and, in fact, by the loss of civil rights.

SIXTHLY—He, under similar penalties, prohibited any Catholic Clergyman being ordained, unless he would spend *four years* in what he was pleased to call the Philosophic College at Louvain. He adopted the same system and model plan of Joseph the Second, with, I trust, the same results, but with results I hope, of a more permanent nature; and thus by the grossest tyranny and injustice, and the most decided hostility to the spreading of education, he has deserved the praise and kindred falsehood of the *Times*, and the execration of every just man in the world.

I throw out these facts to you that you may use them as you see fit. I congratulate Ireland on the talent nature has bestowed on you, and on the talent and patriotism with which God, as I hope, has inspired you. I think that such honest and patriotic talents ought to have emanated from the highest sources, as they are worthy of being suggested from above. I feel still greater consolation in the uncomparable and restless energy which I have seen about you; and, without adulation or flattery, I had you as one born to serve and bless your country.

That country which the services of all her sons, and is not ungrateful of those services. Take the most recent instance, and see how patriotic and talents have been rewarded in the person of W. J. Tipperary. Behold so insignificant an individual as myself exalted to a station as much beyond my merits as the stars are remote from the globe. Look, then, to what may be done. Mr. Phibbs, the Catholic Barrister, publicly recognised as the person who liberated the County of Roscommon. Talk of the utility of my (I will call him) received friend, Maria Lumley—a man beyond all praise, and without whom, it must be admitted, that Tipperary would not have been free. Cherish these instances and many more—and add to the number, because you can. The "Order of Liberators" is extending, and freedom, peace, and abundance, will yet cheer the people of Ireland.

Believe me to be, with the greatest sincerity, my dear Sir, your's faithfully and affectionately,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Francis A. Walsh, Esq., South Mall, Cork.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

General Clausen has arrived at Algiers, where he has taken command of the army, and published the following proclamation:—

"INHABITANTS OF THE KINGDOM OF ALGERIA—The King of France, Louis-Philippe I., has entrusted the command of the army which occupies the Kingdom of Algeria to the King of the French, and he has the happiness to see the people who have freed you from a hard and humiliating yoke, and to resume the reign of justice and the laws of posterity, and in severely discountenancing the misdeeds of whoever class they may belong. Some of his orders have been accented to you of an unjust preference for certain classes. If the inhabitants lead no other life than that of insatiable avarice, I promise to all security of property, but I expect entire confidence, and the assistance you can afford me to produce order and peace. Your position, your interests, and your exertions will be respected. I trust it will only be required of me to preserve you in peace, and that you will never have a fault to find with me, unless you that desire to be governed by a despotic and arbitrary power, either in the interior of the Kingdom, or in some of its provinces, who have already ordered the exemplary punishment of some perfidious men, who have circulated injurious reports to alarm you, and who accuse us of the design of abandoning you to the oppressors from whom we have delivered you.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Africa, Count CLAUSEN."

Algiers, Sept. 7, 1830.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent just returned to town from the North of England, says, "I beg to state, for your information, that on the whole the harvest from London to York, the harvest has been most abundant, and principally owing to the early season, and a good deal, although cloudy, rain, remains to be got in. In the adjoining county of Durham the crops are remarkably thin and poor, almost without exception mostly green, or in an unripe state; the inhabitants say the crops are worse than the oldest farmer can remember, while in Yorkshire, the farmers declare they never saw before such heavy crops. The crops of beans are truly surprising, and their breadth is immense."—*Lancaster Paper.*

SHIP NEWS.
DUNDEE, Sept. 20.—Arrived *Eden*, schooner of war, Captain Wilson, from a cruise. *Eden* sailed on the 11th, under the command of Lieutenant George.

RIOT AT MANCHESTER—A MAN SHOT AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 16.—On Wednesday evening a serious riot took place at Newtown, one of the districts into which the town of Manchester is divided, and a man named Wood was unfortunately shot dead, several others being wounded. A good deal of animosity has late existed between parties of Roman Catholics and Orangemen, and has displayed itself within the last two or three months in several serious and desperate outrages. The parties are chiefly Irishmen, who form almost the entire population residing at Newtown, St. George's-road, Oldham-road, and the adjacent districts. On Tuesday evening some skirmishing took place between the hostile parties, which rendered necessary the interference of the police. Last evening (Wednesday), about eight o'clock, a large body of Orangemen, taking advantage of the absence of the police officers, who were all busily engaged at the opening of the railway, proceeded from St. George's-road, and began to attack a house in Newtown occupied by three persons of the name of White-hill, against whom they had conceived some malignant feeling. It is stated that the attacking party fired two shots into the house without receiving any provocation. The windows and door of the house being completely demolished, the Whites-hills, in self-defence, as they state, fired several shots upon their assailants; and a young man named Wood, a hand-weaver, from Wigan, who was going the round in front of the house, was shot dead upon the spot. Two large slugs having entered his right eye, while several others penetrated his neck and chest. Three or four other persons were dangerously wounded. Wood was carried into the White-hill public-house, which is in the immediate neighbourhood. The police being sent for took the three Whites-hills into custody, and a man named Lyon belonging to the other party, who is said to have been active in throwing stones at the house. These parties remain in confinement in the New Bailey until a post-mortem is held upon the body.

MEETING FOR PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Monday evening last a numerous meeting, principally composed of weavers, was held upon the grounds, for the purpose of agreeing upon the principles of a Petition for Parliamentary Reform, to be submitted to a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town, on a future day. Between 500 and 600 persons were present. A Committee had been previously appointed to draw up the petition, and to submit it to the master-manufacturers for their sanction and approval. One of the Committee stated that they had met the masters, and discussed the question with them; that the masters were all of opinion that Reform in Parliament was absolutely necessary, and the only difference of opinion was as to the degree; that they had suggested to the weavers the propriety of having the petition for Reform in general terms, leaving it to the Legislature to discuss and determine its merits, and at a subsequent interview with the masters had declined acting upon it, deeming it to be more wisely and advantageously done to ask the sanction of the Legislature to all their rights, and to show that they understood in what those rights consisted. These rights they conceived to be annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot; and upon these principles they had drawn up a petition to be submitted to that meeting for its sanction. The petition was then read, submitted to the meeting, and carried by acclamation.

One of the Committee then stated, that he had received a message from Mr. Pearson, Solicitor, stating that the middle classes in Carlisle were anxious to form a political union, for the purpose of forwarding parliamentary reform, and were desirous to have the co-operation of the working classes; and requesting that a deputation of the weavers might visit upon him for the purpose of discussing the question. It was agreed to send a deputation to Mr. Pearson, the meeting expressing its readiness to co-operate for reform on the basis of universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. (A voice in the crowd—"We will have universal suffrage, or we will fight for it.") Three times three cheers were then given for the noble people of Paris, who had set so noble an example of patriotism. The same number of cheers were then given for parliamentary reform. A vote of thanks was then passed with acclamation to the publisher and Editor of the *Journal*, for the manner in which they had advocated the cause of the people. A vote of censure was next passed upon the *Debate*, for the insulting and lying manner in which it had spoken upon a recent occasion of the weavers, whom it had designated as "grain-bagged" revolutionists.

MORE APPREHENSIVE OF SPOIL.

The Orange party are resolved not to desert until they make more victims—thanks to the local authorities who have overlooked the murder of M'Donnell, without offering a reward, or taking any other measures for discovering the perpetrators! On Tuesday night, as the Rt. Rev. Dr. Burke was driving through Wines-street, in this town, on his way to his lodge at Seville, he was, on his way, who stood on either side, accompanied by two fellows, who began to shout in French for ever! Finding that he paid no attention to their cry, and was driving on, they changed their tone, and violently exclaimed, "King for ever!" Dr. Burke drove on more rapidly and out of their power, else, it is supposed, they would make an attempt on his life. But a few men, women and children, came to their respective doors, and in opposition called to French for ever! One of the two men who had accosted Dr. B. deliberately levelled a musket at a man who was standing at his own door, and stepped it, but fortunately he missed his mark. He and his companion did not think proper to make a second attempt; they leaped—but they are known. Whether this circumstance will or will not lead to the punishment, we can form no conjecture.—*Sheepskin.*

FREE TRADE TO CHINA.

