The Waterford Mail.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

VOL. VII.—No. 127. SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1830. PRICE 6d

GENERAL ELECTION.

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

GENTLEMEN,

It devolves upon me to state to you my determination to retire from Public Life.

I confess, that I expected that the long tried Parliamentary conduct of my father and myself, should have entitled me to a different reception than that which I received from many, whose promises of support were only contingent on the safety of their Friends—I still could have had no doubt of eventual success, and of being placed, where I have always been, at the head of the Poll, but I cannot admit that my claims should be considered as second to those of any Candidate.

To those Friends who have on this, and on all former occasions, given me their support, my most cordial thanks are due. In retiring from the Representation of this County, I trust I may be permitted to say, that during the period I have been in Parliament, I have served you with fidelity, and cannot reproach myself with having given one vote which I could wish to retract.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD POWER.

Waterford, July 30, 1830.

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

GENTLEMEN,

When I last had the honour of addressing you, it was my pleasing task to thank you for the highest distinction your independent County could confer. My claims to that distinction have been so recently honoured by your approbation, that it can scarcely be deemed necessary for me to recapitulate them now. I trust my conduct since has not tended to diminish the confidence of which you then gave me so flattering a proof.

Should I be once more the fortunate object of your choice, I will endeavour to prove my gratitude by my unremitting attention to the duties which that choice will impose upon me.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.

Curraghmore, 23d July, 1830.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD!

Do I presume too much when I solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election?

I do not come before you the rejected Candidate of any other County. A pledge, which I am as incapable of violating directly, as I am of permitting it to be indirectly infringed, severs me from the people of Clare, who merit my respect, gratitude, and love. I cannot at present seek to represent them, but their rights and interest will be ever advocated by me with the most devoted and persevering assiduity.

Electors of Waterford! you know my principles and political views. I wish for the prosperity, freedom, and glory of England; but my heart's warmest emotions, my life's most earnest, constant, and energetic exertions, are devoted with the purest singleness of purpose, to elevate my long-oppressed native land, from her present state of degradation, to that wealth, strength, dignity, and happiness, which nature, and nature's God designed her for.

I am the advocate of Civil and Religious Liberty—Civil Liberty, which is nothing less than justice reduced into action, is the object of my political idolatry. My most anxious wish is to have Irishmen, of every creed and denomination, affectionately united, and cordially acting together for the good of their common country.

To infuse the active spirit of democratic liberty into our form of Government, to correct the evils of oligarchical domination, such are the leading objects of my public life. I am the friend of effectual and radical reform. Reform of the law, to bring justice, real justice, home to the door of every man—to make the law intelligible, cheap, and expeditious—to make the judges of the land the protectors of the poor—to give the poor gratuitous protection from every injury, and against every fraud—to secure the rich against the vexatious chicanery of a complicated, varying, and most expensive system of jurisprudence. Such are the purposes of the law reform which I desire and seek.

I am a friend to radical reform of the House of Commons. I am convinced that neither life, property, or personal freedom can be secure until the Members of that House are chosen by the free and unrestrained suffrages of the people.

In Waterford was first kindled that sacred flame of liberty which afterwards spread so rapidly through Monaghan, Westmeath, and Louth, which at last blazed forth so brightly in ever glorious Clare—Clare, which insured our success in the great battle for Emancipation. It is, therefore, a high and a proud honour for any man to be sent into Parliament as the Representative of the distinguished and far-famed County of Waterford.

Electors of Waterford! I shared in your first struggle for Ireland. Do you now deem me worthy of participating with you in another triumph? I intend immediately to ask you that question in person.

I am, and ever will be,
Your devoted and faithful
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merrion-Square, Dublin, July 18, 1830.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

As a dissolution of Parliament may now be speedily expected, I solicit from you a renewal of that trust, with which I have twice before been honoured.

If I ventured on former occasions to address you with some confidence in your favourable inclinations towards me, I cannot now feel that confidence diminished.

Gentlemen, since last I appeared before you, the great cause of Catholic Emancipation has triumphed. May I not, therefore, without arrogance, anticipate, that free and emancipated voters will not now refuse those suffrages which they so readily given, when we were jointly labouring for that glorious object to which I pledged my support, and ever felt pleasure in contributing my efforts however humble. I congratulate you, I congratulate the County and the Empire on the establishment of religious liberty.

Still the statute of relief, however glorious and beneficial, as I stated when last addressing you [illegible] "many benefits must be conferred by new legislation, more perhaps [illegible] the evils of former legislation must be reformed, before Ireland can enjoy that happiness for which she is by nature so amply endowed."

The repeal of unnecessary and injurious taxation, the enforcement of economy in the departments of the State, the reform of extravagant and unjust [illegible] the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes, [illegible] subjects too numerous for the limits of an Address, [illegible] the early and earnest attention of the next Parliament. If again honoured with your confidence, I shall strenuously devote my humble exertions to the promotion of efficient measures for these purposes.

The highly important questions still under consideration in Parliament make it my duty to give my attendance there, but as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
G. LAMB.

Whitehall, July 5, 1830.

GENERAL ELECTION.

CITY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

County of the City of Waterford, to wit.

WHEREAS, we have received his MAJESTY'S WRIT for the ELECTION of ONE CITIZEN for the said CITY to serve in a certain PARLIAMENT, to be HOLDEN at WESTMINSTER, on the 14th day of SEPTEMBER next, bearing Teste the 27th day of JULY instant, and returnable into his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Now we, Thomas Roberts and John Wallace, Sheriffs of the County of the said City, do hereby PROCLAIM and GIVE NOTICE, that we will, at our next County Court, to be HOLDEN at NEW GUILD-HALL, in and for the County of the said City, on THURSDAY, the FIFTH day of AUGUST next, between the hours of ELEVEN and TWELVE o'Clock of the forenoon of the said day, PROCEED to the ELECTION of ONE CITIZEN to serve in said PARLIAMENT, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the said Writ, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1830.

THOMAS ROBERTS, JOHN WALLACE, Sheriffs.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

County of Waterford, to wit.—Pursuant to his Majesty's Writ of Election to me directed, bearing teste, the 27th day of July inst. I do hereby proclaim and give NOTICE that at a special County Court to be holden at St. Patrick's Hall, Waterford, at the hour of twelve o'Clock at noon, on THURSDAY the 12th day of AUGUST next; I will proceed to the election of two Knights to represent said County in a certain Parliament, to be holden at Westminster on the 14th day of September next, of which all persons interested are to take notice.

Dated, this 30th July, 1830.

PIERSE HELY, Sheriff.

WATERFORD TAVERN. COFFEE-HOUSE, LANE,
(Adjoining the King's Store, near Paul's-square) WATERFORD.

DELANY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has received since he opened the above Establishment, which is fitted up in so comfortable a manner as to afford the utmost satisfaction to those persons who may favour it with a preference; and from his very moderate charges, as well as strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a large share of public patronage.

Well aired Beds, Snacks,
Breakfasts, Dinners, and
Soups, Suppers,

provided in the best manner. Every variety that the season can afford in constant supply.

Board and Lodging may be had on the most reasonable terms.

Daily and other Papers taken in.

The Steam Packets lie quite convenient.

Waterford, July 31, 1830.

DISTRICT OF THE WATERFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the First and Second Years of the reign of his late Majesty, George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to make more effectual provision for the establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the custody of Insane Persons charged with offences in Ireland," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to order and direct that any number of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland shall be erected and established in and for such Districts in Ireland, as to the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council shall seem expedient. And whereas the Commissioners for general control and correspondence, and for superintending and directing the erection, establishment, and regulation of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, adverting to applications made for the requisite authority to erect and establish an Asylum for One Hundred Lunatic Poor, for a District to comprise the County and City of Waterford, particularly to a Memorial from the Governors of the House of Industry for said District, have thereupon submitted it as their opinion that the relief of the suffering Lunatic Poor in the said District, would be promoted by acceding to the applications so made.

We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the said Act, do hereby order and direct, that the County of Waterford, and County of the City of Waterford, be a District for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, to be called the District of the Waterford Lunatic Asylum, and that there be erected and established, in and for the said District, an Asylum sufficient to contain One hundred Lunatic Poor.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 14th day of July, 1830.

Ant. Hart, C. Charles Burke. William M'Mahon. Wm. Saurin. J. Radcliffe. H. Joy. John Byng.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, 10th day of August next: We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the 10th day of August next. And we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also by this our Royal Proclamation, under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require Writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 24th day of July, 1830, and in the First Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DIED.

At [illegible] Bannow, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Edward [illegible] of the Union of Bannow. [illegible]

On the 24th of Feb. last, after a short illness, at [illegible], James Keildawson?, [illegible] of Clonmel, and first [illegible].

At Clogheen, Miss Carew, daughter of Wm. Carew, Esq. [illegible] Mount.

CHARITY SERMONS.

CHARITY SERMONS will be preached in the several Churches of this City, on SUNDAY NEXT (to-morrow), in aid of the Funds of the PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Waterford, July 31.

CHARITY SERMON AT NEW ROSS.

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached in St. Mary's Church, NEW ROSS, on SUNDAY, the 1st of AUGUST next, by the Rev. Henry Moore, Rector of Carnew, when a Collection will be made in aid of the Fund raising for the distressed Poor of that Town.

Benefactions from those who may not be able to attend, will be most thankfully received by the Rev. James Morgan, Vicar; the Rev. George Jones, Curate; or Thomas Lanphier, Esq. Treasurer of the Relief Fund.

New Ross, July 23, 1830.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE REGULATING COMMITTEE will receive Proposals on MONDAY NEXT, at [illegible] o'Clock, for supplying the Institution with

BREAD,

Until the 24th of MAY next.

Waterford, July 28.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PRIME INDIAN CORN.

A SMALL CARGO of PRIME INDIAN CORN just arrived, and for SALE, at the Stores of Strangman and Son.

Waterford, 7th month, 27th, 1830.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, TWO INSIDE CARS, A GIG, AND DOG-CART.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, August 4, at
SHARPE'S LARGE ROOMS, QUAY,

SEVERAL articles of Furniture, Six Feather Beds, Bedsteads, and Hangings, a large Wardrobe Press, two pieces of Shell Work, a pair of rifle barrel Pistols with Spring Bayonets, and sundry other articles. Two inside Cars, one with harness, a Gig, and Dog-Cart.

Sale at ONE.

In the Evening at 7, a Select Collection of Books, comprising about 150 Volumes.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Cash advanced on Property sent in for Sale.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRUSTEES of the ROAD from WATERFORD to the bounds of the COUNTY of CORK, will meet at DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock, for the purpose of entering into a Contract for keeping the said Road in Repair for Three Years, and also for the purpose of determining the most proper Places to erect Turnpike Gates on said Road.

Proposals for keeping the road in repair may be delivered to the Treasurer (sealed) before the Meeting, or may be delivered in at the Meeting.

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.

July 24, 1830.

BALLAST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COMMISSIONERS for IMPROVING the PORT and HARBOUR of WATERFORD will receive separate Proposals for Supplying and Discharging BALLAST by Lighters and at the Ballast Quay for ONE Year, from the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next. Also, for the Supply and Delivery of such quantity of LIME STONE as may be required, for the like period.

Terms of Contract and amount of security may be known on application to the Secretary, with whom sealed Proposals are to be left on or before the 11th of AUGUST next.

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG.

Ballast-Office, June 18, 1830.

ROYAL HAIR CUTTING ROOMS, KIRBY'S MALL.

BYRN,
FROM HOLME'S, 109, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,
COURT HEAD DRESSER AND ONLY PERRUQUIER TO HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

Grateful for the favours conferred upon him since his arrival in this City, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Wexford, &c., that from the distinguished and extensive support with which he has been honoured, he has been induced to reside permanently in Waterford.

Byrn's style of cutting and arranging the Hair, founded on the best principles, and acquired under the very first Masters of the day, requires, he trusts, no recommendation save such as may arise from the benefits its practice ensures, combining Elegance with Utility; obviating Baldness, even though deemed hereditary; restraining in youth Redundancies, always the precursors of premature decay, and either aiding the luxuriance of nature in its approaches to perfection; or, by supplying deficiencies of all others the most detrimental to Beauty; substituting in the very few instances that exist, where accident, dissipation, or sorrow has rendered renovation hopeless, the finish, cleanliness, and permanent Embellishments of Art, for natural advantages, which if more prized, are unquestionably more evanescent.

He has just received the latest PARISIAN and LONDON FASHIONS from Mr. Gibbins, King-street, St. James's, with whom he has made arrangements for the Monthly Fashions, &c.

PERUKES made with the same fashionable elegance which distinguished those worn by his late Majesty.

Persons whose hair is liable to fall, should not neglect having it cut by B., and also use Gibbins's Parisian Pomade, which (when combined with cutting), is an infallible Preventive as well as Restorative.

Children's Hair cut and arranged, in a style superior to any heretofore practised in this city.

A most splendid supply of Ornamental Hair, Hair Brushes, genuine Bear's Grease, &c.

Waterford, July 23, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, July 31.—There is no corn except what passes through the factors; prices are nominal; wheat 34s to [illegible] per barrel, barley, 17s to 20s; oats, 17s to 18s; oatmeal, [illegible] to 20s per cwt by retail. Flour, 28s, 40s to 46s per bag; 3ds. 32s to 38s; 4ths, 26s to 30s. Indian corn, 30s to 37s per barrel; ditto meal, 14s to 16s per bag; rice, 14s to 16s per cwt. Butter 73s to 75s per cwt, weighed at the crane on Thursday 249 firkins; yesterday 265—new potatoes abundant, from 2½d to 4½d per basket of 8 lbs.