This day (Friday), at ten o'clock, the members of the Liverpool committee, acting as the central committee of the United Kingdom, for promoting Free Trade to India and China will have an interview with the Duke of Wellington at Chiswick Abbey.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE MISSION TO FRANCE—EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

(From the Morning Register.)

In consequence of the proceedings which occurred at Home's Hotel, Usher's Quay, on Thursday last, a considerable number of the requisitionists assembled on Friday at Home's Hotel, Usher's Quay, to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued under the circumstances. A great number of those gentlemen who have hitherto taken a prominent part in public meetings, were present. About three o'clock, J. D. LAFITTE, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in reference to the proposed mission of Mr. O'Connell to Paris, and the conduct of Mr. Lawless at the meeting of the Requisitionists on the preceding day.

Mr. J. C. Barry made a most forcible and effective speech, in which he administered a strong rebuke to the manner in which Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Lawless acted at the meeting, and proposed that the requisitionists should disclaim and repudiate the measures adopted by those gentlemen, and a portion of the least populace, in the address to Home's National Club on Thursday.

Mr. Lawless suggested that it was unnecessary to enter into new resolutions of this character. It would be a better course for the requisitionists to pass the remaining resolutions from the meeting of Wednesday, and forward them with a statement of the circumstances, under which this was done. This would be fully satisfactory to the public.

Mr. M. Corran thought, that, as the meeting was not convened in the usual form of public notice, it should be considered but a preparatory one. There was one circumstance with which the meeting was, he was persuaded, unacquainted, which he thought would fully justify the measures suggested by his learned friend, Mr. Barry. It was an act such as ministers and members had fallen for attempting, and should not be a secret, related in one or two individual instances of minor importance. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Lawless went to the *Freeman's Journal* office on the preceding night, where they found one of the gentlemen connected with the *Journal* writing an article relative to the proceedings, which had occurred during the day at Home's Hotel, and after requesting to see the report of those proceedings, which was denied him, Mr. Mahon stated that he had just seen a report prepared for publication in the *Morning Register*, which he would hold Mr. Stanton, the proprietor, personally responsible for, as it was false, and reflected unfairly on him. No man would doubt that this was meant as an indirect threat to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and must be considered as a daring attempt against the liberty of the press. He would hope that Mr. Stanton would assert the independence of the press, and show the public that he could not be intimidated by such men. The public press should not be held responsible in such a manner for its conduct, and the attempt to make it so should be deemed by every man who regarded public liberty. The course pursued on this occasion by the press would essentially serve to injure the country; but he trusted that it would fairly assert its prerogative of complete independence. But while they considered this conduct of Mr. Mahon, they should not overlook that of Mr. Lawless. If the country did not get rid of John Lawless, public business could not be done—indeed, they could always have the controlling presence of Mr. O'Connell. What man of responsibility, of gentlemanly feeling, and of public habits, like John David Lawless, would preside or act at public meetings which might be disturbed by the mischievous interference of John Lawless. The country should throw him off; and if none other would, he would put forward a resolution declaring that that man was not entitled to the confidence of the country.

Sir JOHN M. DOYLE—I will second you.

Mr. Lawless said he had taken the chair for one purpose, which he was desirous should be adhered to, and, after that was disposed of, they might take any proceedings they pleased. The course he would recommend was, that an account of the circumstances under which the original meeting was held, should be sent to General Lafayette, with the resolutions passed at it, without mentioning the proceedings that followed the election that occurred afterwards, which was so disgraceful. He thought that Mr. Barry and other gentlemen should be requested to prepare a letter, such as he suggested, to be submitted to the meeting, and, if approved of, signed by Lord Westonside, together with the resolutions.

Mr. M. Doyle said he was authorised by the Members of Westminster, to place his signature to any proceedings approved of by the requisitionists.

Mr. M. Corran again urged that this meeting could be considered but preparatory. He said that the conduct of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Lawless in attempting to prevent the expression of the sentiments of the public press by mere physical force—for such was the nature of the threats used—deserved the severest censure, and strong resolutions to that effect should be brought forward; but he would not have any cause for quarrel with the gentlemen involved, and would therefore advise that a public meeting should be regularly convened, and all their steps taken deliberately.

At the period of the meeting Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lawless, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Stanton, and other gentlemen, entered.

Mr. Lawless said—I have just been informed that allusions have been made to me in my absence by some gentlemen, and I am anxious to explain the circumstances mentioned, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. Corran begged leave to recapitulate what he had already stated, which he did, and added that if the facts were as represented, he had no hesitation in denouncing it as the most atrocious attempt ever committed by public men. It was an act for which Ireland had risen against Wellington; for which Charles the Tenth was driven from his throne, and for which Polignac was his life. The editors of the public papers are not personally responsible, and he trusted they would stand fearlessly on the sanction and support given them by the public. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. Stanton—I am now for the first time apprized of what passed relative to me at the *Freeman's Journal* office. Of course, I cannot say any thing regarding it from personal knowledge, but I can state that whatever Mr. O'Connell Mahon said or did elsewhere, there was nothing in his tone or deportment, when he came to my house in this country, at certainly a most unreasonable hour, that was not unbecoming.

Mr. Barry and others—At what hour? Mr. Stanton—Should suppose between three and four in the morning. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mahon said the object of his making so unreasonable a visit, for which he amply apologised was to apprise me that a statement of Thursday's transactions was drawn up for publication in the *Register*, and that it was not only offensive to him in the grossest manner, but altogether false. He said he knew I was not the author of it, and he wished he was sure that when I was made acquainted with its contents, I would have no hesitation in altogether excluding it. I desired him to read it over and so he did. When he was done, I said I conceived it to be a very excellent and impartial account of the proceedings, and that I would sooner see the *Register* office in flames, than I would exclude it. (Cheers.) He pressed hard for the exclusion, and some warm words arose. He certainly used menacing language, but I told him I was unalterable in my determination, and that I utterly disregarded the measures. (Cheers.) A Mr. Jacob, who accompanied him, interferred. I now learn that he is the justly celebrated Mr. Ebenezer Jacob, and if I was aware of the fact at the time, I certainly would be more ready to yield to his suggestions. (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Jacob said that there were phrases in the statement unnecessarily offensive to Mr. Mahon, and in no way useful to the narration of the facts. I said I only attached value to the facts, which the public had a right to expect, and which they certainly should have; and if there was a phrase or epithet such as was described, I had no objection, as a matter of personal kindness towards Mr. O'Connell Mahon, to suffer them to be omitted. Certain passages of the statement were again read over, and alterations that I regarded as wholly unimportant, but which satisfied Mr. Mahon and his friend, were made. Matters having taken this turn, of course we parted as amicably as we met. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have only to add that it is totally out of the power of Mr. O'Connell Mahon or any other man to influence me in the discharge of my public duty by threats. (Hear, hear.) I trust I know the rights of the press, and that they shall never be infringed upon or invaded in my person.—(Cheers.) My brethren, who surround me, I am quite sure, entirely sympathise with me in sentiment on this subject. (Cheers.) I think I may assure the meeting that we are all determined to assert our privileges as servants of the public, and that all attempts at intimidation we shall ever treat with the utmost scorn. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Lawless said that many of the objections which stood in the way of their entering upon business, he conceived, were now removed, and as a very large assembly was collected, they might as well do then what they had to do as at any other time. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Barry had any resolutions to propose, or any course to point out by which their conduct could be regulated, he might as well propose them now as at any other time.

Mr. Stanton hoped that the suggestion he had thrown out would be acted upon by Mr. Lawless and Mr. Mahon before any thing further was done. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. L. Barry said he should be happy to accede to the suggestions of Mr. Stanton—and, therefore, if Mr. Lawless wished to say any thing to them, he should most willingly give way to him.

Mr. Lawless commenced by saying that though he was in the enemy's camp, still that while he was speaking he should be listened to with something like respectful silence—individually with any man there he would command that silence.—(Loud applause and cheers.)

Mr. Corran—Oh! we will have no bullying here. We have a chairman and we will attend to him.

Mr. Lawless said, he hoped that such language would not be made use of. If Mr. Lawless wished to speak, he should require every gentleman present to be silent.

Mr. Lawless—Such language would not be used by me if I did not see the hostility there exists against me. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lawless—I have most distinctly stated, and I repeat it, that if there be any interruption to any gentleman while speaking, I shall vacate the chair. Mr. Lawless should not anticipate an audience before an audience was given him. For God's sake I beg of you all to be friendly and good tempered with each other.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lawless continued by saying that his words were rather precipitate, but when he saw and attached friends of his act in the manner they were to act, he felt irritated, perhaps too much so. He had been called upon by one of his friends to retrace his footsteps, and stone for the act which he had done. He now called upon those who were there to atone for their acts.—(Cheers.) He now called upon them to retrace their steps, and to reflect upon the precipice they stood with the people of Ireland, and not to persevere in insulting public opinion. They had acted

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY

MEETING IN DUBLIN.

which can also reconcile men's minds to their artificial elevation, and can alone prevent such an anomaly in government as a class of hereditary legislators from becoming worse than ridiculous.

Mr. Lawless, when alluding to the repeal of the Union, was called to order by the Chairman, but he did not think he could stop Mr. Lawless in teaching on any topic he thought the subject led to, because it might be displeasing to a few persons.

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No. 534

ELBIAN CA... MY DEAR SIR... I am sorry the Cork at this moment...

MELANCHOLY DEMISE OF MR. HUSKISSON.

We give below the particulars of that melancholy accident which has deprived his family of one of its greatest ornaments, and the empire of an honest man and an able statesman.

MR. HUSKISSON'S MOST CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT.

Several gentlemen ascended from the different carriages and after walking on the road for some moments, were preparing to return.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Committee met at twelve o'clock on Thursday, at Hume's National Mart, for the purpose of discussing O'Gorman Mahon's proposition of forwarding an address to the French People.

THE DINNER.

As may be fairly presumed, was but thinly attended. Only forty-seven gentlemen sat down among whom was Mr. Brougham, who arrived at three o'clock.

WELLINGTON.

The arrival of the Mayor of Liverpool.

VESTRY TAKES.—MR. NUGENT.

We have been hearing these few days' back of the exploits of the lamp-tax collector; but it remains for Mr. NUGENT to put a check to his exertions. There is hardly an old woman or decrepit old man in Trinity Union that he has not either actually distracted, or by his threats terrified into an acquiescence in his demands.—He attacked Mr. NUGENT on Friday, and, having gained admittance, demanded the lamp tax. This produced an inquiry as to how this same lamp tax was created; but the rejoinder of the collector was an exhibition of his authority (a warrant from the Mayor), which was received with a laugh.—He was told, upon showing his book, that beside all the original objections, that book furnished half a dozen more. In the first place, that it was a minister who sat in the Chair, to dole out at Vestry this tax to the people—that that Vestry was, according to Mr. O'CONNELL'S opinion, illegally convened; but at all events, the object for which such Vestry had been convened was never acted on—this book proved that no tax had been assessed, but that lamp tax had been apportioned, and that even this apportionment was without the consent or concurrence of any one applotter, and was assigned by any of them—and that add to this that the Police Act only contemplated a shilling Irish to the pound for lamp and watch tax, while here was a charge of a British shilling for lamp only—and that, under all these circumstances, the tax would not be paid. Mr. BLAKE (the collector) then proposed an accommodation, and preferred to take eleven pence to the pound, which was assented to on the part of Mr. NUGENT, provided he produced an assessment to that amount. Upon this, with his constable, he proceeded to the parlour, and seized a pair of tables. Mr. NUGENT then locked his door, and refused to allow his property to be taken, except by force.—Upon finding all means fail, BLAKE ordered his constable to remain to guard the distraint, and was allowed to go out for the benevolent purpose of bringing a guard of military to enforce it.—The poor constable remained waiting for more than two hours and a half, when at length he got a hint that BLAKE was only "making game of him," when he departed, leaving the tables freely behind him!!! Are not these irritations really enough to madden the people? This gentleman was last year summoned for this tax, and they failed in their attempt to enforce it by law; yet here is a bare-faced attack made, in the middle of the noon day, upon a respectable citizen, and a keeper left for nearly three hours—and surely it ought not to go unpunished. At all events, we are much mistaken if Mr. NUGENT allow it to pass unnoticed.

SHIP OWNERS OF WEXFORD.—THE PILOTAGE.

We are much gratified in finding that a meeting of the Ship-owners of this port is about to be held. In the gradual progression of the increase or decrease of prosperity to which communities as well as individuals are equally subject, it gives us much pleasure to find that Wexford has been making advances in commerce inferior to few other towns. Of the once comparative high consequence of Wexford there are sufficient historical proofs—but with time came on less favourable circumstances.—The disorders which afflicted Ireland gradually raised other towns, from their local situation, to increased importance, but the devastation committed by the rapacious soldiery of Cromwell may be said to have perfected the ruins of what remained of consequence with us. However, within our own days, better prospects have opened; a superior spirit of mercantile speculation animates our merchants—our vessels which even some 30 or 40 years past were rarely found even in an English port, are now traversing various climes, bearing hence the produce of our native fields, and bringing home that of others. The appearance of Wexford is rapidly improving; its dilapidated houses are being rebuilt with becoming splendor. Instead of the small pier head, we have a spacious extent of public quays, crowded with ships, the property of our trading inhabitants. With prosperity thus at home, and favourable speculations abroad, we rejoice to find our shipowners now turning to the perfecting of the Pilotage establishment of the Bar and Harbour. Place this once on the best system that circumstances allow—remove as far as possible the incidental obstacles which nature has thrown in our way—give confidence of safe guidance and assistance, after the buffeting of the wild ocean, to venturesome foreigners, as well as well-founded hopes of security to the returning native, and the prosperity of this town may be justly calculated as still eminently progressive.—Waterford Herald.

SHIP NEWS.

The Frederick, of China, put into the Mauritius, on May 10, to repair. The Sir William Ashton, Steamer, from Dublin to Quebec, was totally wrecked at Fortune's Bay, Newfoundland, 9th ult. crew and passengers saved. The Deaton, Steamer, from Quebec, arrived at Newfoundland, 12th ult. lark, and would be obliged to discharge part of her cargo. The Scotsman, bound to Dundee, put back to Memel 21st ult. lark, and discharged part of her cargo with damage. The Philadelphia, from Singapore and Batavia, is supposed to have arrived in the Channel. The Liberty, Lark, from Newcastle to Liverpool, was driven on shore on Lowestoff Beach. Crew saved. The Heroine, Tally, from Liverpool, arrived at Eastport with 4 feet water in her hold, having struck on a ledge.

BAUDEY SEA-MARK.

Intelligence having been this day received that the sea mark at Baudsey has fallen down, notice is hereby given for the information of navigators. J. HERBERT, Sec.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

Edward Hobson, Esq., Treasurer of the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received from Michael Griffin, Esq., Mayor, and Matthew Poole, Esq., two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of this City, Two pounds being a fine imposed upon John Dee, of Barrack Street, publican, for having entertained persons in his house on Sunday the 1st November last, contrary to the Act of Parliament 5th Geo. III. cap. 19, sec. 68. The Steward acknowledges to have received from Michael Griffin, Esq., Mayor, 4s. 6d. worth of Bread, and by Market Jury—likewise a small quantity of Coal, intended for being a subsidy to the streets.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The existing state of things is favourable and promising; and although we may soon expect a more decided development of party views, and a modified ultra-royalist and democratic side of the Chamber, there is reason to believe the first will seek little more than to hold up as much of the old monarchical system as possible, and the latter to make as little distinction between a constitutional monarchy and a republic as the nature of the case will admit. A something between the two will most likely in the sequel prevail.—Globe. Despatches announcing the formal recognition of the French Government by Austria, have been received.