Clonmel, July 28.—Butter was from 60s to 70s per cwt. [illegible] obtained for a few prime firkins. [illegible] barrel. Flour, oatmeal, &c. &c. [illegible]

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

July 28.—We have a dull market, but there is not any alteration in the prices, nor is it likely that there will be much doing until it is positively ascertained that the weather is settled. Oats, which closed on Monday at an advance of [illegible] fine qualities, support that improvement. The supply is 5,800 [illegible] of flour, 1600 quarters of wheat, 260 of barley, [illegible] of foreign wheat, and 5,190 of foreign oats.

Almost all the members of the Royal Family resident upon the Continent are already [illegible] in London on a congratulatory visit [illegible].

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 27.

His Majesty, accompanied by his usual royal and illustrious party, proceeded this morning to Woolwich, where he will review the artillery, &c. stationed there.

Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office this morning, from the Hon. F. Ponsonby, the Governor of Malta; and General Sir G. Don, the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar.

We have received by the express from Paris the *Gazette de France* dated yesterday, and the other Paris papers and letters of Sunday.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM THE MARITIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"Toulon, July 25, Eight a.m.

"The Marengo, man of war, which left Algiers on the 15th, has just arrived with 15 millions, two of which proceed from the French treasury, and thirteen from the treasury of the Regency of Algiers. These 15 millions consist of gold and silver [illegible]."

GENERAL DE BOURMONT TO THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

"At the Casbah, July 11.

"Prince,—The Dey has changed his mind respecting the place of his retreat, and has expressed a wish to be conveyed to Naples. I have thought it my duty to accede to his demand. If there is no lazaretto at Naples, he will perform quarantine at Mahon; 110 persons will embark with him. The Dey appears happy in having seen such an issue of a crisis, the solution of which seemed to threaten to be fatal to him.

The embarkation of the unmarried soldiers of the militia began to-day. 1,300 are on board, each man received five Spanish piastres. This sum is equal to two months' pay. They expressed on receiving it the deepest gratitude. They were afraid of ill-treatment, several of the married militiamen would not avail themselves of the liberty granted them to remain at Algiers. They feel that the hatred of the Moors and the Jews would render their situation unpleasing. A Municipal Commission has been installed: among those who compose it are some enlightened men. They accept with joy the part which they are to take in the administration of their country, and confidence increases daily. To-day the markets have been abundantly supplied, and the prices of provisions are much lower. Some vessels laden with provisions have just entered the port. In future the army will be supplied through this channel. For some days longer, however, supplies will be sent from Sidi Ferruch to Algiers: they may now proceed without escort, for not a single armed Arab is seen on the road. The dysentery continues, but without being accompanied by alarming symptoms. The repose which the troops are now enjoying will improve their health. By advice of the Council of Health, the daily allowance of wine and rice for the army has been doubled.

(Signed) "Count DE BOURMONT."

GENERAL DE BOURMONT TO THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

"At the Casbah, July 13.

"Since the taking of Algiers not a gun has been fired in the country occupied by the French troops. The Arabs, whose armed bands infested the country, and constantly harassed our columns, have resumed their pacific habits. Every day we see them in crowds, driving their beasts of burden, laden with provisions, towards the town or our camps. They often leave, under the protection of our soldiers, till the following day, what they are not able to sell. Although the price of most articles of consumption are not so high as in France, they are still higher than in ordinary times. Corn and meat are abundant, and soon there will be nothing wanted from France for the army but wine. The Bey of Tittery has just sent us 1,200 bullocks. The vessels on board of which the Dey and the militia embarked have sailed. This event has set at rest the fears of the Moors. The Bey of Constantine remained some days with the wreck of his army, at about five days' march from Algiers, exposed to the musketry of the Arabs; he has been forced to draw nearer to the chief town of his province. The sanitary state of the army is still the same. The cases of dysentery are numerous, but they are rarely attended with fever. No contagious disease has made its appearance. Precautions have been taken against the communication of the army with countries suspected of being liable to the plague. In the port of Algiers a bureau of health has been established, to which trading vessels, on arriving, are to send their papers, and which will deliver others to those which are sailing for Europe. Two members of the Board of Health of Marseilles have the direction of this establishment. Yesterday and to-day I have reviewed the troops; they are in as fine order as at the commencement of the campaign. Notwithstanding the length of the passage, and the active service in which the artillery were employed immediately after the landing was effected, its horses are in excellent condition; a small number only have been lost. The officers of that corps attend to the minor object of their duty with as much diligence as they displayed courage on the field of battle. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "Count DE BOURMONT."

Extract of a Report from Admiral Duperre to the Minister of the Marine:—

"On board La Provence, Bay of Algiers, July 12.

"Monseigneur—In my report of the 9th instant, I had the honour to inform you, that at the desire of the General-in-Chief of the army I had ordered the frigate La Jeanne d'Arc to receive the Dey, his family, and suite, and convey them to Leghorn. Hussein afterwards requested to be sent to Naples, performing his quarantine previously at Mahon. He was embarked the day before yesterday in the evening, and yesterday Captain Lettre set sail for Mahon. One thousand Janissaries only, of the garrison of Algiers, have hitherto been able to embark. I shall send them by two vessels to Smyrna. I shall also send off one of the vessels armed *en flute* with thirteen millions, proceeding from the treasury of Algiers, and two millions proceeding from France, and which were in deposit on board several vessels of the squadron. The rest will be forwarded in succession. The removal of the supplies from Sidi Ferruch to Algiers, and of the materiel of the artillery and engineer corps to France, is in progress. A great number of the smaller vessels are employed for that purpose. A commission has inspected the vessels in the port. A rough statement, however, precise their confused situation allows of nothing more, having been drawn up. I will endeavour to rig some of the light vessels and send them to Toulon, where they may be useful. As to larger vessels, a frigate and a sloop have been condemned.

(Signed) "DUPERRE."

The following is an extract of a letter dated Sunday evening:—

"The Chamber will meet on the 3d of August, and the King will deliver the speech in person. The Ministerialists expect moderation on the part of the Chamber at the outset, and the Ministers declare themselves determined to act in a similar manner—to present merely the budget and some projects of law, not calculated to excite party spirit, and to allow the Chamber to go on its own way. If it concur with them so much the better; if not, they will consider that they have an additional pretext for taking strong measures when the Session shall be closed. This is, in a few words, the state of things at the present moment."

The *Journal du Commerce* states, "It is asserted that the Ministry, finding itself pressed very sharply by questions of the English Ministry, has suddenly changed the scene of the negotiations to which the conquest of Algiers was likely to give rise. The fate of the Regency is now to be decided at Constantinople. Offers would be made to the Porte, in order to allow it to have a share in the treasure of the Dey, which might serve to pay the [illegible] on condition that the Porte will acknowledge the sovereignty of France over Algiers and Tunis. In case of a refusal we shall keep Algiers by right of conquest."

The following extract is from the *Semaphore*:—"Some persons pretend that a brigade of our army has been sent to Oran. The Aviso announces that the Vice-Admiral Rosamel has sailed for that port, having on board 1,500 men whom he is to land there."

Yesterday 150 transport vessels were discharged. It is said that the second division of the fleet has embarked to return to France. An English schooner is said to have been stopped by our squadron, as it was coming out of Algiers laden with treasure belonging to the Dey.

The *Constitutionnel* [illegible] Council of Ministers held on [illegible] decided, [illegible] should be dismissed from their [illegible] Ministerial ordinances were [illegible] the departments. Among the [illegible]

[illegible] mentioned the Duke de Chabrol, as member of the Council-General of the Department of the Vosges."

Extract from a private letter of the 10th instant from Frankfort:—"Letters of [illegible] from Tiflis, mention serious disturbances in the Pashalic of Erzeroum. A great number of [illegible] from the service [illegible] vicinity of the town, and committed [illegible]. The health of General Paskewitch Erivansky having suffered greatly in the late campaign, it is thought that he will return to Russia."

COUNTY CARLOW GRAND JURY.

Henry Bruen, M.P., William Browne, I. S. Rochfort, Esqrs., Sir Thomas Butler, Philip Newton, Robert Doyne, William F. Burton, J. D. Dawson, N. A. Vigors, William [illegible], James Butler, James Eustace, William Duckett, John Whelan, [illegible] Rochfort, Robert Eustace, Walter Newton, [illegible] Alexander, William Garrett, Thomas [illegible], and John Watson, Esqrs.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

The Assizes commenced here on Monday before the Right Hon. Baron Smith and the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnston. At ten o'clock the latter entered the Crown Court, and the commission having been opened, the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

Robert Shapland Carew, Esq. M.P. Foreman.—Lord Valentia, Sir Thomas [illegible], Col. A. Chichester, M.P. Abel Ram, G. G. [illegible] Morgan, Francis Leigh, John Rowe, John Hyacinth Talbot, William [illegible], Joshua Nunn, Richard Devereux, John [illegible], Thomas Devereux, [illegible] Jones [illegible], and John Maher, Esqrs. [illegible]

His Lordship, addressing the Jury, said—the calendar is very light in point of number, and, with one or two exceptions, very light in point of crime.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ASSIZES.

The chief justice said he had looked over the calendar, and did not feel it necessary to make any observation on it, but merely to congratulate them upon the highly improved state of the country; and the total absence of those licentious crimes and outrages, which at a late period unfortunately disgraced and disturbed their usually peaceful county.

LOUTH ASSIZES—JULY 21.

Murder—Horrible Case.—Peter Fedigan was put to the bar, charged with the murder of his brother; pleaded not guilty. This trial occupied the court a considerable time. It appeared on evidence that the family of the Fedigans, particularly the three brothers, Patrick (the deceased,) Peter and Thomas, who reside in the town of Louth, have been at variance for some time back respecting certain property; several skirmishes have taken place between them, in one of which Pat got his arm dislocated by Peter. The late quarrel, however, which was attended with such fatal consequences, originated about the wall of a saw pit, and terminated in a dreadful contest for possession of the house, which Pat had forcibly kept and resided in from the period of his marriage. During the quarrel, the deceased had gone for the police to make peace, and in his absence Peter and Thomas had broken open the door of the house, and were in the act of fighting with deceased's wife and her relations when he returned; upon deceased entering the house, he took Peter by the neck to put him out of the place; Peter struggled as long as he was able, but at length, being overpowered by the superior vigour of the deceased, and unwilling to be dispossessed, caught hold of the side-post of the door, and clung by it until he was forced to withdraw from the violence he received from the deceased and his party; in less than two minutes Peter returned into the house with a spade, struck Pat (the deceased) a mortal blow on the head, and endeavoured to twist the murderous weapon in the horrible gash which it made! As soon as he had extricated the bloody instrument from the skull of his brother, the wife of deceased took him up from the ground in her arms, but was quickly forced to let him fall again in his gore, in consequence of the severe beating she received on the shoulders from two men named M'Daniel and Kiernan. Volleys of stones were then poured into the house through the door and windows; and Mary Fedigan, in a state of despair, lest her husband, who was then lying bleeding on the floor, should be instantly despatched, made a last daring effort to save his life at the hazard of her own, and bravely succeeded in removing him to another chamber: after this she immediately sent for Surgeon Caraher, and ran herself for the police, who made several prisoners, and brought the unfortunate man to the Dundalk hospital, where he lay in excruciating agonies, from Thursday until the Saturday night following, when he expired. Several witnesses were examined on the defence, and it appeared that the prisoner was of a peaceable disposition, and that he had received considerable abuse from the deceased. The Judge, in a lengthened address charged the Jury, who retired for nearly an hour, and found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. To be transported for life.

CAVAN ASSIZES.

On Monday last Mr. Verdun Moore was tried for shooting at a man, named Terence Duffy, on the 25th of February last.

Terence Duffy swore that he was employed as a teacher by the Irish Society, and that the day in question he and three other teachers, named Beatty, Caffrey, and Carroll, were returning from Kingscourt, when they were met on the high road by seven men, who commenced shouting at them, and crying out "mad dog." This witness and his party thought to go back to the town, but were prevented, they then crossed the field, and went to the house of Mr. Moore, the traverser; when this man saw them approaching he asked them who they were; [illegible] of them replied because they were Irish teachers, on which Mr. Moore said that he [illegible] them, and wished they were all killed, and all sent to h—ll, it was what they deserved; one of the party (Beatty) said he was a farmer, and had been selling [illegible] at the market, and that another of them (Carroll) was his servant; Moore on hearing this received them into his house, and bid this witness begone, and then went into his house; they were going away, but having [illegible] they saw Carroll beckoning them to return, they did so, and when they came near the hall door they saw Mr. Moore coming out of his parlour, with a gun in his hand, he asked why they did not leave the premises, saying he would make them go quicker; when they got about 20 or 30 yards from the house he fired and wounded this witness in the hip. (The coat was here produced, which bore the marks of the shot where it had penetrated.)

Cross-examined.—[illegible]

The evidence of the other three witnesses corroborated Duffy's testimony.

[illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following comes from the pen of one who we can state has no connection whatsoever with any of the parties to whom he alludes:—

DAWSON.