(From the National.)

M. Kusnia, courier of the Rossian Cabinet, arrived the day before yesterday at Paris from St. Petersburg. He left that capital on the 30th of August, and has brought dispatches to M. Pozzo di Borgo announcing that the courier who brings the acknowledgment of Russia will arrive in Paris towards the end of the month.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The additional news from Holland and Belgium tends to confirm the opinion we have all along expressed—that affairs would not proceed to extremities between the King of the Netherlands and his Belgic subjects. The contest is becoming argumentative and logical; and we have generally observed that when this is the case it seldom terminates in violence, either between bodies or individuals. As regards the separation, itself, we see nothing to interest the Cabinets of Europe beyond the indisposition they may entertain to an alteration so produced. Presuming all other grievances to be redressed, separation would be an evil instead of a benefit—at least it would perpetuate and retard the amalgamation which is so desirable. The King of the Netherlands has indisputably a difficult part to perform; but firmness on the one hand, and all necessary concession on the other, we see much reason to hope that he will perform it to the ensurance of permanent tranquillity.—Globe.

Letters from Brussels, of the 14th instant, state that the people there begin to be heartily tired with their revolution, and wish for order and tranquillity to be restored.

There are now 3000 troops at Aix-la-Chapelle. Prince William of Prussia has arrived there.

GERMANY.

Private letters have been received this (Friday) morning from Germany, from one of which we extract the following passage:—"We are sorry to state that the populace have burnt and plundered the hotel of Count Einsiedeln, the First Minister of the King of Saxony. The King and Royal Family have disappeared, and it is expected that the King will abdicate in favour of Prince Frederick, who will conform to the Protestant religion."—Globe.

SPAIN.

RAYONNE, SEPT. 5.—A great many Spaniards have arrived from the interior; there are more than 700 of them in the Basque villages of Usatoritz, Sempe, &c. They are waiting the arrival of Isturiz and Torrijos. Colonel Valdes is here, their Provisional Commandant. They expect to enter the Spanish territory in force about the 15th of September.

Letters from the Spanish frontier of the 7th inst. say:—"King Ferdinand's Government tries to prevent the crisis it is threatened with. It is now said, more than ever, at Madrid, that a Charter on the plan of that of Louis XVIII. will be published. It is to be preceded by an Ordinance, recalling all the exiles. But, to produce a good effect, those concessions ought to be made without the slightest delay. Waiting a few days longer might make it too late."

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon speak of disturbances in various parts of Portugal, especially at Evora, where the Constitutionalists have assembled in large numbers.

TERCEIRA.

His Majesty's ship Briton was cruising off Terceira on the 28th ult. The Portuguese blockading squadron consisted of two brigs and a corvette. It was understood that the Briton would not allow the capture of any English vessel without the strictest investigation respecting the circumstances of detention or capture.

BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts have this morning been received from Buenos Ayres to the 7th July. A cessation of the civil differences at Monte Video seems at length likely to take place by mutual concession.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Montreal Papers state that the whole extent of country lying between the River St. Lawrence and the Province line, lat. 45 N. has been visited by one of the greatest freshets ever known, and most disastrous in its ravages. The rain fell in torrents, overflowing the banks of the rivers, and the country was completely inundated.

SWAN RIVER.

The letters from St. Helena, dated 23d July, state that intelligence had been received from the Swan River settlement of a very unfavourable nature—that it would be a total failure. The want of provisions and good water was excessive—such as must lead to the abandonment of the place. We think this intelligence should be received with much caution, as we have repeatedly received such news, which has proved to be without the slightest foundation.

UNITED STATES.

We have received late Philadelphia Papers.—They state that the great commercial question between England and the United States, respecting the trade to the West Indies, has been withdrawn in a great measure, by the British Ministers.—This is given with a tone of authority as coming from the American Embassy in London. The intercourse, it is affirmed, would recommence on the 1st of October next; yet, notwithstanding the confidence with which this is given, we question its correctness. The merchants connected with Canada are not aware of any concession, and it is not probable that such an important commercial arrangement would be allowed to come upon them without time being given for engagements which might be affected by so serious a change in the commercial intercourse of the two nations.—Globe.



THE KING'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.—The Age says, that immediately after the Coronation (which is expected to take place in May) William IV. will visit Dublin and Edinburgh.

The Lord Lieutenant will visit Killarney early in October.

On Wednesday the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford arrived at Carrigrohane. His Lordship was accompanied by his uncle, the Lord Primate of Armagh, by his aunts, the Ladies Anne and Catherine Beresford, by his brother Lord John Beresford, and by the Misses Beresford, daughters of his uncle Lord George Beresford.

The Duke of Brunswick arrived in London at four o'clock on Wednesday morning from Dover.—Part of his Highness's suite arrived on Tuesday. His Serene Highness visited Sir G. Murray on Thursday at the Colonial Office. In the evening, about half-past six o'clock, the Duke left London in his carriage and four for Brighton, to pay a visit to their Majesties.

Most of the resident English have taken their departure from Brussels.

Lord Viscount Duncannon is engaged in the good work of relieving the necessities of the poor of Kilkenny.

The Right Hon. Viscount Combermere and family left Leasowe Castle, Cheshire, on Monday last, for their seat, Combermere Abbey.

During the past week the Ex-Royals of France have been visiting the different places of interest in the neighbourhood of their residence; amongst others, Wadour Castle, with which they expressed themselves much delighted. Lord Arundel, the noble owner, has made an offer of the seat, which it is expected will be accepted, Lutwirth being found too small for the Court of the Ex-King.—The income allowed them by the French Government is said to be £240,000 per annum.—Western Luminary.

M. Rossini arrived at Paris on Monday, after about a twelvemonth's absence.

Mr. Home has arrived at Glasgow, where a public dinner is about to be given to him.

The new residence of Miss Digby, the late Lady Ellenborough, is in Stanhope-terrace, Regent's Park. Her only companions are a little boy and an old servant, who was her Ladyship's nurse.

It has been ascertained that M. de Montbel, the French Ex-Minister has succeeded in passing the frontier, in the capacity of a servant, and has arrived safe in Austria, accompanied by his Secretary, M. Descamps. He is said to intend to fix his residence in the environs of Vienna.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday, the 14th instant, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Sir Edward Blount, Bart. of Sodington, in the County of Worcester, and of Mawley, Shropshire, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Blount, Esq. M. P., the ceremony having been performed the preceding evening according to the rites of the Catholic Church, by the Right Rev. Doctor Yorke Bramston.

Mr. Molony, who was on Tuesday committed by Mr. Minshull, to take his trial for the unfortunate duel in which Lieutenant Growther lost his life, was on Wednesday admitted to bail by the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden.

New Orleans is now as free from epidemic as it ever has been at any previous year on the 1st of August.—Louisiana Advertiser, Aug. 2.

The Duke de Guiche, No. 5, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, informs the creditors of the Duke of Angouleme, and even his own, as well as those of his Duchess, that he will leave Paris and France about the 20th September, that they may present themselves and get their demands settled.

On Tuesday week, as the King was taking an airing before breakfast on the Marine Parade, Brighton, two officers of the—Regiment made their obeisance; his Majesty stopped, inquired where their regiments were quartered, and, on receiving their answer, replied very laconically, "It would be as well, Gentlemen, I think, if you were there too!" The effect of this pithy reproof may be easily imagined.—Bristol Express.—How if his Majesty were to stumble on a Pluralist Parson?—Brighton Guardian.

The following presentment was granted by the last County Kerry Grand Jury:—"That £27 13s. 10d be raised and paid Daniel Cronin, Esq., in trust for Mrs. Ellen Burke, for her expenses while receiving instructions in the art of Midwifery, and that she do reside in Killarney."

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Reverend John Head, for many years Curate Ballinacree, county of Tipperary, to the Deanery of Kilkaloe, void by the death of the Rev. Allan Morgan.

A sinister rumour is going the rounds that the Duke of Wellington has taken French leave of the Cabinet, and abdicated. Beyond all manner of doubt a good retreat is better than a bad stand; but his Grace is too old a soldier to abandon his post before the Relief comes with the counter-sign. No, no—although he did desert his Orange colours (some call them principles), the good old Whig motto of "No surrender," unfadingly inscribed upon the ragged staff which he still retains, defies chemistry. Catch him resigning indeed!—Morning Herald.

We can state, with the utmost confidence, that the ex-King, as well as all the members of the Bourbon family now at Lutworth, are unanimous in acquitting his successor in having had the smallest share in bringing about or accelerating their catastrophe. On the contrary, they one and all speak of the conduct of the Duke of Orleans in terms of the highest commendation.—Morning Herald.

There are stated to be no less than 200 English enrolled as privates in the French National Guard. It is generally supposed that the method recently adopted to bring Don Miguel to his senses, emanated from the King himself, possessing, as it did, none of the dilatory milk-and-water policy of the Aberdeen school.

TO WIFE SEEKERS.—In reference to the late military order, a vast number of officers' widows, it is thought, will tie the hyemal knot previous to the new year.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.—Our Citizen-King continues to make himself beloved by all who surround him. He makes a constant rule of inviting to dinner the Presidents of all the Deputations from the Provinces who bring him the loyal addresses voted by them. Our patriot King is not, like his predecessor, the slave of prejudice, and knows better than to deprive himself of the pleasure of the company of his friends to dinner.

CASUALTY REPROBATION.—The Upper Canada Courier, after quoting an article from a contemporary, commences a reply to it in the following most conciliatory and persuasive manner:—"Thou art a knave! Thou detestable dissimulator!! what dost thou mean by the above exquisite morceau of mystificatory humbug!!!"

LORD BARRINGTON.—One evening, Lord Barrymore made a remark which transported Anthony Pasquin so much, that he vociferated for writing materials to note it down. The former called him to order, and asked what he wanted? "Ink—Ink—my Lord!" he replied, striking his hand on the table. "Do you?" said his Lordship, "wash your hands, and then you'll get a quart."—Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.

Previously to two of the royal brothers setting off for Brighton, the Duke of Orléans was asked to accompany them. "No, no, G—," said he, "you and F— look too fat for me; and allow me to tell you, too late for yourselves. If you go on at this rate, I expect you will, one day, make a vacancy for me, and that I shall live to be King; it becomes me, therefore, to take particular care of myself."—Glasgow Journal, Sept. 22, 1789.

The title "King of the French," was the style under which Louis XVI. took the oath to the French nation, in the presence of Lafayette, at the Fête de la Fédération, in 1790. The oath ran thus—"I, King of the French, swear to the nation to employ the whole power which has been delegated to me by the Constitutional law of the State, to maintain the laws and cause them to be executed." Lafayette, on this occasion, took, in the name of all the National Guards, an oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the King. Talleyrand, as the Bishop of Autun, performed the service of the Mass for the purpose of auspicious the ceremonies of the day.

AN OUTLINE.—When the Duke de Choiseul, who was a remarkably meagre-looking man, arrived in London to negotiate a peace, Charles Townsend being asked whether the French government had sent the preliminaries of a treaty, answered, "he did not know, but they had sent the outline of an ambassador."

THE VIRGIN'S FIG TREE.—Near Cairo is an old sycamore, or wild fig-tree, under which tradition says that the Virgin reposed after the flight into Egypt. There are a few nuns and crosses cut on it. It is an old root cut over, with new shoots springing from it. Near it is a well of good water, said to have been sweetened through being used by the Virgin on the occasion alluded to.

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.—Fox, the Brighton manager, was a very odd character. He was a kind of Caleb Quitem in real life; he could combine twenty occupations without being clever in one; a pretty general characteristic of country managers in those days. He was actor, fiddler, painter, mechanic, and tailor, besides check taker and bill-collector on occasions. He prided himself more especially on his talents as a painter. He had executed all his own scenery (as he had executed all his own characters), and accomplished in person the embellishments of the house. Sheridan was down at Brighton one summer, and Fox, desirous of showing him some civility, took him all over the theatre, and exhibited its beauties. "There, Mr. Sheridan," said he, "I constructed this stage, I built and painted those boxes, and I painted all these scenes." "Did you?" said Sheridan, surveying them rapidly; "well, I should not have known you were a Fox by your brush."—Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.

A HINT TO SPORTSMEN.—The following definition of hare-hunting is given by a writer of the year 1616.—"It is not a worthy piece of service for five or six men in the country (whose dwellings are four or five miles assunder, to make a mad match) to meet together on such or such a morning to hunt or course a hare, where if she be hunted with hounds she will lead them sgeht a dance, that perhaps a horse or two are killed, or a man or two spilt, or hurt with leaping hedges or ditches, at the least after four or five days preparation, and some ten pounds charge among them, horses and dogs, besides an infinite deale of toyle and trouble, and an innumerable number of maim and courses; after this great deale of doo, the main purchase can be no more than a poor silly hare, which is but a dry meate, and will take more butter in the basting than her carcase is worth."

BIRTHS.

At Ennisceorthy, the Lady of Jonathan Stockhouse, Esq., of a son September 13, at Ballinacree, County Carlow, the Lady of the Rev. George B. Dawson, of a son and heir.

On the 14th instant, in Merion-square, Dublin, the Lady of Henry White, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Wednesday, at Carrigrohane, by the Rev. Mr. Sandy's, Rectory, Mr. William Allen to Miss Margaret O'Connell.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Herbert, at the Church of Killybegs, County of Kerry, John Shaw Dunlop, Esq., of Cork, to Louisa Anna, only daughter of Henry O'Brien, Esq., of Glanville Hill.

DEATHS.

After a few days' illness, at Caen, in France, on the 21 instant, Mrs. Margaret Mansfield, widow of the late Captain Theobald Mansfield, of Carrigrohane. Few persons have ever died of this life more cheerfully or peacefully. As a kind and indulgent parent, her loss is irreparable, and to all her numerous friends and relatives, her premature demise is a source of the most poignant regret.

Wednesday, Miss Mary Anne Parrott.

At Seagrave, Dublin, in the 4th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Wall, widow of the late James William Wall, of Connaught, County Waterford, Esq.—a lady of the highest respectability, and of the most amiable disposition.

On Tuesday, at the residence of her father, in Waterford, aged 14, Alicia, daughter of Robert Campbell, Esq.

On Wednesday, Dublin, at an advanced age, Mr. John Nelson, printer.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, SEPTEMBER 20.

ARRIVED. 18th—Hope, Waterford, Newport, coals. 19th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailly, Bristol, m. goods and passengers; Mary, duty, Dublin, ballast, for Oporto.

SAILED. 17th—Hawk, Evans, Cork, coals; William, Hughes, ditto, m. goods, from Glasgow; Wellington, Evans—and Mary, Hayes, ditto, coals; Brown, M'Carthy, Kinsale, ditto; Mary, James, Youghal, ditto; Thomas and Mary, Johnson, Galway, ditto; Lord Nelson, Lanchester, Cork, ditto; Amity, Morgan, ditto, bark, &c.; William and Mary, Morgan, Clonsilla, salt and coals. 18th—North Cronin, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers; Gipsy (Canning), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods; Ellen and Eliza, Callaghan, Youghal, coals, from Ross; Samuel and Mary, Dempsey, Newport, cattle, from Ross; St. Patrick, Vesle, Belfast, coals and flags, from Ross; County Cork, Brown, Newport, cattle, from Ross. 19th—None.

NOTICE.

THE Estates of the Marquis of WATERFORD, in the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, are preserved. It is requested no person will sport on them without permission in Writing. Waterford, 17th Sept., 1830.