Mr. G. R. Dawson has thought proper to vent his rage and disappointment at being ejected out of Derry, *upon "the Beresfords."* That family has endured the weight of much public and private calumny ere now, and need not wince under this. If they have been the means of turning out a mere dirty jack-in-office, one of the most obsequious underlings of Wellington, one of the most devoted journeymen of that man of many cousins, Peel, one of the most worthy associates and fellow labourers in the work of taxation, of Goulburn—the country will not think much the worse of them upon that score; nay more, should the Primate send the worthy would-be suppresser of the Press to *the right about* from his borough of Armagh, to bear Master George company, and together let them range the fields, we apprehend that, for this offence likewise, it may not be very difficult for the Beresfords to make their peace with "Old Ireland." But Dawson, who has been *hinting* at the same thing for a length of time in his pet paper, the *Evening Post*, shows himself up as the victim of a *No Popery Plot!!!* "It is a mockery upon common sense," says the modest youth, "to hear *the Beresfords*, who reluctantly came in at the twelfth hour to give their support to the Catholic Relief Bill, because their interests forced them to concede, now oppose MY CLAIMS to the renewal of your suffrages." Now really this is the coolest piece of impudence that ever *did not* blush upon paper. What does the reader think of the mere act of opposing this hero's claims being set down as a "mockery upon common sense." We cannot perceive that the signal contempt with which his "claims," as he is pleased to call them, have been scouted, is a mockery upon any thing unless upon Mr. G. R. Dawson and his employers. But what does this mockery upon common sense amount to after all?—Why this. The Beresfords, who have heretofore put this person, a sort of a distant relation of theirs, into Parliament, have yielded to the universal sense of the country, and have transferred their support to a respectable gentleman who is nearly connected with themselves, and not at all connected with the Duke of Wellington's *awkward squad*. It is true the Orangemen with Mr. Graham at their head, have seized with avidity this opportunity of "voiding their rheum" upon George, and we do verily believe that if the person selected to oppose him had been John Lawless or Daniel O'Connell, they would have done the same. But that the Beresfords have been instrumental, either directly or otherwise, in renewing the insane and wicked cry of *No Popery* in Derry, is *a gross untruth*. Their candidate professes in his address that he is "devoted to his King, his country, and the constitution—and determined to uphold as far as in him lies, all those institutions, civil and religious, whereon our rights and liberties mainly depend." Would Dawson himself *profess* less than this? Could he and his masters *do more?* He says with a poor offer at an antithesis (a dangerous weapon, by the bye, in the hand of a botch), that "these *men* wish to be Protestants in the North and Catholics in the South." The ridiculous booby. The Beresfords are Protestants *every where*, but they do not forget any where that they are Irishmen. They do not forget that a great proportion of their countrymen and their friends are Catholics, and not having studied the newest right-about-face tactics in Whitehall, they never pledge themselves to one course and follow another. Could they have stooped to such policy, they would never have sustained the defeat which was inflicted upon them four years ago in the County Waterford. Whilst they were adversaries, they were straightforward and above board—now that they are friends, they are constant and sincere.

LORD HOLLAND'S PROTEST AGAINST THE LIBEL LAW BILL.

The following is Lord Holland's protest against the House of Lords not agreeing to an amendment, proposed by his Lordship, on the report of the "Libel Law" Amendment Bill:—

"DISSENTIENT.—1. Because, in the words proposed to be omitted, the amount of recognizances, bonds, and sureties required from publishers of newspapers, pamphlets, and newspapers, by the 60th Geo. III., to secure the payment of fines upon conviction of any seditious or blasphemous libel in the said newspapers, pamphlets, or papers, is considerably raised, and no proof has been adduced, or even offered to the house, that such libels have become more frequent or dangerous, so that the smallness of the recognizance required has, in any one instance, contributed to the commission of the offence or the impunity of the offender; we would not, therefore, consent to increase a restraint on the press which is odious in itself, and only recently known to our law, upon the bare allegation in the preamble, utterly unsupported by evidence or argument in debate, that it was expedient to do so.

"2. Because, by the words proposed to be omitted, the conditions of the new recognizances and bonds are extended to secure the payment of damages and costs to be recovered in actions for libels, as well as the payment of fines upon convictions on informations and indictments; and, although we admit such libels as asperse private character, and are usually the subjects of action for the recovery of damages, to be far more injurious to society than those of a general and public nature (to the prevention of which last the provisions of the statute of Geo. III., cap. 9, were exclusively directed); yet we question the prudence, necessity, and justice of confounding, even in preventive measures, offences so distinct in their motives, malignity and effect, as private calumny and political libel. We were therefore more disposed to look for protection against all inconvenience and abuse arising from the present state of the law of libel to a thorough and well considered revision of the principles of that law. And we indulged confident hopes that the wisdom of Parliament might, ere long, devise some comprehensive improvement in that branch of our criminal jurisprudence, which would afford increased facility of redress to individuals injured by slander and defamation, which would exempt the proprietors of the Press, and the venders of printed works from all odious and unnecessary restraints previous to publication or conviction; which would define political libel, and regulate the proceedings and punishments relating thereto; which would check or suppress the practice of informations, and more particularly of *ex-officio* informations, against them; and which would correct that anomaly in law, and solecism in language, by which it is still contended that, in matter of libel, there may be guilt without intention; that one may be originally responsible for the act of another; and that a bookseller or proprietor may be justly convicted and punished for maliciously printing and publishing words which it is proved to be physically impossible that he could have read, written, seen, heard, or known of, before their publication.

"And 3. Because the above words were proposed to be omitted with a view of inserting an enactment that all provisions in the 60th of George III., cap. 9, which require from persons publishing newspapers, pamphlets, or papers, any recognizances, bonds, or sureties whatever, should be repealed; and we were anxious to repeal such provisions, from a persuasion founded upon experience, that they are inefficacious in preventing libels, and from an apprehension that they tend to establish a monopoly injurious to the interests of truth, and to affix a stigma of suspicion on those concerned in the Daily Press, which may discourage and deter persons, well qualified by their station, their virtues, and their acquirements, to give a direction to public opinion, from ever engaging in such periodical publications.

(Signed) "VASSALL HOLLAND.
"KING.

"July 20."

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON JOURNALS.

Many persons are exceedingly puzzled to understand the phenomena peculiar to the present elections. Counties may be said to be every where going a begging. The populous venal boroughs, too, find some difficulty in obtaining third candidates to prevent the two from walking over the course. The value of the franchise to a freeborn Englishman is the number of pounds, shillings, and pence it brings in to him; and nothing seems such a violation of his rights and privileges as any understanding among the candidates by which the voters are prevented from playing off a third man against the two, or by which the out voters are prevented from making a trip to the country to visit their relations at the expense of the candidates. We lately saw a printed advertisement, issued by a third party of a well known borough, about thirty miles from London, in which the members announce their displeasure that the *ins* and the *outs* have hitherto deprived them of their fair share of the advantage of the franchise, and express a determination that in future they will always vote for one ministerial candidate, and such other candidate as may best contribute to advance their particular interests. Such is the miserable degraded state to which Englishmen have been brought. Such is the language which in this moral and religious country men do not hesitate to commit to the press! It is not, we think, difficult to account for the circumstances which are peculiar to the present election. In the first place the sum to be scrambled for is becoming less and less every year, while the expense of the elections is every year increasing. During the war, while we were expending one hundred millions a year, it was worth while, as a speculation, to lay out a large sum in an election contest to obtain a share of the contracts, &c. The temptation was at that time too great for the virtue of most individuals of this religious nation. Mr. Waithman and the city patriots were a small minority during the æra of contracts. The members of the stock exchange huzzaed when war was declared against France. This was the golden age—loans and contracts, Jacobin alarms—a strong government, bribery and corruption—all were dove-tailed into each other. But with peace came reckoning, and the race of calculators and economists. Mr. Hume succeeded to Mr. Pitt. Figures of arithmetic took the place of figures of speech. The annuitants swallow the greatest part of the revenue, and the borough-holders, like the horse leech, they cry give, give—but they cry in vain—there is little to give. The expense of elections has been continually increasing from many causes, till at last the higher ranks have found themselves unequal to the expense. In England there is a great unwillingness to let any set of men long continue to enjoy the monopoly of good things. Hence in many boroughs the progressive increase of the number of voters. Thirty years ago, for instance, Warwick had from five to six hundred voters. Then the castle contrived to return both members. Till the late member, Mr. Ladbroke's time, it was considered a Treasury borough. The voters are now upwards of 1200. The purchase of 1200 voters is a very different thing from the purchase of 400. In the same manner Stafford, which had not above four hundred voters in the time of Mr. Sheridan, has now upwards of 860. Every where the number of voters has been doubled and trebled. In Coventry they have been trebled during the last 35 years. In Leicester they have been trebled. In Liverpool they have been trebled. In Preston they have been trebled. Reform will take place to a considerable extent in England, not because the voters are less mercenary, for the ideas of voters are so perverted, that they deem the sale of a vote as proper as the sale of a horse or a cow, but because they are not worth purchasing. The last Leicester election, for instance, cost Mr. Evans £19,000 and upwards, and Mr. Otway Cave upwards of £10,000. It cost Sir Charles Hastings, the candidate of the corporation, £16,000, and the corporation, what with their generosity towards Sir Charles and their quarrel with Mr. Cave, spent sixteen thousand pounds, the greatest part of which is said to be yet unpaid. Without any contest, Yorkshire cost Mr. Marshall upwards of £30,000. Warwickshire is said to have cost a gentleman, to stand against a subscription candidate, above £27,000. In this case there was no bribery. Stafford cost Mr. Beaumont £14,000. It cost the losing candidate upwards of £3,000. Every one has heard of what Camelford cost the Marquis of Cleveland, till the arrangement with the Marquis of Hertford. The members who were returned for the Marquis paid the voters in £1 notes, inclosed in a deal box, marked "China." The Clive family can tell a pretty story, if they please, of what Ludlow has cost them. The great source of expense is the conveyance of out-voters. It is well known that the out-voters in London and other great towns will always sell themselves to the man who pays their expenses and allows them to visit their relations gratis. So profligate are these free-born Englishmen, that it is impossible to get these men to poll till the very last, without an undertaking that if they poll early they shall have as many feeds as if they reserved their votes. Wealth can always carry the day where there are out-voters. In the last election for Northumberland, Mr. Beaumont is said to have lost £100,000. The competition seems now to have taken a turn. We now see profligate voters holding out their hands every where to profligate members; but as the latter are no longer full-handed, their profligacy is no longer profitable. Free-born Englishmen will at last be forced to be pure, because members are too poor to buy them. Prostitution, like every thing else, may be in excess. We must be virtuous in spite of ourselves, when it is of no use to be vicious. We shall return to this subject, on which we have a few further observations to make.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A meeting of Mr. O'Connell's friends was held in Dublin on Monday, at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen-street, P. Loughnane, Esq. in the chair. A resolution was put calling upon the electors of every city, county, and borough in Ireland, to exact a pledge from the candidates as to their future parliamentary conduct. This was proposed by Mr. Casserly, and passed *nem con.*

Mr. Dolan reported that in the county of Dublin a requisition had been addressed to the High Sheriff requesting him to call a meeting of the County, that the candidates who are in nomination might have an opportunity of expressing their political principles. Such was the practice in England, for it was not at the hustings that such should be for the first time, declared by them. He (Mr. Dolan), was sorry to find that Mr. Hamilton, from whom better was expected, should have raised the standard of intolerance, and revived topics which ought to be buried for ever (hear). Since he had connected himself with these topics, he was disposed of.

Mr. Cloney said he was a freeholder of the counties of Wexford and Carlow. In Wexford he was, as a matter of course, deeply interested. There were not less than five candidates—Colonel Chichester, an independent man, and connected with Lord Anglesey, which should give him a great claim; Mr. Lambert, who was a member of the Association, and Mr. Waddy, who was the first Protestant that started in the cause of Catholic Emancipation. There were also Mr. Boyse, whom the county was bound to call upon to represent the people. He (Mr. Cloney) would quit this city to-morrow, and go at the head of twenty thousand men, to call on him to come forward, and he (Mr. C.) would not be afraid to carry a green banner at the head of them. With respect to the county of Carlow, he had received a lithographic circular, sent him by Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Rochfort also addressed a letter to him, in which he pledged himself to oppose all manner of taxation, to support the liberty of the press, and vote for every species of retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Coppinger said, on his leaving Cork, the impression was, that O'Connell's return for Waterford was secure. If O'Connell was not returned to serve in the next Parliament, Ireland would be misrepresented by the great majority of her Representatives. The result of the last fourteen months made him (Mr. C.) cling the more to the repeal of the Union. With respect to Cork, it was a sort of borough. The Hon. Mr. Boyle sate in the last Session, to keep the seat warm for Lord Shannon's son. Gerard Callaghan had given up all intention of sitting for Cork, but his brother Dan was determined to stand. Neither Mr. Hutchinson, nor the Hon. Mr. Boyle were entitled to his support; for in the state in which Ireland was at present, it was quite immaterial what sort of members we had unless they followed in the track of O'Connell, and even, though he had been unsuccessful, he should still continue in the same course until he succeeded in obtaining the repeal of the union. Mr. C. here alluded to a letter he had received from Dr. Cullinan, of the United States; he would not anticipate its contents, as it would appear in print in a day or two, but in it the Doctor declared that he had no trust in Whig or Tory; they were both of a piece. In Mallow there was no fear of Mr. Jephson being shaken in his seat. His reply to an address from the Chamber of Commerce was, that it would be strange if a man were to be turned out for services rendered to his country.

Mr. Dwyer said, from all the letters he had received on the subject of the Waterford Election, O'Connell's return was secured. On Thursday the Liberator was expected in Dublin. Mr. Barron had written to say, that nothing would prevent his return. Mr. Dwyer concluded by saying that the Committee should do their best to secure the return of every independent member; he that would not give the pledges required, should not be considered a liberal.

Mr. Murphy deemed that Mr. George Dawson was entitled to the gratitude of this country. His treatment of the faction in the North of Ireland should not be forgotten by the citizens of Dublin. The requisition calling on him to stand for this city, was most numerously signed, and was about to be presented to him; if it were followed up, there was no doubt of his return. No matter who should lose his seat it would be well if he were returned.

Mr. Browne thought these remarks exceedingly injudicious; he would say, no matter who should lose his seat, Henry Grattan ought to be elected. If any one would bring forward Mr. Dawson's merits in opposition to Mr. Grattan's, then he (Mr. B.), would grapple with the advocate and the candidate, and show the demerits of the one, as contrasted with the other. The first object of the citizens ought to be to return Mr. Grattan; if they did not, they would not degrade the man, but disgrace themselves.

Mr. Murphy thought Mr. Dawson was a fit and proper person to represent this city. He had qualities befitting the representation of an intellectual portion of the community, but he did not mean to say Mr. Grattan was unfit, there was no man more.