BALL AND SUPPER.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

MR. GOODMAN has the honor to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that there will be a BALL and SUPPER at the NEW ROOMS, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

STEWARDS. The Most Noble the Marquis of WATERFORD, Right Hon. Lord GEORGE BERESFORD, M. P. Lieut.-Col. WODEHOUSE, 50th Regiment. WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq. Whitefield. NICHOLAS POWER, Esq. Snowhill. THOMAS CAREW, Esq. Ballinacree. JOHN MAHER, Esq. Bellvue. Lieutenant Colonel PATTISON. JOHN JONES, Esq. Mullinabar. Captain DOYLE, Newtown-house. RICHARD WALL, MORRIS, Esq. WILLIAM R. KEARNEY, Esq. TICKETS. Ladies, 5s. 0d. Gentlemen, 7s. 6d.

To be had at the Newspaper Offices, Mr. PHELAN'S, Bookseller, Quay, and at the residence of Mr. GOODMAN, Cathedral-square. DANCING to commence at HALF-PAST NINE o'Clock. Waterford, Sept. 20, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Table with columns: Butter, per cwt. 10 10 1/2; Wheat, per barrel 25 25 1/2; Oats, do. 10 10 1/2; Barley, do. 12 12 1/2; Potatoes, per cwt. 3 3 1/2; Flour, 24s. per bag 37 42 37 1/2; Meal, do. 20 20 1/2; Bacon, per cwt. 11 10 1/2; Mutton, do. 6 6 1/2; Pork, do. 5 5 1/2; Beef, per lb. 2 2 1/2; Butter, per lb. 4 4 1/2; Eggs, per doz. 1 1 1/2; Cheese, per lb. 1 1 1/2; Apples, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Potatoes, per cwt. 3 3 1/2; Corn, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Beans, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Peas, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Chickens, per pair 1 1 1/2; Turkeys, per pair 2 2 1/2; Ducks, per pair 1 1 1/2; Geese, per pair 1 1 1/2; Hens, per pair 1 1 1/2; Eggs, per doz. 1 1 1/2; Butter, per lb. 4 4 1/2; Cheese, per lb. 1 1 1/2; Apples, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Potatoes, per cwt. 3 3 1/2; Corn, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Beans, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Peas, per bushel 1 1 1/2; Chickens, per pair 1 1 1/2; Turkeys, per pair 2 2 1/2; Ducks, per pair 1 1 1/2; Geese, per pair 1 1 1/2; Hens, per pair 1 1 1/2; Eggs, per doz. 1 1 1/2.

Prime Butter, which had been offered from 83s. to 86s. per cwt. on Friday, declined on Saturday to 80s. and 82s.; and a further reduction took place yesterday—78s. to 80s. being the highest prices given, with a dull sale. The market was tolerably well supplied on both days. The supply of Corn from farmers is rather limited, and the prices of every description of grain remain steady at our last quotations.

WEXFORD MARKETS, SEPT. 17.

Wheat, 27s. to 37s. 0d.; Beans 00s.; Barley, 17s. 6d. to 14s.; Oats 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per barrel. Oatmeal, 19s. 0d. per cwt. Best Flour, 00s. Butter, 78s. per cwt. Potatoes, 24s. to 34s. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Veal, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Pork, 3d. per lb.

CLONMEL MARKETS, SEPT. 18.

Butter, 81s. 0d. to 82s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 16s. 0d. to 17s. 0d. Second Flour, 40s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.; Household, 38s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.; Thirds, 38s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.; Fourths, 25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.; Beres, 11s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 6d. to 10s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per stone; Oats, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; Potatoes, 34d. to 4d. per lb.; Veal, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Beef, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Pork, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Fresh Butter, 1s. per lb.

KILKENNY MARKETS, SEPT. 17.

Butter, 80s. 0d. to 82s. per cwt.; Wheat, 27s. 0d. to 27s. 6d. per barrel; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 12s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. per do. Flour per bag—14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., 22s., 24s., 26s., 28s., 30s., 32s., 34s., 36s., 38s., 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., 54s., 56s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 64s., 66s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 74s., 76s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 84s., 86s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 94s., 96s., 98s., 100s. per cwt. Potatoes, 24s. per do. Oatmeal, 17s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt. Potatoes, 21s. per do. Butter—82s., 77s., 72s., 67s., 62s. per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, SEPT. 14.

CORN—Wheat, 21s. to 20s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 6d. to 15s. 0d. per barrel. Flour—First quality, 21s. to 24s. per cwt.; second ditto, 20s. to 22s. per ditto; household, 17s. to 20s. per ditto; thirds, 15s. to 11s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 14l. to 16l. per ton. Potatoes, 5d. to 5 1/2d. per stone. Whiskey, 6s. 3d. per Irish gallon.

THE MERCHANTS' MARKETS, SEPT. 14.

The Country's—60s.—61s.—62s.—63s.—64s.—65s.—66s.—67s.—68s.—69s.—70s.—71s.—72s.—73s.—74s.—75s.—76s.—77s.—78s.—79s.—80s.—81s.—82s.—83s.—84s.—85s.—86s.—87s.—88s.—89s.—90s.—91s.—92s.—93s.—94s.—95s.—96s.—97s.—98s.—99s.—100s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 17.

The market was well supplied with new Wheat, which sold heavily at the prices of Tuesday—white Oats, Beres, and Barley, were in demand, and rather dearer. New Flour and Oatmeal have fallen 1s. to 1s. 6d. during the week.

Red Wheat, 26s. to 31s. 0d.; White do., 31s. to 32s. 0d.; Oats, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; Beres, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 0d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

Table with columns: 1784 Wheat, per bar 20 stone, 22 0 0; 273 Here, do 16 do, 11 0 0; 222 Barley, do 16 do, 13 0 0; 2184 Oats, do 14 do, 12 6 0; 5397 Flour, per cwt, 5 6 1/2; 409 Oatmeal, per do 8 do, 14 0 0.

8531 Cwt. of Flour, at 19 0 12 28 7 1/2. Average Price of Wheat and Flour, to form the Basis of Bread, 56s. 8d., per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour, 8,669 [First, from 24s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.]; 9,397 [2d. from 19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.]. Sales of Flour, 9,397 [3d. from

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for stock types (Bank Stock, Do. do. Red, etc.) and prices for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Want of space obliges us to omit several communications. "A SUBSCRIBER" and "HIBERNICES" have been received.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

The London Mails to Friday have been received, extracts from which will be found in another column.

THE DICTATOR'S EXPLANATION AT THE MANCHESTER DINNER.

His Highness said, in returning thanks for the compliment paid him by drinking his health—"I am convinced that you do not expect that I should enter into a discussion of systems of policy." (Cries of "no, no.") And when the health of the King's Ministers was drunk, he said—"I can assure you, that we desire to retain his Majesty's confidence only so long as we retain the respect and confidence of such an assembly as this"—i. e. "such an assembly" as the jenny-spinners of Manchester—"such an assembly" as the rag-end of the blackguard yeomanry who cut down the poor weavers on the plain of Peterloo—"such an assembly" as the tax-gatherers and their subordinate ragnaniffins, who had been collected from all quarters by the Duke of Wellington's runners to give eclat to this wretched exhibition. Where, now, is Mr. Jeremy Dider, of the Times, who informed the world in his own peculiarly oracular phrasology, that this great Duke would tell us all about Prince Polignac at the Manchester dinner! What a figure must not this swaggering cockcomb cut, when he finds all his predictions falsified! The Courier, indeed, although labouring in the same vineyard with the Times, was not so very sanguine as the gentleman of the Jew Journal, for it sounded a very proper retreat for the Dictator before he had gone into battle. The Duke of Wellington has been charged, over and over again, in the British and in the Irish newspapers, with having concerted with Polignac those infamous measures which have caused the massacre of several thousand French citizens. He has been charged with mediating the overthrow of the British Press in concert with that miscreant traitor, by the way of making the destruction of the French Press more palatable to that magnanimous people—he has been charged with having written letters, or caused letters to be written to Polignac, of no very equivocal character, as to the rights of the people of these countries; and, in reply to all these charges, his chief literary Swiss of the Times promises (the public that the whole matter would be explained at the Manchester dinner.—Well, the Manchester dinner has come and is gone, and no explanation whatever has been given by the Dictator. This was the only opportunity for explanation which his Highness has had since these heavy charges were preferred against him, and we see how he has availed himself of it. The truth is, that he does not care the value of a single straw for public opinion. When he spoke at the Manchester dinner he did not say that the King's Ministers wished to retain the respect and confidence of the people. No, no; it was the respect and confidence of a meeting, more than one half of which had been specially packed for the purpose of letting him dine quietly. What the Dictator looks for is the respect and confidence of the boroughmongers, the tax-eaters, the sinecurists, and the apostles of the Established Church; but, as for the people, properly so called, he despises them, and we really do believe that he never will awake from his dream of obstinate and perverse arrogance until he shall be unseated by a general outcry, which may induce our revered Sovereign to give him his discharge, and let him go look for a new master.