Mr. Fitzsimon concurred in the two resolutions, which had passed. It would be an indelible disgrace on this city, if the son of the immortal Grattan was not returned. Mr. Dawson deserved well of the country for his changing his opinions on the vital question, but he was one of the Wellington administration who wished to add taxes to Ireland to keep her in the degraded state that she had ever been. He did not deserve support as contra-distinguished from Mr. Grattan. If the independent interest of Dublin could return two members, let them return Mr. Grattan and Mr. Dawson. It was physically impossible for the Recorder to do his duty in Green-street, and as a representative in the Imperial Parliament.—"Repeal the Union," said Mr. F., "and then the Recorder may sit" (cheers). "The independent interest," continued Mr. F. "can certainly return one member, and if it be, *utrum horum mavis accipe*. I say Henry Grattan and not George Dawson" (cheers).

Mr. Hagan said Mr. Grattan had declared that Mr. Dawson's competition would completely injure his cause.

Mr. Coppinger remarked that as it was the intention of government to bring the stamp act on again, if any member could get Mr. Dawson to pledge himself to vote against his Majesty's government on that question, or vacate his seat, then he might have some chance of support, but he (Mr. C.), doubted very much whether he would commit himself so far (hear).

Mr. Reynolds proposed a resolution that the committee should co-operate with the honest and independent freeholders of Meath to return honest Jack Lawless (hear).

This was seconded by Mr. Morgan.

The first resolution being one of a general nature, it was not deemed necessary to particularise any individual, therefore this was abandoned.

Counsellor Coppinger was called to the Chair, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ARMY.

War Office, July 22, 1830.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned:—

To be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.—Major Gens J Humphrey, royal engineers. H Eustace, late engineer in Ireland. Lord Bloomfield, royal artillery. G Cookson, royal artillery.

To be Major Generals in the Army.—Colonels E Pritchard, royal artillery. J Viney, royal artillery. R Beevor, royal artillery. J Shorthall, late royal Irish artillery. R Lee, late royal Irish artillery. R Crawford, late royal Irish artillery.

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant Colonels P Cuthwell, late royal Irish artillery. F Coulson, late royal Irish artillery. R Unniacke, late royal Irish artillery. G Irving, late royal Irish artillery. Sir J May, KCB, royal artillery. J F Burgoyne, royal engineers. C W Pasley, royal engineers. Sir H de Ross, KCB, royal artillery. Sir C F Smith, royal engineers. C G Ellicombe, royal engineers. H Goldfinch, royal engineers. J W Smith, royal artillery.

To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.—Major W M G Colebrook, royal artillery. T Tidall, late royal Irish artillery.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains J Darby, royal artillery. S Rudyerd, royal artillery. W Bentham, royal artillery. C C Dansey, royal artillery. D Bissett, royal artillery. A F Crawford, royal engineers. H W Gordon, royal artillery. J Oldfield, royal engineers. M C Dixon, royal engineers. R King, royal artillery. W D Jones, royal artillery. P D Calder, royal engineers. F Arabin, royal artillery. C Dixon, royal engineers. R B Hunt, royal artillery. C Cruttenden, royal artillery. P Faddy, royal artillery. J B Harris, royal engineers. W H Slade, royal engineers. W Wylne, royal artillery. C E Gordon, royal artillery. J Harper, royal engineers. W E Maling, royal artillery. P W Walker, royal artillery. A Maclachlan, royal artillery. T Scott, royal artillery. C Blachley, royal artillery. J Loughrley, royal artillery. H R Moor, royal artillery. H G Jackson, royal artillery.

War-Office, July 22, 1830.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the royal marines to take the rank, by Brevet, as undermentioned:

To be Major General.—Colonel G E Vincombe.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors N H English, R Bunce, and T. Adair.

To be Majors.—Captains R Parry, R White, J Maughan, R Owen, A K Colley, F G G Lee, J. S Smith, J S Pilcher, J R Hore, T L Lawrence, E S Mercer, R S Wilkinson, T Mitchell, J Moore, J Williams (1), W Walker, F Waters, W Taylor, J M'Callum, T Lemon.

Office of Ordnance, July 22, 1830.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second lieutenant, H C Stace, to be first lieutenant, vice Heywood, deceased.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the 9th regiment of light dragoons shall hereafter assume the title of the 9th (or Queen's royal) lancers.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty Office, July 2, 1830.

This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the right hon James Lord Gambier, GCB, admiral of the red; and Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart, GCB, admiral of the red, were promoted to the rank of admiral of the fleet.

Admiralty Office, July 22, 1830.

This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the following flag officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.

Admirals of the White—J Wickey, esq, J Fish, esq, Sir J Knight, KCB, Sir E Thornborough, GCB, S Edwards, esq, Sir J Saumarez, bart, GCB, T Drury, esq, the Earl of Norshesk, GCB, Viscount Exmouth, GCB, Sir I Coffin, bart, J Aylmer, esq—to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue—Sir J Wells, KCB, Sir G Martin, GCB, Sir W S R Smith, KCB, T Sotheby, esq, Sir H Nichols, KCB, Sir H Sawyer, KCB, Sir D Gould, KCB, Sir G Keats, GCB, the hon Sir R Stopford, KCB, M Robinson, esq, Sir T Foley, GCB, Sir C Tyler, KCB, Sir M Dixon, KCB. And Vice Admirals of the Red—I G Manley, esq, E Crawley, esq—to be Admirals of the White.

Vice Admirals of the Red—Sir T Williams, KCB, Sir W Hargood, KCB, J Fewier, esq, Sir R Moorsom, KCB, Sir G Hamilton, bart, hon H Curzon, Sir L W Halstead, KCB, Sir H Neale, bart, GCB, Sir J S Yorke, KCB, hon Sir A K Legge, KCB, the Earl of Galloway, KT, Sir F Laforey, bart, KCB, Sir P C H Durham, KCB, Sir I Pellew, KCB, Sir B J Caroew, KCB, Lord A Beauclerk, KCB, W Taylor, esq, Sir T B Martin, GCB, and Vice Admirals of the White, P Lawford, esq, T Sotheron, esq—To be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White—Sir W J Hope, GCB, Lord H Paulet, KCB, C W Paterson, esq, right hon Sir G Cockburne, GCB, J Carpenter, esq, R Barton, esq, Sir G Moore, KCB, H M Scott, esq, J Hanwell, esq, Sir H W Baynton, KCB, Sir R King, bart, KCB, E G Colpoys, esq, E J Foote, Esq, Sir R Lee, KCB, P Halkett, esq, P Stephens, esq, hon C E Fleming; and Vice Admirals of the Blue, Sir W Rothal, KCB, Sir P Malcolm, KCB, Sir J Gore, KCB, J Harvey, esq, hon Sir Hotham, KCB—to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue—Sir J Rowley, bart, KCB, Sir E Codrington, GCB, G Parker, esq, R Plampin, esq, hon S H Blackwood, bart, KCB, J E Douglas, esq, right hon G Viscount Torrington, R Donnelly, esq, Sir J P Beresford, bart KCB, T Eyles, esq, T L M Gosselin, esq, Sir C Rowley, KCB, R Rolles, esq, W Locke, esq, Sir D Milne, KCB, J Young, esq; and Rear Admirals of the Red, Sir R W Otway, KCB, R Dacres, esq, W Windham, esq, S Peard, esq, and E Fellows, esq—to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Rear Admirals of the Red—W T Lake, esq—Sir C Ogle, bart, H Raper, esq, Sir W C Fahie, KCB, Sir G Eyre, KCB, R Lambert, esq, R D Oliver, esq, M Dobson, esq, T Boys, esq, Sir J Talbot, KCB, J R D Tollemache, esq, J Giffard, esq, J West, esq, S Poyntz, esq, right hon J Lord Colville, J Cosser, esq, R Winthrop, esq, H Digby, esq, CB—and Rear Admirals of the White, C Ekins, esq, CB, B W Page, esq, hon P Wodehouse, T Alexander, esq. To be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White—A Smith, Esq., Sir F Berry, bart, KCB, right hon lord M R Kerr, T Hervey, esq, CB, R H Moubray, esq, CB, H R Glynn, esq, J Bligh, esq, CB, sir E Hamilton, bart, KB, T Baker, esq, CB, S Sutton, esq, sir R Laurie, bart, W H Gage, esq, J Maitland, esq, J Walker, esq, CB, hon sir C Paget, kt, KCH, R Worseley, esq; and Rear Admirals of the Blue, A P Hollis, esq, sir H Heathcote, kt, sir E W C R Owen, KCB, G Scott, esq, CB, T Dundas, esq, G Fowke, esq, R H Pearson, esq—to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—J T Redd, esq, CB, sir T M Hardy, bart, KCB, W Cumberland, esq, sir G E Hammond, bart, CB, R Honyman, esq, J V Ballard, esq, CB, H Downman, esq, hon T B Capel, CB, T Manby, esq, right hon lord J O'Bryen, R Mateon, esq, J Mackellar, esq, C Adam, esq—to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet—J Stiles, esq, W Granger, esq, J C White, esq, A Drummond, Esq, R Mall, esq, R Lloyd, esq, sir T Livingston, bart, L. Hardyman, esq, CB, J S Horton, esq, E Brace, esq—to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

Sir J Brenton, bart, KCB, F W Austen, esq, CB, P Campbell, esq., CB, N Thompson, esq, E S Dickson, esq, T J Maling, esq, J A Ommanney, esq, CB, H Stuart, esq, Z Mudge, esq, H Hill, esq, A W Schomberg, esq, E D King, esq, H Vansittart, esq, G Mundy, esq, CB, G Sayer, esq, CB, Sir P B V Broke, bart, KCB, F L Maitland, esq, CB, F Warren, esq, J Carthen, esq, J Broughton, esq, hon G H L Dundas, CB, W Parker, esq, CB, Sir T R Rickets, bart, Sir C Dashwood, knt—to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

Admiralty-Office, July 22, 1830.

The King has been pleased to appoint W Skipsey, esq, the hon F P Irby, Sir C Cole, bart, KCB, and the hon D P Bouverie, to be Colonels in his Majesty's royal marine forces, in the room of L. Hardyman, esq, CB, E Bruce, esq, CB, Sir J Brenton, bart, KCB, and F W Austen, esq, CB, appointed flag officers of his Majesty's fleet.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, K.C.B. will hoist his flag in the Prince Regent, as Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness and the North Sea, on the 1st of August. Captain J. W. Dean Dundas will be Captain; W. Christie, Esq., Secretary; Mr. Gooch, Surgeon; and Lieutenant Hallowel Carew, Flag Lieutenant.

It is said that Rear-Admiral Digby, C.B., who distinguished himself so much in the Africa, 64, at Trafalgar, under the immortal Nelson, will succeed to the Cork command, when vacant.

Commander A. M. Hankins, to the Raleigh; Lieutenant C. Parker's appointment, as Acting Commander of the Slaney, is confirmed. Mr. C. Patterson's acting appointment, as Surgeon of the Grasshopper, confirmed. Mr. E. Owen, to be Purser of his Majesty's ship Challenger, vice Mann, deceased. Mr. J. Bryan, to be Purser of the Magnificent, vice Bell. Lieut. W. Swainson, to the Ordinary at Kingston, Upper Canada; Lieut. A. F. Tracey, to the Kent, vice Smith. Lieuts. R. Hunter and G. Gahan, to the Kent blockade.

Messrs. the Hon. E. Plunkett, J. K. Dacres, and J. R. Ingledew, of the Forte; and Messrs. J. V. Anson, and C. D. O'Brien, of the Caledonia, passed their examination for Lieutenants on board his Majesty's ship Kent, in Hamoaze, on Wednesday.

POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

The Right Rev. James Doyle, D.D. examined.

You have described the charitable feeling which subsists, and which shows itself among the Irish peasantry, you have also described the filial and parental affection which is marked in those relations of society; do you think that the parental and filial affections would exist in their present strength, or be proved by the same acts and sacrifices, were a provision to be made by law either for the young or for the old, in a state of destitution? There is a very considerable difficulty implied in that question, because I think the feelings of men bear a very intimate relation to the state of society which they at any period compose; and it may happen that in a population rude and undisciplined as the poor population of Ireland at present is, there may be exhibitions of feelings at the present time which would not appear if society were better formed; if men generally had more comfort, and with it a greater degree of selfishness, which in every community grows up in a direct ratio with domestic comfort; in reply then to the question, I should think that if you had a well organised system of relief for the poor, you might not witness exhibitions of charity and kindness exactly similar to those which are seen now, but I have no doubt that there would be, at all times in Ireland, a display of neighbourly affection and parental kindness, as great as would be desirable in any well ordered community.

Do you not think that those feelings are called forth in proportion as a necessity for their active exercise arises; that, for instance, of the feelings of a child for a parent is more called forth according as the age of that parent advances, as the difficulty of providing for that parent by his own exertions increases, and as the period of life makes him more unprotected and more exposed to vicissitudes and suffering?—I think the feelings of affection, wherever displayed, bear always a very intimate proportion to the degree of the distress or misery which excites those feelings; and as at present the sufferings of the poor are intense, it is therefore but reasonable that the exhibition of feelings on the part of parents, or children, or neighbours witnessing these sufferings should also be very great; but instead of thinking that to be a desirable state for men to live in, I think the state of society would be much better, if exceeding sympathy or excessive feeling were not so frequently called into action as it now is in Ireland; for when the hearts of men are moved greatly, even to good, they are liable to be easy moved also to evil; so that I think the extreme feeling which is now manifested in Ireland, in affording relief to the distressed, is amongst the causes why our people have less of a settled character than the people of other countries, in which society is established upon a better frame.

Do you conceive that the extreme filial affection and parental attachment that you have described, can in themselves be indicative of any state of society or moral condition of a nation that can lead to evil?—That they are indicative of a certain state of society and moral condition of a people, is what I am fully convinced of; but that that state of society or moral condition of a people tends of itself to evil, I do not think nor would I say.