RECOGNITION OF THE KING OF FRANCE BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

Austria, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, as also the King of Wurtemberg, have recognised the right of King PHILIP to retain the throne of his ancestors. This recognition cannot have been dictated by a love of justice, or a wish to encourage the people of any country in Europe to assert the inherent rights of their kind when they are trodden down by sceptered tyrants. The very last act of such men if they could avoid it, would be that of acknowledging the legitimacy of a Sovereign who derives his royal right to govern directly from the people, for they are themselves despots in their own kingdoms; but they have at length discovered this wholesome truth, that the people of Europe possess not only the physical but the moral power of abating State usurpances, and that their determination to "love justice," and reform political iniquity, is equal to their knowledge.

GOOD NEWS FOR IRELAND.

The Revenue for the last Quarter is less by one million two hundred thousand pounds than was anticipated by our sagacious rulers. Every mischance of this description is a "God send" to Ireland, because it is hastening that crisis from which every lover of his country expects a new order of things to spring up. This reported decrease, however, falls far short of the real state of the public revenue, for there has been, for a long time, a sort of ledgerman going on in the departments of the excise and customs, by which the clerks are enabled to transfer, in figures, the duties charged in one quarter of the year to the account of the succeeding quarter, simply by entering goods bonded in one schedule as having paid duty, and afterwards transferring the amount to the schedule for the quarter of the year in which the payment has been actually made. These trifling casualties, with a funded debt of eight hundred and nineteen millions six hundred thousand pounds, and an unfunded debt, the amount of which nobody knows, must shortly reduce the British Government to one of two alternatives, either of which will be revolutionary.

ST. PATRICK'S LIBRARY SOCIETY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE REV. JOHN SHEEHAN.

If there were no other inducement to public liberality than the name of the excellent and patriotic Priest who is the patron of this institution, that alone would be sufficient to enlist the benevolent inhabitants of this City in its favor. Independent, however, of that inducement, it has claims of no common character on the generosity of every man who is anxious to see Ireland rescued from her present state of poverty and degradation. Let the Irish people learn and imprint on their memories that great truth, that "knowledge is power," and guided by the holy impulse which flows from useful knowledge, and prompts to the achievement of seeming impossibilities for the sake of one's country, they will find that education is that which has best prepared them for the hour of peril. What enabled the pupils of the Polytechnic school to defeat the veteran Swiss in Paris? Their knowledge of gunnery. What inspired the Parisians, with a prudence and resolution which enabled them to overthrow the troops of the tyrant? Education, by which their faculties had been enlarged to comprehend the relative duties of the governing and the governed, and which taught them in the hour of victory as great moderation, as they had exhibited of courage during the battle. We say, then, let the Irish be educated—let them acquire every species of useful knowledge which may be acceptable, and they will very soon learn to set a proper value on the Dictator and his kindred legions.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND IN THE NORTH.

This most beneficent Viceroy, who subscribed fifty pounds to preserve 8000 Liberty weavers from famine, arrived last week at Dugganong, where, the Register says, all the world illuminated for him, but an "apothecary and an excise-man." We know not what political party these spirited Northerners may belong to; but we heartily applaud their good sense and discrimination in refusing to render any species of homage to one of the most useless and worthless Viceroy's that ever an English Government inflicted upon the people of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—I am confident that you will not refuse insertion to the following observations, which naturally suggest themselves to any person curious enough to visit the auction rooms, which are crowded every day after twelve o'clock. I am, Sir, a shopkeeper—a large importer—paying very, very, and contributing to the support of the numerous charitable institutions which exist in this City, and my retail trade alone enables me to pay my rent, my taxes, &c. not forgetting the incumbent money, and my subscriptions to those charities. However, to my detriment, and that of others circumstanced as I am, the Corporation encourages persons selling goods by public auction, who do not reside in our City—who pay no taxes—and who do not support our charities. The Corporation have not only sanctioned the presence of those persons in our City, but have actually accommodated them with a splendid room in our Town Hall, and the benefit of the Mayor's bell-man—strangers who will take away with them an immense sum of money, to the injury of many of our respectable and industrious citizens. How does the Dean, or the Archdeacon, or the other Clergy of the Established Church, expect that the citizens can pay their incumbent money, when they expend their cash in auctions? Some two or three years since, a deputation of the citizens waited on the Mayor, to protest against the use of the Town Hall being granted to itinerant auctioneers; and they were informed that a resolution had been adopted, and entered on the journals of the Corporation, that the practice should in future be discontinued. It has, has this pledge been fulfilled? Can it be evaded by the Mayor, that it is not the Town Hall, but the room over it (and which is, by the bye, much more convenient than is now given). Really this is too bad, and a downright disrespect for, and a total disregard of, the rights of the numerous shopkeepers, and a direct violation of the promise of the Corporation. I shall, Mr. Editor, give you an instance to prove that the effects of a bankrupt would not be sent to Waterford to be disposed of. A shopkeeper in Broad-street had lately the misfortune to become bankrupt or insolvent; and the merchant who was appointed assignee had all the property removed to Dublin, to be there sold by auction. This, I think, is conclusive, and I am sure that the public will discover when too late, as in former cases, when a great variety of china ware was disposed of by auction in the Town Hall, that the goods now selling, though beautiful to look at, are neither better nor cheaper than the same quality of goods which could be bought from any shopkeeper in Waterford.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A SHOPKEEPER.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Friday night, a lighterman, named John Fitzgerald, fell into the river, at the Parade, and was drowned. Owing to the darkness of the night, no assistance could be afforded. He has left a widow and four orphans to mourn his loss. His body was found on Saturday.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

LETTER No. II.

Darwinne Abbey, 15th Sept. 1830.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—In addressing you for the second time as your representative, I deem it my sacred duty once again to offer you the most grateful thanks for the high confidence you have reposed in me. It may be my misfortune to lose that confidence by my want of talent and ability; but never—never shall I forfeit it by want of industry, or of disinterestedness, or integrity.

My sole study is, and ever shall be, to do the public business of the people of Waterford—to serve all the people with zeal, attention, and fidelity; but above all, and before all other cases, to attend to the interests of the working classes and of the poor. Ireland is so fertile and so productive of every thing necessary to sustain existence in plenty and comfort, that the squalid misery and extensive wretchedness of the poorer classes can be accounted for only by public mismanagement—in other words, by mis-government. It is in the fervent hope of assisting to correct that misgovernment, and to gain a free course to the natural capabilities of Ireland to maintain the industrious in plenty and comfort, that I deem myself called on to abandon a lucrative profession, and to devote my time, faculties, and strenuous exertions in the service of my long-oppressed and still mis-governed native land.