Then would any alteration of system which tended to deaden those feelings and lessen those sensibilities, or restrict their exercise, be a matter morally beneficial to the character of the people? I would think it of great advantage to remove the excess of those feelings, and the causes which produce that excess; and I do not suppose that any plan which could give more comfort to the people would have the effect of deadening these good feelings; it would only moderate them, and subject them to the rule of reason.

Do you conceive that the interposition of the State by a compulsory system of relief can be relied upon as producing the moral effects which you have described, rather than applying moral causes by means of education, and religious causes and religious instruction to produce such result?—I think that the interposition of the Legislature is required in Ireland, in order to produce those good feelings in that reasonable degree to which the question and late answer have referred; nor do I think that in the present condition of Ireland there is any moral agency, either in operation, or likely to come into operation, if unassisted by legislative interposition, which will produce that state of society which all equally desire to see established in that country.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the two elements, the combination of which would measure the condition of the poor, would be the amount of capital capable of being actively and profitably employed, compared with the number of people, would the imposition of a compulsory assessment have a tendency either to raise and increase the amount of capital, or to lessen the number of people, so as to make the wages of labour higher, and the condition of the people better?—That a compulsory rate would have the effect of increasing the capital to be usefully employed in Ireland, I have no doubt; that it would tend to lessen the number of people, is what I am not prepared to say. That is a question to which I have not turned my mind much; but the opinion expressed in the first part of my answer is founded upon this, that capital in Ireland consists in a very fertile soil, and an immense quantity of labour which is prepared to be employed upon it, and that the instrument of application, which is money, and moral exertion by the elevated ranks, is alone wanted to put those elements of capital into active employment, and thereby to make them productive of infinite good to the country. Further, I have no doubt whatever, that a legal assessment which would take a certain quantity of money from those who now spend it in luxuries, or in distant countries, and which would employ that money in the application of labour to land in Ireland, would be productive of the utmost benefit to the country at large; and I think that that benefit, so far from being confined to the poor themselves, or to the class of labourers immediately above the destitute, would ultimately, and at no distant day, redound to the advantage of those proprietors out of whose present income I would suppose the chief portion of that money to be taken. The reason of my opinion is, that when the proprietors of the soil of Ireland would be assessed for the relief of the poor, they would be impelled by a consideration of self-interest to watch over the levies to be made off their property, and over the application of those levies; and that the necessity of doing so would induce many of them now absent, and more particularly those of moderate income, to reside in Ireland. Then with regard to the money thus levied, and with which the Committee would be enabled to give employment to able-bodied men in times of want and distress, if that money were employed, whether in public works, or by the owners of land in useful improvements, I have no doubt but lands

which are now enclosed, would rise very much in value, the quality of tillage be considerably improved, and that of the agricultural produce greatly altered for the better: so that, in fact, every thing which constitutes property in Ireland, would gradually become better and more valuable than it now is, or than it ever will be under the present system.

Do you assume that those works and this labour are to be productive, so as to afford a return at least equal to the usual rate of profits?—I think so.

You do not then suggest as advantageous, the employment of capital by any forced application in works which are productive, or which produce less than the ordinary rate of profits? I think that the employment of money, or of capital, whatever may compose that capital, in public works whose utility is not connected with the development of the resources of the country at large, instead of being a benefit, would be a great detriment to the state, and to individuals.

Do you think there is the means of employing additional capital upon land, or in other improvements in Ireland, at the present moment, yielding profit not less than the average rate of profit?—I can have no doubt upon that subject; and I am very decidedly of opinion, that a quantity of capital, which I would hesitate to name, might be usefully expended both in the improvement of the lands now inclosed, and in the reclaiming lands now waste.

If capital can be so employed with a profit, what are the circumstances which, in your opinion, prevent it from being so employed, for if it were to be so employed naturally, it is presumed, you would prefer such a system to any forced application of capital whatever?—Undoubtedly I would; but it is not employed at present because there are, or there have been rather, in Ireland many causes which deterred men from embarking capital in that country which could be employed with more safety, if not with more profit, in another. Many of those causes have ceased, and therefore there is, at present, an opening for the employment of capital which did not exist before; but, notwithstanding that, I think there are still very many obstacles to the employment of it in the improvement of lands, or the establishment of manufactures in Ireland, the chief of which are the unsettled state of the population in that country, the nightly combinations and outrages which result from that state, as well as the want of character in the people themselves. All those things operate very much to prevent the investment of capital in land in Ireland by men who, if society were better arranged, would not hesitate so to vest it. I think, therefore, that though there may be at present a prospect that capital could be employed usefully in Ireland, it would be the duty of the Legislature to open that prospect wider, and to give greater facilities and encouragements to the investment of capital, to hold out inducements to men to settle in that country by preparing for them a quiet and well ordered population. But those preparations, as I conceive, cannot be made by the natural force of things, but to produce them it is necessary that the legislature should interpose. Again, there are a great many persons, some of whom I know personally, and many by character, who are at present absent from Ireland, men of limited fortunes, who are invited by the luxuries and ease, and the improved state of society in foreign countries, to be absent. If those persons were threatened with an assessment upon their property, such threat would urge them upon one side, whilst a better system of society existing at home would invite them upon the other, and these two causes thus operating would, no doubt, produce the effect of leading those men both to dwell at home, and to invest capital in that country which they now desert.

When you state that you consider the interposition of the Legislature to be necessary for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the application of capital in Ireland for the purposes of productive labour, are there any other measures to which you allude beyond that of a provision for the poor, the plan of which is detailed in your former evidence? I think that measure alone, in its operation, would produce that result in as great a degree as would be consistent with the preservation of the moral progress of society in Ireland independently of all other measures. I have heard of an Act of Parliament for the purpose of encouraging the draining of bogs, sinking the beds of rivers, fixing the limits of estates, and enabling people under settlements to make leases of lands. I know that these measures would be subsidiary to and greatly assist the other; but the other, I consider, the main measure, so much so, that without it every other act of the legislature that may be passed for the improvement of Ireland will, in my opinion, fail to produce the effects that are hoped from them.

Have you turned your attention to the operation of the poor laws in England! I should fear to say that I have, lest the committee would expect of me opinions, which in my own mind are not sufficiently accurate.

Do you consider that the state of society in Ireland presents the same gradation, and above all, the same mass of information in the middle classes, and such an independent yeomanry, as is to be found in England? No; I have no hesitation in saying that Ireland, in that respect, could not stand a comparison with England; but with reference to the great question now under consideration, I formed an opinion with relation to England, which is this; that we are now pretty much in the same state in Ireland, as they were in in England in the time of Elizabeth. At that period the change of religion, and the suppression of the monasteries, and the turning away the ecclesiastical property from the purposes to which it had theretofore been applied, threw upon society a heavy mass of paupers and vagrants, who became a great incumbrance and presented a picture of society here pretty much the same as that now exhibited in Ireland. In England at that time, many acts of parliament were passed for the purpose of correcting those evils, but it was found that none of those acts was effectual until a poor rate was established. In Ireland you took away at the same period from the poor the resource, and you have left them up to this period without any substitute for it. They now cover the land, and produce the same disorganization of society that prevailed in England at the period I mention; and I think that Ireland at the present day is fully as well able to bear the pressure and administer the burden of a poor law system, as England was at the time of Elizabeth, when this system was first imposed; and if there be in Ireland that capacity, and that capability, I have no doubt that our poor have now fully as good a claim to a legal provision as those of England had at the period referred to.

If you trace the imposition of the poor laws into England to the suppression of the religious houses and the new grants of the revenues of those establishments, how do you account for the decree of the Cortes in Spain for the establishment of a system of relief nearly the same as that of the 43d of Elizabeth, and which took place without any suppression of the monasteries at all, bearing reference to an alteration in the state of society, of which there seems to be evidence in the reign of Henry the Seventh, as well as in the reign of Henry the Eighth? I should not be prepared to reason upon the state of Ireland, and what would be beneficial to it, from an act passed in the Cortes of Spain more than two centuries ago, at a time when the state of society in that country was peculiar, the Moors being but lately expelled, and religious establishments scarcely formed.

Having reasoned with respect to the state of Ireland from the state of England in the reign of Elizabeth, and having traced the introduction of the poor laws to the suppression of the religious houses in England, the question merely bore upon the fact of the introduction of similar poor laws without the suppression of religious houses; can you account for that circumstance? I should think that if at that period in Spain a provision of that kind was deemed necessary for the maintenance of the poor, it was because the church establishment was not as yet well informed, or had not considerable revenues; and I believe that the number of monasteries, and the wealth of those monasteries in Spain increased very considerably after the period which has been referred to; but it is a proof to me that such provision is not necessary where the Catholic church has an establishment, because, though that law was enacted in Spain at that period, people found afterwards that a necessity of putting it into operation did not exist, and that the ecclesiastical establishments were quite competent to the maintenance of the poor.

You have been asked whether you thought the gradations of society and the middling classes were as numerous and as strongly marked in Ireland as in England? do you conceive that public opinion acts as strongly in Ireland as in England?—I stated that I had no hesitation in saying that the state of society is not the same in Ireland as it is now in England, but I also said that the state of society with reference to the laws and management of a poor rate, is as good in Ireland at present as it was in England at the time such poor rate was first imposed. Then, with regard to the operation of public opinion in Ireland, it is difficult to estimate its force; public opinion, during the agitation of the Catholic question, had a mighty influence, but that question being removed, I cannot say that we have had as yet a trial of what the force of public opinion is, so that a satisfactory answer to that question could not, I think, be given, until a few years will have passed after the settlement of that question, which absorbed all the public feeling and all the public mind in Ireland. I might, however, observe, that locally, public opinion has at present a much greater force than it had when I was younger than I now am. I distinguish between public opinion generally prevailing throughout the kingdom, and bearing upon public subjects, from public opinion operating within a particular district or town, and bearing upon the acts of individuals within that district or town.

Do you conceive that in the state of Ireland as at present, both with respect to public opinion and the condition of the middle classes of society, there is a greater security against the abuse of any system of local taxation or local expenditure than there exists in England at the present moment?—I cannot say such security exists, of that public opinion, which is a chief security, has more or less force in Ireland than it has in England with reference to such things; but I do think that it has a mighty force in Ireland, when operating upon private individuals within a certain district. In the town where I live, for example, a person since deceased, was selected some years past, as a treasurer, upon the occasion of some public charity; he did not account satisfactorily to the public for the expenditure of the fund confided to him, and I know that the operation of public opinion with regard to him, was sufficient to render him very odious, and would have deterred even a very bad man from walking in the same course, had he been placed in the same circumstances. That, however, is only one instance, and I think that there is not to be desired, even by the legislature, any security whereby the abuse of a public trust can be prevented so effectually as by the operation of public opinion, when the affairs to be managed are managed in open day, in the face of the public, and the person managing them made responsible to his neighbours.

If it should be found and considered that the system of poor laws in England, as in certain districts, and under particular circumstances led to very considerable abuse, what are the circumstances of Ireland, which in your mind would protect the same principle from the same abuse?—I think, that in England, the management of the poor laws is confided to a class too much removed from the middle class of society; besides the proceedings are not open. I think, moreover, that the law of settlement prevailing in England, gives occasion to constant litigation and very great expense. The various appeals also, to which the operation of the poor laws are subjected in the country, are amongst the causes of their being deemed oppressive; and I think the support of the poor being mixed up with other charges in England, creates additional confusion, and adds to the burden of them. I therefore, am of opinion, that there are inherent in the English system, very many causes of evil, from which the system which I have had the honour of submitting to the committee, would in its operation be totally exempt.

YORKSHIRE ELECTION.

Liverpool Times Office, Tuesday, July 27.

We have just received the following address of Mr. Brougham, to the Freeholders of Yorkshire, accepting their invitation to stand for the county. The Requisition to Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth was signed by 210 Freeholders, in a few hours. Both the candidates were expected to visit Leeds yesterday. The election will take place on Thursday week:—

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

York, 26th July, 1830.

Gentlemen,—I have received the resolutions of the Meeting held here on the 23d. I have had the honour of conferring with a deputation from the West-riding, and other communications from different quarters join with those in leaving me no room to doubt that the highest honour which a subject of these realms can receive from the hands of his fellow-citizens is about to be conferred upon me—unsolicited—for until now I have neither written nor spoken on the subject to a single person connected with your vast county.

The attempt would be vain to dissemble the exultation which fills my mind upon the prospect of this extraordinary event; yet can I truly affirm that the smallest part of the gratification I experience is from the near view of the highest summit to which an Englishman's ambition can aspire. My delight is in the boundless prospect which will be spread before my eyes, when I shall by your aid, after a life of public service, have reached that commanding eminence. I can now only look back upon the past, in order to be assured that I am recommended to you by those great principles which we hold sacred in common, touching the best interests of mankind.

The triumph of these principles is, indeed, now about to be achieved; for I am only known to you by my devotion to the improvement of our species, by the love I bear to *civil and religious liberty* all over the world—by my inextinguishable *hatred of slavery*, under what name soever it may be veiled, and of whatever name it may be the curse.

If you place in my hands the sacred trust of representing you in the Commons House of Parliament, you arm me with power to complete the good works which we have begun together, nor will I rest from my labours until, by the Blessing of God, I have seen an end of the abuses which bend England to the ground, and the mists dispersed from the eyes of the ignorant, and the *chains drop from the hands of the slave!*

I am, your faithful servant,

H. BROUGHAM.

In the course of a trial at Monaghan, on Friday, Judge Moore recommended a witness to have his gun (or fowling-piece) immediately registered, and in case he did not, he was liable to a penalty, under the new Act, of £50. His Lordship cautioned all persons having fire-arms, to attend to this, the penalty was a heavy one, and recoverable in a summary manner.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

Accounts have been received one day later from Algiers than the last despatches. Of the eight thousand men who left the city at the time of the capitulation, and took up a menacing position on the other side of the river, four thousand have given up their arms. Tranquillity prevails at Algiers; the country people are daily furnishing the town with provisions, and a police has been organised.

We translate a few extracts of letters from Algiers, to the 8th inst. from the *Messager des Chambres*, of Saturday, which will be found interesting:—

"Algiers presents a very wretched appearance; the streets are narrow and dirty, and the town is both disagreeable and unhealthy. The artillery in less than four hours demolished the batteries of the celebrated Fort of the Emperor, which commands the town, and where the best cannon and most skilful gunners had been placed. The Dey, the troops, and indeed the whole population, were excessively surprised at the capture of the town, the Turks having placed such complete confidence in their fortifications, which had been the means of resisting the most formidable expeditions, both by sea and land. Their confiding ignorance, indeed, was such, that when the crisis came they were completely bewildered, and they were utterly at a loss as to what was best to be done. The Dey had not even taken the precaution to hide his valuables, which he might have done without much difficulty. The value of the specie found has not been exactly ascertained, but it is said to amount to 90 millions.

"Not a single person in the whole army has yet undressed himself since the day of the landing, and the soldiers have undergone very considerable fatigue. I have had an opportunity of seeing the Dey. He is a man of mean aspect, without the least dignity, and he has not even that martial air which is supposed to be a characteristic of every Turk. Indeed, his person altogether is by no means calculated to inspire the least respect. A liberal provision is to be made for him, and he will probably end his days in Italy, where he will probably live in greater tranquillity than among the Algerines. We have by no means been living on beds of roses and laurel during the campaign, and the heat has been horrible. An idea may be formed of what we have suffered during some of our marches, from the fact, that six men in our brigade dropped down dead from thirst. The air is literally inflamed, and our feet were burned in spite of our thick shoes. In addition to this, we were almost smothered with vermin. The environs of Algiers, however, are certainly very beautiful, but their agreeable aspect compensates but badly for the other inconveniences and privations which we have endured. The interior of the Cassauba actually realizes the fairy descriptions in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. It is filled with precious objects; and it has a most rich and gorgeous appearance. We find that the treasure of the regency is more considerable than we had at first hoped; it is now estimated at a hundred millions. Seals have been placed upon all the property. A great many Turks, immediate attendants on the Dey, have voluntarily quitted Algiers; the rest were disarmed, and are to be embarked for Smyrna. The armed Bedouins have also taken their departure.

"From all that I can judge, the people of Algiers do not appear to be at all distrustful, and it is probable that they will soon be on very good terms with our soldiers. Most of the Turks seem to be ugly enough; and as to the women, they are actually hideous. It is true, however, that hitherto we have seen nothing but miserable half naked negresses. In the 20 days 2,407 men were disabled; out of this number 500 are dead, and we hope to save from 1000 to 1200 of the rest. It is said that General Bourmont will return to France immediately."

ON THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

This is a subject of curious contemplation. For centuries that nest of pirates violated the rights of humanity, and set at defiance the whole Christian world. Secure in a situation which they vainly fancied to be impregnable, their vessels went forth to gather the spoil of all nations upon the waters—to carry the inhabitants of all countries into bondage, except those whose Governments submitted to pay a degrading tribute to purchase an infamous protection. It is true that of late years they had become less insolent and less formidable, particularly since the naval arm of England had been put forth to chastise them, and smote; but spared, the sea-bulwarks of the Ishmaelites of the ocean.—Yet that lesson of severe but imperfect retribution had only checked, not subdued their audacity. Their predatory State had risen into importance by the practise of violence, of blood and rapine. The evil which their existence inflicted upon others could not be cured but by their extirpation. We rejoice that there was one nation of Europe that determined upon delivering humanity from this affliction, and that not more boldly conceived than vigorously executed the great and salutary design. If ever there was an act of warlike justice, it was this. If ever military force acted in obedience to a moral sanction, it was here. The artillery that burst the gates of Algiers only carried into effect the decree of a just vengeance; and, had it levelled the proud city with the earth, it would have done no more than inflicted the deserved punishment on a community whose crimes had doomed them to destruction. We care not whether the Cabinet of France had political motives for the expedition against this den of maritime robbers which were different from the pretended cause of quarrel with the Dey. If so, it is but another proof added to the many which history presents, of an overruling Providence making the passions and the interests of Kings and politicians subservient to the support of those principles which constitute the moral Government of the universe! The rapid success which attended the expedition shows that Algiers did not exist so much by its own strength as by the base policy of Christian States, whose subjects it plundered and enslaved, and which States could and ought to have crushed it long since, as the common and outlawed enemy of mankind.

The Duke of Wellington, and most of the other members of the Cabinet, went down in four of the Ordnance barges to Greenwich, on Saturday, to dine at the Crown and Sceptre. The party did not break up until a late hour.

The smaller Admiralty steam-vessels, formerly attached to the different sea-ports, will cease going out with the Mediterranean mails, the post office department having recently purchased several steam vessels on a much larger scale, and capable of accommodating a much greater number of passengers. These vessels will be commanded by experienced Lieutenants of the navy, appointed by the Admiralty Board, as is the case in other packets, with the full understanding that they are to abandon all thought of promotion, the appointment being considered the best with respect to emolument that a Lieutenant can hold. The Messenger, Hermes, and Columbine, are of this class of steam-packets.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Duchess de Berri is expected at Boulogne for sea bathing.

His present Majesty, we believe, is the first British Monarch, who, in the memory of man, has walked the streets of London.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S PROJECTED VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Last week a meeting was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albermarle street, London, of the subscribers and friends to a plan, proposed by Mr. Buckingham, for making a voyage round the globe, by the route of India, China, Japan and the Pacific Isles, for the purposes of discovery, civilization, and commerce.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who patronizes the project, entered the room at two o'clock, and was very warmly greeted.

The company, which consisted of ladies and gentlemen, was very numerous, and of the first class of respectability. Amongst them we observed the Duke of Somerset, Earl Ferrars, Lord Durham, Lord J Russell, Sir Sidney Smith, General Bentham, Colonel L. Stanhope, Mr. Pendarves, Mr. E Davenport, Mr. Mill, &c. &c.

Mr. Buckingham said the object of the plan might be stated in two words—it was the collection and the diffusion of useful information. Notwithstanding our maritime superiority and our extensive commerce, there were important portions of the globe with which we were very imperfectly, if at all, acquainted. This was the case particularly with a considerable portion of the coast of Asia. Of my own qualifications for this undertaking, said Mr. Buckingham, I will say only this—I went to sea at nine years of age—obtained a maritime command before I was twenty-one—have visited in that capacity almost all parts of the world—the West Indies, North and South America, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Egypt, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the East Indies, including Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal—and have travelled by land far into the interior of Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Media, and Persia. I have adopted the costume, learnt the tongue, and accustomed myself to the manners of almost all the several countries named, and passed with safety and respect through each. I am in my forty-fourth year, sufficiently strong, healthy, vigorous and energetic for any enterprise of difficulty and danger—and with enough of experience to assist my judgment, without extinguishing my zeal; while the books I have written, and the discourses or lectures I have delivered, of which not less than 100,000 different individuals, in various parts of England, have been the witnesses, will confirm my capacity to collect information, to record it in writing, and to impart it verbally to others.

The Duke of Somerset moved the first resolution expressing the approbation of the meeting of the plan proposed by Mr. Buckingham, for a voyage round the globe, on principles calculated to increase the sum of human knowledge and happiness.

The Resolution was then carried unanimously.

Lord Durham moved the second resolution, expressive of the confidence of the meeting in Mr. Buckingham's qualifications for carrying the plan into execution.

The resolution was agreed to, with one hand held up against it.

CLONMEL, JULY 28.

(From the *Advertiser*).

We feel ashamed at being obliged to mention that yesterday Lord G. T. Beresford, on his way through this town in the progress of his canvass for the representation of the County of Waterford, accompanied by the Rev. Nicholas Herbert, Rector of New-Inn, was followed by some dozen or two of raggamuffins, hallooing and shouting after him—and these soon augmented by others of the rabble, became offensive in the extreme, and threw some hats even some stones at him and Mr. Herbert, and one or two other Gentlemen who were with them. We are happy to say, however, that not only no respectable person sanctioned this vagabond proceeding, so obnoxious to the freedom of election and so disgraceful in itself—but that no whole garment disguised the back of any of these volunteers who could do nothing for Lord George or his opponents, but mischief.

A young man, a shoemaker, having gone into the river at Ardfinan on Saturday, for the purpose of bathing, was unfortunately drowned.

Next day a child, about 4 years old, was drowned in a mountain stream near Newcastle. The poor child had left its parents' house to pick berries on the margin of the river, into which it fell, and it was instantly suffocated. Mr. Thompson held an inquest on the body early next day.

The valuable watch recently taken from the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Moyaliffe Glebe, has been restored to him by the Roman Catholic Clergyman of the adjoining parish.

Public Works in Ireland.—During the last seven years there has been expended in Ireland, under the direction of A. Nimmo, Esq., Civil Engineer, £167,430, or something less than £24,000 a year.

Mr. Haydon, the Artist.—When Mr. Haydon, the historical painter, came before the Insolvent Debtors' Court, London, on Monday, for his discharge, it appeared that he was discharged in 1823 from debts amounting to £8,994, and his present debts amounted to £4,071. Since his former discharge, from a principle of honour, he paid some of his then creditors a sum of £450. In 1825, he stated he was doing remarkably well, when he was furiously attacked in a Sunday newspaper, and to which he attributed the long train of misfortunes which had assailed him, and which also was mainly the cause of his present insolvency; his best friends having withdrawn their patronage, and even the persons who were sitting to him at the time the attack was made, left and forsook him. For the picture of *Eucles* he said he received £500; but *Punch*, the fellow picture, was now with Dr. Darling, of Russell-square, who had a claim upon it for £133, money lent. Owing to his last misfortunes, which he again emphatically said were attributable to the vituperative attack in the Sunday Paper, his collection of pictures, which were worth £1,200, sold only for £250. In conclusion, he said that he had not, since January last, painted any picture, in consequence of the harassed state of his mind, brought on by heavy law expenses, disappointments, and various other ills, together with, very often, the want of his regular food, which impaired his health, and hurt his eye. The court, seeing there was no ground whatever to justify a remand of the insolvent, discharged him, which evidently gave pleasure to almost every person in court.

At a church not a hundred miles from Preston, on the afternoon of the 13th ult., the minister, at the proper time, turned to the psalms appointed for the service, and read the first verse, but the clerk was unable to proceed, as he could not find the psalm. The unexpected silence of this important functionary drew the attention of the whole congregation towards him, when he was observed turning the leaves of the prayer book with the utmost rapidity, and apparently much confused. After the lapse of two or three minutes, however, Mr. Amen succeeded in discovering the proper psalm, and commenced, in a tone which betrayed considerable embarrassment—"I stick fast in deep mire, where no water is." The peculiar application of the passage to the condition of the clerk, and the pitiful tone in which it was uttered, made an powerful an impression upon the risible faculties of the congregation as to render it difficult for them to avoid bursting into a fit of laughter.—*Blackburn Gazette.*

ON DITS.

(From the *Morning Times*).

We hear that the King has himself suggested a considerable diminution in the Civil List. Let his Majesty only persevere in this line of conduct, and he must become most popular. No doubt a *much less* sum would suffice for all royal purposes.

The Earl of Harcourt's sinecure places, amounting to £15,000 per annum, are to cease. He had altogether £25,000 per annum in pensions and places. How can this country expect to flourish with such an income? We think there are but few that such instances.

The King intends to head the Yacht Club this autumn at Cowes. The Royal Yacht is to be commanded by Captain Fitzclarence.

It is said that all the Commanders now in the Mediterranean are to be made Post, and all the first Lieutenants to be made Commanders. This may be very well for them; but we have not yet heard what saving, or what benefit to the country, will result from it.

EPIGRAMS.

Married, last week, Charles *Headach*, Esq., to Mary, daughter of Maddox *Workman*, Esq.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Nay, smirk not, simper not, ye fair,
For "mocking's catching"—so beware,
In time take warning,
Not the first *Workman's* she—sweet sylph!
Who went well pleased, to bed, poor elf,
And with a *Headach* found herself
In bed next morning.

BY THEODORE HOOK.

On Croker's riding a hack which he had hired for the day.

Quoth Wilson Crokee, t'other day,
As on a hack he rode out,
"Should this same hack *be off* with me,
I shall *be off* there's no doubt."

—*Age.*

BY THE KING

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality.

WILLIAM R.

WE, most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensable duty on Us to be careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of our loving subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the divine vengeance on us and our Kingdom; We also humbly acknowledging that we cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy, and prosperous to ourself and our people, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety, and good manners may (according to our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the advise of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm, and particularly in such as are employed near our Royal Person; and that for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will upon all occasions distinguish persons of piety and virtue, by marks of our Royal favour; and we do expect and require, that all persons of honour or in place of authority will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practises, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects of what degree or quality soever from playing on the Lord's day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses; or other place or places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them and every of them decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's Day, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law: and for the more effectual reforming all such persons who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations, are a scandal to our kingdom, our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practises; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and other lewd and disorderly houses; and to put in execution the statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday;" and also so much of an Act of Parliament made in the 9th year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled "An Act for the more effectual suppressing of blasphemy and profaneness," as is now in force, and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate houses, coffee-houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our highest displeasure: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our judges of assize and justices of the peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution, and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our royal proclamation to be publicly read in open court, immediately before the charge is given; and we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel, to read or cause to be read this our proclamation, at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditories to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness. And to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others who are employed in our service by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and way, thereby and likewise take care of and instruct the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequence of their neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 28th day of June, 1830, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

His Majesty, we understand, intends to visit Portsmouth the first week in August.