What can be done for the people? Is the question which I constantly ask myself, and I find a ready reply in all the barthens which oppress that people, and in all the vexatious laws which impede the free course of their industry, and principally in that state of provincial degradation and exhaustion which prevents the natural resources of this country from being applied to the sustentation and comfort of the people of Ireland, and sends those resources to enrich the inhabitants of other countries. There is a wide sphere of duties to discharge before them, or rather, if possible, to annihilate them; to repeal all the laws which interfere with industry, and, in particular, with agricultural industry, and to convert Ireland again from being a mere province into an independent kingdom with a domestic legislature, such as it had before the Union, but coupled with those reforms which the Union itself has facilitated. But in my conscience convinced, that the advantage of Emancipation is, that it has rendered the repeal of the Union not only practicable, but easy; and that without a repeal of the Union, and at least a moral compulsion on the landed proprietors to send the rents levied from the Irish lands in Ireland itself, there can never be prosperity or comfort for the great body of the Irish population. But in order to effectuate any of the aforesaid purposes, there must be a cessation of domestic dissension, and a cooperation of exertion amongst all classes of the community. We must, in short, become UNITED IRISHMEN—not bound together by any illiberal and unconstitutional combination, but united by the ties of our common interests, and of mutual and reciprocal benevolence. The County of Waterford is the first example to Ireland of the proper use of the elective franchise, when, in the person of Mr. Villiers-Stuart, it defeated the then most powerful, most formidable, and, truth requires I should add, most odious Beresford faction.

I therefore well become the people of the County of Waterford, to be united to Ireland, in the spirit of the combination and perfect union of all classes and persuasions of her inhabitants. Let me but succeed in extinguishing the feud in Waterford, and I will go far to extinguish it all over Ireland. The feud in Waterford is, indeed, peculiarly difficult to terminate. It is, almost to a man, pronounced to be a party feud, and its termination is, therefore, a matter of great difficulty to announce, because not a little of our party spirit has originated in motives of great purity, and from struggles animated by the highest patriotism.

There are, or rather were, three distinct divisions of party amongst us. The first of them has, I trust, nearly if not entirely ceased. The second is of more modern origin, and will, I hope, be short-lived. The third is more permanent, but very lively, as I fondly anticipate, to be abandoned by all worthy persons, and to be extinguished immediately by that abandoned and unprincipled man, the first of these parties was composed of Catholics, or rather of those who ought to be Catholics, but who either voted against Barron at the late contest, or remained neutral.—These persons incurred considerable popular odium. One of the consequences was, that they were thrown with moderate and unprincipled animosity, and many of those who ought to have been, and will be, props of the popular cause, were tempted to increase the numbers and strength of the enemies of the people.

My arrival in Waterford has, I hope and believe, put an end to this as a separate party. All those who might be supposed to be in the front of any party, are now united for me—with me a Radical Reformer—an abolisher of Vestry Cesses and of Tithes—and a Repealer of the Union. In voting for my principles, they embodied themselves with the people, and I do earnestly hope that the resolution of this feud is extinct for ever.

The second party is, as I said, of more modern origin. It has sprung from the contest of a contest at the last election. It has been attributed as a fault that there was not a contest, and blame has been imputed to many persons, and amongst them to myself. I am bound to say, that if this blame be justly imputed to any body, it must be my fall share. I never shrink from the consequences of any act of mine, and certainly was one of the most active in preventing that contest. In fact, I am the only person who ought to be censured for preventing a contest. I rendered that contest impossible by offering to resign my pretensions altogether rather than allow it to go on. When, then, should any other person be blamed for a contest he did not allow?

I respectfully deny that any such course has been merited. I respectfully submit that such a contest would have been useless; nay, that it would have injured the cause of the people.

At least it was this conviction, that I indeed hold, that a contest would have strengthened, not diminished, the force of the Beresford party—that it would alienate men about to befriend the people—that it would weaken us, and reinforce our enemies—such were the opinions which induced me to determine to decline contesting the County.

The case would have been quite different if Mr. Power had not resigned, or if he had withdrawn his resignation when the Independent Club rendered him its support. Accordingly, I canvassed only for single votes, leaving the others to him. I refused to accept of proffer, and I believe it might have been a noble and useful offer, had a plausible man intended his second vote for Lord George Beresford.

To this, as a matter of fact, I solemnly pledge myself, and I trust that there was no chance of success. It had been a prospect of success, as there would have been in the case of Mr. Power, aided as we should have been by that gentleman's well deserved popularity, and long established claims to popular favour—in that case a contest would have been a duty; but content with our hope of success, would have served to give the common enemy a triumph.

Besides, a contest would have again brought into play popular animosities. The Catholics and liberals who had voted for Beresford in the last contest could with difficulty disengage themselves—some only of them could and would do it—many would again have their passions engaged with the Beresford's, and against the people. The time is come when Brunswick is only ludicrous, and the Orange flag may, in the South of Ireland, be treated with silent contempt. A contest would have revived the dying embers of party zeal, and we should again be kindling in our country that unholy flame of religious animosity, which, like an ignis fatuus, has so long excited our Protestant neighbours' envy, and excited our Catholic Protestants' indignation, and excited our mutual hatred, and thus enable Irishmen to see in each other brothers and friends, and not rancorous foes.

Such were my motives for declining the contest. It was a wrong in fact, my intention was pure. But I do not judge for myself; I submit my conduct to the people. I shall in every other instance, to my constituents; I can only say that I do not regret my master. If any consider the conduct of my constituents do deliberately think that my conduct in preventing a contest was wrong, why I am ready to go up the representation of your County. I intended to be in Waterford about the 10th of the ensuing month, and if I then perceive that I have lost public confidence, I will immediately resign the high station of your representative.

Let us, then, hold a public meeting to discuss the propriety of my conduct on that occasion. I will cheerfully abide the result; but in the mean time, I implore of all those over whom I have any influence, to abstain from animosities or other contentions, and to let the discussion be adjourned until the period I propose, and then let the public decide.

There is one result of our conduct for which, although I claim no merit, I do not the less rejoice. It is a result which must delight every lover of Ireland or of rational liberty. It is the return of that distinguished gentleman, Mr. Wynn, for Tipperary. If our contest had succeeded, the glorious and useful triumph of Tipperary would have been for ever.

The third party amongst us is what has been hitherto called "the Beresford faction." It was long the lord of the ascendant in our County and City. It was for many years every thing. The people were nothing. It has, indeed, much fallen from its height, and public state, but it is still capable of doing much mischief. Its very existence is a serious evil—it is time to extinguish it for ever.

One great object I have as a representative of the County of Waterford, is to extinguish that faction for ever. It is essential to our County and to Ireland, that the faction styled "the Beresford faction," should be put down for ever. Even the name of that faction should be obliterated, and it should in future be called the "Anti-Beresford faction." Let that name I seek to destroy. Men of Waterford, by its put down the anti-Irish faction amongst us. How is it to be done? Without difficulty, if we pursue the right course, and we shall easily discover what that course is, if we consider what the interests of the County are, and what the interests of the people are. The Beresford, set as he is here, is a party, as it should now be designated, was constituted on two evil principles. The first was bigotry, the second was bribery. Bigotry, opposition to Emancipation, a foolish hatred of the Catholic religion—such were the principal principles that constituted together the Beresford faction. This bigotry was transmitted from father to son—had an inheritable quality, and became an heirloom in the far greater part of the Protestant families of the County. The Beresford were the leaders of Irish bigotry—they were at the head of all opposition to the Catholic claims. The bigotry of the Protestant families of the County looked up to them as their champions, and thus many men whom the Beresford could not buy, were enlisted in their ranks by their own bigotry, and became their useful and active partisans. The great resource, in truth, of the Beresford was, and their rallying point hitherto has been, found in this pernicious religion.

The second pillar of the Beresford was their power of making provision for their partisans. In the management of Ireland they had an enormous share. Their direct and immediate patronage was great—their influence most extensive; the Church, the Bar, the Army, the Navy, the Revenue—all, all were put under contribution to reward the partisans of that bigotry. Even the present Beresford have themselves headed the measure of Catholic relief. A Catholic represents the County—next year a Catholic may be Sheriff. The Corporation itself is now only a kind of privy-council after the war. There is no life in Brunswick-street—Drummond is defeated. A party might as well use a rope of sand to keep it together, as the rotten and worn-out cordage of the sinking vessel of Protestant ascendancy. The Beresford party cannot any longer rely on aid from religion, animosity, or the patronage of the Government. It is now only a kind of privy-council after the war. 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