Waterford Mail.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

MR. GEORGE R. DAWSON.

Wednesday at four o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the deputation assembled at Morrisson's Great Rooms, to get Mr. Dawson's definitive reply to the requisition, calling on him to allow himself to be put in nomination for this city.

Mr. Latouche moved, seconded by Mr. Cresthwaite, that the Lord Mayor elect should take the chair.

In a few minutes after Mr. Dawson arrived, and was received with an universal shout of approbation. He took his seat at the left hand of the Chairman.

The Chairman rose, and addressing Mr. Dawson, said, that he saw round him a good portion of the respectable citizens of Dublin, who all anxiously waited his (Mr. Dawson's) decision, because they felt convinced that much of the future prosperity of Dublin despended on the result of the day's proceedings. The Chairman concluded by calling on Mr. Dawson, in the name of the city of Dublin, to offer himself to be its representative, and there was not the slightest doubt of his ultimate success. (hear, hear.)

Mr. Dawson rose and said—It had often fallen to his lot to address public assemblies, sometimes with feelings of pleasure, at other times of pain, but always with feelings of difficulty, lest he should not satisfactorily discharge his duty; and this conflict of sentiments was strongly in his mind on the present occasion. He (Mr. D.) felt himself involved in difficulties by the favour of the citizens of Dublin, from which it was impossible to extricate himself, so as to satisfy his own mind, or the minds of the people. If any compliment was more acceptable to a public man than another, it was the expression of confidence from his fellow-countrymen, and he (Mr. Dawson) had received such a compliment in the most flattering manner possible. He was on his way to England when he received the invitation from the Chamber of Commerce in this city to stand for the representation of it—such a call it was impossible to neglect for a single moment. He (Mr. D.) did come forward little dreaming that he would have received such a welcome as he met with from the great majority of the wealth, intelligence, and independence of this city. No earthly honour could have done him such a compliment—talk forsooth of the power of the crown to advance the ambitious, morally speaking, nothing could give a man more sincere satisfaction than the knowledge that he possessed the good opinions of his countrymen (hear). Personally speaking, his (Mr. D.'s) pretensions should be put out of the question; he had received their commendation, and that was his passport to their favour. It was now well known that he (Mr. D.) was obliged to withdraw from the representation of the county Londonderry, for which he was member for fifteen years, and his only boast was, that he never absented himself on any single question involving the interests of Ireland—(hear and cheers). It would be needless to say, that it was in some degree mortifying to him (Mr. D.) to be obliged to withdraw from the representation of that county; however great the mortification, it was amply counterbalanced by the offer yesterday made him to represent this city in Parliament.—However dear, in its associations, the County Derry might be to him, he would not now put them in competition with the reception he had met with from the independent, wealthy, and liberal classes who composed that meeting. If he (Mr. D.) met with disappointment in his friends—if those who were under obligations to him, turned on him—nay, if those whom he called brothers turned like vipers on him—(hear, hear)—if all this were to gratify selfish passions, if there were no political object to sustain, if it were merely to pander to the clamour and the bigotry of a senseless mob (hear)—it was still most consolatory to him to find his conduct meet approval from the citizens of Dublin. When he (Mr. D.) thought to lend a hand, and save his country, which had been too long a prey to every evil, he exercised that right fearlessly, which he, in common with every man, possessed (hear). When he (Mr. D.) felt that a new order of things ought to be introduced (hear), he did take that course which he thought would benefit his native country; but it was asserted that he had done so for base paltry motives, to retain his situation under the government. A comparison of the time would show that to be perfectly false, and he (Mr. D.) pledged his honour, as a gentleman, that he gave utterance to his sentiments without knowing the intention of his Majesty's government (hear), and at the risk of losing the situation which he was deemed ambitious enough to desire to retain. The deed was now done, and he (Mr. Dawson) rejoiced in it. Our gracious King had declared it to be "irrevocable." He (Mr. D.) was sure these words would prove true, and that it was "irrevocable." He would now call on every well wisher of his country to drown all feelings and recollections of the scenes which were passed, because what these men, who consider themselves loyal, call loyalty, was directly opposed to it, calculated alone to separate man from man, and deluge the country with blood. Mr. Dawson here narrated, at considerable length the scene that occurred at and near Castledawson on the 12th July last. On that day the two parties met in hostile array. Challenges were given, and the Orangemen determined to walk in procession through a Roman Catholic district. The idea of a procession conveys to the minds of Catholics any thing but a peaceable procession; it conveys nothing but murder, bloodshed, and conflagration. Two thousand armed Orangemen were to march through his (Mr. D.'s) own village, where a number of Roman Catholics also provided themselves with arms for the purpose of resistance. They were within two miles of each other, and if not for the judicious interference of the magistrates and soldiery, nothing could have prevented a pitched battle. The magistrates persuaded the Catholics to depart, and to do them justice, he (Mr. D.) should say that they maintained their promise inviolably. The Orange party were then appealed to, and with difficulty they were prevailed on to make the same promise. The magistrates and the military then retired, but sorry was he (Mr. D.) to state a fact, in the face of the country, that the procession marched afterwards into the Catholic district, where a promise had been given it should not go, and the consequence was, they were opposed with fury, several houses were destroyed, and crowds of men, women, and children, were to be seen flying across his (Mr. D.'s) lawn to seek refuge and concealment in the plantations and the neighbouring bogs, and everywhere they could find shelter. Twenty men were taken by the soldiery and held to bail, but having appeared before the Magistrates at Magherafelt, they were committed for trial on the clearest evidence, and no sooner were the committals known than there was a simultaneous attack made on the bridewell, and all of those for trial liberated. Mr. Dawson commented at length on this state of things, and afterwards alluded to the neglect shewed by the former representatives of this city to its local interests, as also to the incompatibility of the Recorder holding the two offices. His observations were next directed to the state of the Corporation (hear), the fact of the great body of the citizens and some of the members being at variance. An able representative would soon unite the parties by having concessions made where they were required, and exorbitancy lopped off where it existed. Mr. Dawson eulogised Mr. Moore's conduct highly, as [illegible] and highly proper representative.

Mr. Latouche, Mr. Crosthwaite, Alderman [illegible], Mr. Vance, and other gentlemen, urged Mr. Dawson not to withdraw his refusal to be nominated until it could be ascertained the number of unpledged voters.

A resolution to this effect was being put from the chair, when Mr. Dawson urged the impossibility of his acceding to their wish, as he was about repairing to England to be returned for a borough, of which he was certain, and as he should, from his situation, have a seat in the Imperial Parliament, he could not risk the loss of both.

A resolution was finally put and agreed, nominating the requisitionists as a permanent committee to secure Mr. Dawson's return on any future opportunity.

Mr. Dawson here retired amid loud cheers from all present.

Mr. Vance was called to the chair, and thanks returned to the Lord Mayor elect.

The Meeting then separated.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

(From the London Papers of Wednesday.)

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

We hazard little in asserting that a second Revolution, not less decided, though, perhaps, less sanguinary, in its character than the first, is on the eve of breaking out in France.

The King, finding that the Elections were almost wholly in the hands of the Liberals, and that his Ministers, as the law at present stands, were comparatively powerless whether for good or ill, has published a number of ordinances of the most despotic nature.

By his first Ordinance, the liberty of the press is suspended—annihilated is the proper word. By the second, the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. By the third, the present law of election is annulled, and a new law substituted, by which only deputies of departments are to sit in the new chamber. Of the probable effect of this last ordinance we scarcely dare trust ourselves to speak.

That France—liberal and enlightened France—will submit to such an infringement on the privileges of her Constitution, we do not for an instant believe. The moment the news becomes generally known throughout the provinces, that moment, we most sincerely believe, and as sincerely desire, the great moral reaction will commence. When once commenced, who shall say when or at what point it will stop?

We wait with intense interest, but without apprehension as to the final result, the next intelligence from Paris. A few weeks, probably a few days, will decide whether the nation or the Bourbons are to triumph.

CITY, TWO O'CLOCK.—Since the conclusion of the last war we have had no such sensation as was produced this morning by the news from France. At an early hour, and before ten o'clock, the crowds at the Stock Exchange were excessive, all wildly calculating upon the probable effect of the news, and the fall of four per cent. in the French funds.

They are now estimating the period that must expire before the landing of Charles the Tenth at Dover, as one of the immediate effects of the great changes in France.

WATERFORD ELECTIONS.

Mr. Power has resigned, and Lord George Beresford and Mr. O'Connell will be returned without opposition. No candidate has been named in opposition to Sir John Newport in the city, and it is feared that the Right Hon. Gentleman will walk over the course. There remains the Borough of Dungarvan, for which it is said there will be a sharp contest between Mr. Lamb and Counsellor Ronayne. On this state of the representation of the several interests of Waterford we have at present no space to offer any observations, and we confess we are not unwilling to postpone them to another opportunity.

Dungarvan Election is fixed for Tuesday next.

CARLOW ELECTION.

We are rejoiced that the fine county of Carlow, which has been so long a family property, shared by Mr. Bruen and his father-in-law, is about to assert its independence. Mr. Horace Rochfort, a young gentleman of high spirit and first-rate ability, has aroused the sleepers, and bids fair to turn one of them out. His family have always approved themselves the staunch friends of Ireland; and the distinct and unequivocal manner in which he pledges himself to a close attendance on Parliament, to oppose every attempt at unjust taxation, and to support every measure which can conduce to the amelioration of the condition of the country, leaves no room to doubt that he is a *chip of the old block.*

In the course of a trial in our City Court yesterday, in which some of the Corporation books were produced, a resolution of the Council was by accident met with, dated in the year 1729—ordering that thenceforth *the Judges should not be entertained by the Corporation.* The book was handed up to Judge Johnson, who smiled on reading the passage.

Mr. O'Connell was invited to dine with the Leinster Bar in this city, yesterday, but was prevented availing himself of the invitation.

Lieut. Wm. Richardson, of Passage, is appointed a commander in H. M. Royal Navy.

In consequence of a memorial from the Governors of the Waterford House of Industry, Government has, by proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette*, formed the county and city of Waterford into a district for a Lunatic Asylum, capable of containing one hundred patients.—The proclamation will be found in our advertising columns.

Trinity College.—Mr. North has resigned; Mr. Croker and Mr. Lefroy are now the only candidates. The election is fixed for Wednesday.

City of Dublin.—Mr. Dawson has declined standing. The election is fixed for Wednesday.

Cork City.—There are four candidates, viz. Mr. Cummins, D. Callaghan, Mr. Hutchinson, and the Hon. John Boyle.

At the Cork harbour regatta, on Friday, Mr. Congreve's yacht, Wild Irish Girl, won the first prize, a cup of 30 sovereigns.

The freedom of the City of Dublin was refused on Friday last in the Common Council to Archdeacon Singleton, that gentleman's name having been sent down from the Board of Aldermen. We are authorised to state, that this circumstance arose, not from any feelings of disrespect towards the Venerable Archdeacon, but from the fact of the Board having a few minutes before declined to concur with the unanimous vote of the Commons, in granting the freedom of the City to the Rev. [illegible].—*Dublin Mail.*

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before Baron Smyth.)

His Lordship entered the court at twelve o'clock, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY:

Lord George Beresford, Foreman,
Richard Power, Esq.,
Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.,
Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.,
John Keily, Esq.,
Richard Smyth, Esq.,
John Nugent Humble, Esq.,
Arthur Keily, Esq.,
Wray Palliser, Esq.,
John Odell, Esq.,
Richard Chearnley, Esq.,
G. B. Power, Esq.,
John Congreve, Esq.,
Robert Uniacke, Esq.,
William S. Currey, Esq.,
Robert Power, Esq.,
Francis Drew, Esq.,
Nuttal Green, Esq.,
Sir William J. Homan, Bart.,
Henry Winston Barron, Esq.,
Thomas M'Guire, Esq.,
John Matthew Galwey, Esq.

His Lordship briefly addressed the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the lightness of the calendar, and recommended the different charitable institutions to their support, particularly the House of Industry and the Fever Hospital. The amount of the application for the latter was the same as at last Assizes, namely, one hundred pounds.

The first case called on was a record, in which John Nugent Humble and Robert Power were plaintiffs, and Thomas Longan was defendant. It was an ejectment to recover possession of certain lands called Ballinahassery. After some conversation between counsel respecting an arbitration, the case was opened, but defendant withdrew his defence.

Patrick Condon was put to the bar, charged with assembling unlawfully with others, against the peace, &c. The traverser pleaded guilty, but with the other prisoners who were found guilty this day, stood over for sentence.

David Walsh stood indicted for a particular assault on the person of Eleanor Leahy. The offence was alleged to have taken place somewhere on the mountain of Slievegrine, in June last. The prisoner was a careless looking, loose young fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, and the prosecutrix a female of about 25, not of the most pleasing aspect. She said she was crossing the mountain after night-fall, returning home by an unfrequented path, when she met the prisoner. She then detailed the usual particulars. The prisoner detained her on the spot till day-light next morning. We must observe that on coming on the table she expressed herself very anxious to marry the prisoner if he would consent. She admitted that she had been previously acquainted with him, and that after the offence he said he was willing to marry her.

The prisoner made no observations.

Patrick Smyth, Esq. deposed that he did not consider the prosecutrix worthy of credit on her oath, from her general character. Verdict, *Not Guilty.*

Michael Magrath stood charged with stealing two gold seals, some silver, and other articles, at Duckspool, the property of J. M. Galwey, Esq.

Mr. Galwey deposed that the prisoner, a boy of about sixteen years was in his employment as an under servant. Having frequently missed some small sums of money out of his desk, he was led on one occasion more particularly to attend to the circumstance, and suspicion affixing on the prisoner, he had him taken, when he found on his person money corresponding exactly to what he had last missed, and a master-key which opened his desk. The prisoner then confessed the facts. Found *Guilty.*

Edward Benjamin, a boy of about twelve years, of a very good, prepossessing and intelligent countenance, was put forward charged with stealing the sum of £19 10s., the property of James Murphy, of Dunmore, Esq. This boy, we understand, was an enterprising youth from the sister Isle, and of English education and parentage.

Mr. Murphy stated that he had engaged him as a servant. By some accident he had left his desk open. He returned to examine it and found it rifled of its contents to the amount alleged to have been stolen. He found that the prisoner had absconded. He followed him immediately and at length overtook him. He confessed the facts and the money was given up.—*Guilty.*

(The remainder of the cases shall be given in our next.)

CITY COURT.

(Before Judge Johnson.)

His Lordship entered the court at ten o'clock. After the opening of the Commission, the Royal Proclamation against vice and immorality was read by the Register. The following gentlemen composed the

GRAND JURY:

Edmond Skottowe, Thomas Carew, Wm. Milward, William Hobbs, Thomas M'Cheane, Samuel Newport, Edward Hobson, Simon Newport, Samuel King, George Wyse, John Dennis, J. D. Roberts, Isaac Kingston, Richard Fogarty, Wm. Bell, jun., Michael Power, James Morris, Thomas Fogarty, Josiah Williams, Alexander R. Pope, Henry Downes, John Combe, and Benjamin Budd, Esqrs.

His Lordship's address to the Grand Jury consisted of a very few words, which were precisely to the same effect as those delivered by Sir Wm. Smyth in the county court.

Bills sent up to the Grand Jury against five soldiers of the 97th regiment, for the murder of a man in a public-house row in Barrack-street, some time back, having been ignored, the prisoners were discharged.

The Court then proceeded to try records. The first case called on was an ejectment on the title in which the Corporation of Waterford were the plaintiffs, and John Covey Cox, defendant.

Mr. Hatchell opened the pleadings.—The ejectment was brought for the recovery of the possession of three lots of ground, part of the Corporation estate, called Clasbrea, in the parish of Trinity Without, the term of which expired in 1829.

Mr. Scott, K.C. stated the case, and Mr. Rich. Moore, K.C. spoke to evidence for the plaintiffs. Mr. Smith, K.C. and Mr. Hassard appeared for the defendant.

The case rested entirely on documentary evidence. The facts were simply these:—Mr. Cox held certain premises under a lease made by the Corporation in the year 1733 to one Wm. Roch, for a term, as alleged by the plaintiffs, of 96 years, and which consequently expired in 1829. In the year 1817 the Corporation having advertised these premises amongst others to be let by auction, Mr. Cox gave notice to the Corporation that his term would not expire for 100 years beyond the time stated in their particulars of sale, and warning them not to sell, at the same time producing a deed for their inspection under which, he stated, that he derived his title, and which purported to be a lease for 196 years, instead of for 96 years. He, at the same time, put a notice into the newspapers warning persons against purchasing these particular premises.

On the part of the plaintiffs, the lease made by them to Roch was produced. Several other leases were also produced of lands set at the same time as those in question, and all for the same term of years and expiring at the same time. Entries were produced in the corporation books answering to these documents, and the proper officers of the corporation proved to having made diligent search for any counterpart, document, or entry, coinciding with that produced by Mr. Cox, and which he stated to be a genuine document, but they could find none. This deed was produced in evidence, and on it depended the defendant's case. [illegible] an ancient appearance, and was in matter [illegible] copy of the lease held by the corporation [illegible] the important term of 196 instead of 96 years. It was not, however, engrossed by the same person, but the signatures represented the same names. The defendant produced no other documents to prove the genuineness of this deed, nor that he had ever made a lease of any part of the premises for any time extending beyond the term of 96 years from the date of his original deed. On the other hand, the plaintiffs produced documentary evidence showing that Roch's family in various deeds, particularly in a marriage settlement, never mentioned the term of the lease for any time but 96 years.

After a brief charge from his Lordship, in which he stated his doubts of the genuineness of the deed produced by Cox, even from its appearance, he ordered all the documents to be handed up to the jury, who after an absence of about ten minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 6d costs.

DUBLIN—JULY 28.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—The requisition yesterday presented to Mr. G. R. Dawson is signed, as will be seen elsewhere, by some of the most influential and respectable commercial names in this City. It is right however, to observe, that the requisitionists are not all electors. We trust the warning of yesterday's *Freeman* will have its weight with the great mass of the constituency, though haply it may be overlooked by the friends and admirers of Mr. Dawson. We require for the protection of Ireland against the Duke of Wellington's administration, a specific pledge from Mr. Dawson to oppose by every means in his power, the revival of the recently proposed Stamp Assimilation Act, and, if revived by its relentless advocates Wellington and Goulburn, to vote against it in every stage and on every division. On no other terms can we witness his return for the Irish metropolis with any other feelings than those of unmeasured dissatisfaction and disappointment. We therefore again respectfully, but earnestly, call on ALL who have declared in his favour to require this condition from him, and on our contemporaries at the Dublin Press, as they value principle and consistency, to lend their powerful aid in recommending this course as absolutely necessary and INDISPENSABLE. If a Secretary of the Treasury, the brother-in-law of the Home Secretary, be returned for Dublin, his single vote in favour of Goulburn will, in our conception, decide for ever the fate of the Irish Press.

Trinity College.—We have been informed that Mr. North yesterday announced his intention of not pressing his friends in College for their suffrages at the ensuing election. He had, however, no chance of success in the event of a contest.

County Dublin.—For the representation of this metropolitan county, four gentlemen have started; the two late members—Colonels Talbot and White; and two new candidates—Lord Brabazon and Mr. George A. Hamilton. A contest is, therefore, very probable, and in that event, the electors will be called upon to make a selection.—*Freeman's Journal.*

LIMERICK, JULY 28.

Tuesday night an armed party entered the house of a farmer named O'Donnell, at Doolin, County Clare, in search of a female, whom they called Bridget M'Namara. She was brought out, knocked down, and cruelly ill-treated. Patrick Doherty, the leader of this party, then tendered her an oath not to affiliate to him a child she was then bearing. The poor woman refused the mandate, and the cowardly ruffian discharged a musket-shot which wounded her in the side.—Doherty and two of the gang are since arrested. She fully identified them, and Archdeacon Whitty received her informations. Melancholy to add, their innocent victim soon after expired of premature labour brought on by the above outrage.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Judge Torrens entered the Court House of Ennis, when the Commission was opened and his Majesty's Proclamation, discountenancing vice and immorality, read by the Clerk of the Crown. The following members compose the Grand Jury:—

Lucius O'Brien, Foreman; Major-General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Thomas Browne, Wm. N. M'Namara, Andrew Finucane, Crofton Vandeleur, Poole Hickman, Andrew Stackpoole, Simon G. Purdon, Francis Gore, sen., Bindon Blood, John Brady, John Westropp, George O'Callaghan, Thomas Studdert, Thomas Mahon, Richard Barclay, George Studdert, James D'Arcy, Thomas Morony, Walter Butler, and William Butler, Esqrs.

His Lordship congratulated the Grand Jury on the comparatively light state of the Crown calendar in the county, and although there appear eighteen prisoners charged with murder, yet on a strict view of each case, he could not observe any of a deep or aggravated cast. In one particular instance four of the Constabulary force were accused of murder, it would be right for the Grand Jury to scrutinise the depositions, and carefully examine the witnesses in support of this indictment, to prove the actual firing of the shots by the individuals implicated, and all the circumstances having relation thereto. His Lordship alluded to the large amount of applications for presentments, £25,000. It would be advisable to see if any portion of the sums applied for may not be dispensed with in the present season of distress.

Judge Torrens presides in the Crown Court, and Baron Foster in the Record court.

There are but five Nisi Prius cases.

COUNTY CLARE.

Monday, Mr. Thomas Steele presided at a numerous meeting of Roman Catholic Clergymen and Freeholders at Ennis, when a resolution was proposed by D. O'Connell of Kilgorey, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. John Kenny, P.P. of Kilrush, calling upon the electors of Clare to assemble at the County Court House, for the purpose of securing the return of the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, as M.P. for Clare at the ensuing election. Mr. Butler, the High Sheriff, is invited to preside.

There are four candidates for the county Sligo, General King, Mr. Cooper, son of the late member, Colonel Percival, and Mr. French, brother of the member for Roscommon.

Mr. Alexander Dawson is canvassing his constituents in the county Louth. Mr. M'Clintock declares he is confident of success, and pledges himself to oppose every kind of oppressive taxation.

The great influence which Lord Gort enjoys in the City and Liberties of Limerick, has not as yet been given to either candidate, none of the Corporation, their friends and supporters having pledged themselves. Should this interest attach itself to one of the two parties, the issue of the election is easily anticipated.

Orders are issued that all vacancies occurring in second majorities of cavalry regiments are not to be filled up—in future each cavalry regiment is only to have one.

It is supposed that Sir H. Meredyth will succeed Sir Jonah Barrington as Judge of the Admiralty court.

The New Catholic Bishop of Meath.—The Rev. Dr. Cantwell has, we are informed, been elected to the see of Meath, vacant by the death of the late Right Rev. Dr. Logan. Dr. Cantwell was for some years Senior Dean at the Royal College of Maynooth—but has for some time, been on the mission—in the extensive diocese, over which he is now called to preside.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE HOUSEHOLD REVIEW.

His Majesty had a grand review on Monday morning in Hyde Park, of the Household and other troops, consisting of the following regiments:—

Detachment of the Royal Artillery—Two Troops Horse Artillery, three guns each. Two Batteries Foot Artillery, three guns each—Commanded by Colonel Webber Smith.

Cavalry—1st Life Guards, 2d ditto, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), 14th Light Dragoons.

Infantry—1st Brigade; 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalion of Grenadier Guards. 2d Brigade; Coldstream, 2d Battalion; 1st and 2d Battalion of Third Guards.

The whole of the troops under the command of General Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., assembled in the Park at half-past nine o'clock.

The Cavalry was under the immediate command of Lieut. General Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart, K.C.B.

The infantry was under the immediate command of Major-General Macdonnell, and was formed into two brigades; the first of which was commanded by Colonel Woodford, and the second by Major-General Clitheroe.

The ground was kept by the 9th Light Dragoons assisted by a body of Police to the amount of upwards of six hundred. The crowd began to assemble as early as eight o'clock, and kept pouring into the Park till after eleven, when his Majesty arrived, escorted by a party of Life Guards, and the review commenced. The Queen was on the ground, as were also the King of Wirtemberg, Prince Frederick, the Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, Wellington, &c. His Majesty, on reaching the ground, was received with a general salute from all the troops and artillery. The troops then proceeded to go through a variety of evolutions, under the command of Lord Combermere, which they executed with the greatest degree of precision, exhibiting, on the whole, a military spectacle of the most imposing nature, and one far exceeding any thing of the kind which has recently been witnessed. At the conclusion his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his entire approbation, and to signify the same to the officer in command.

The ground was covered by respectably dressed pedestrians, no carriages or horses being admitted within the lines.

On leaving the ground their Majesties, attended by the Royal Party, visited Apsley House, where a splendid collation had been prepared for them. The attention of the crowd was, of course, immediately directed to that quarter, and after a time her Majesty, in compliance with their wishes, condescended to make her appearance in the balcony, into which she was handed by the Duke of Wellington.

The Queen bowed most graciously in return for the loud cheers with which she was saluted, and on her retiring, his Majesty, attended by the Duke, showed himself to his subjects in the same manner, and was as warmly welcomed.

It was observed that Prince Leopold, if not the only, was decidedly the most melancholy person in the whole of the late funeral procession. His affliction may be easily accounted for, by the reminiscences of the similar ceremony performed over his deceased wife, and by his reflecting, that but for her death, the funeral he was then attending would have made him King of England.

ROYAL ECONOMY.—The King has set an example of economy, public and domestic, which cannot be too extensively imitated. No waste or extravagance is allowed in the household, and the keys of the store-rooms and cellars are punctually delivered every evening to the persons appointed to receive them, yet there is no parsimony; and whilst by rigid economy the just claims of the tradesmen are settled, the fund set apart for relieving the wants of his subjects is considerably augmented. It is not generally known that when the King was in debt, as Duke of Clarence, he reduced his expenditure to only £8,000 per annum—no great sum for the heir to the crown—and never exceeded it until he paid off all claims. One of his royal brothers made the attempt to do as the Duke of Clarence had done, but good nature got the better of prudence and he could not succeed. The King, however, has been graciously pleased to add to his income at the same time that he set an example of economy, thus doing good both ways; and we shall now see his Royal Highness as unembarrassed as his Sovereign. The Queen is not less prudent than the King, and we anticipate much good from the determination of their Majesties to put down that system of getting into debt, which disgraces the nobility, and frequently brings poverty upon those who supply them.—*Intelligence.*

When the Lancers were reviewed the other day, on the Parade fronting the Horse Guards, his Majesty made a present of that regiment to the Queen. On the occasion his Majesty severally introduced the officers to the Queen. The regiment is henceforth to be called "The Lancers; or, The Queen's Own."

The King.—At his Levee, his cordial politeness was the theme of general praise. To one of the Sheriffs of London, his Majesty said, "Well, what are you?" "The Sheriff of London, may it please your Majesty." "I do not mean that; what trade are you?" "A shipowner." "Aye, aye, good; I, too, am now a shipowner—and I trust our trade will prosper."

The Duke of Wellington is expected to honour Liverpool with a visit, on the occasion of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway on the 15th September.

The most noble the Marquis of Conyngham is elevated to the rank of General in the army, also Earl Granard, Lord Viscount Lorton, and Sir Lowry Cole.

YOUGHAL BRIDGE.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, by the YOUGHAL BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
For 75 Debentures of £100 each	7600	0	0
On account of 6 ditto	346	0	0
Subscription towards Survey	20	0	0
Interest of Money in Bank	32	2	0
	£7998	2	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Act of Parliament, and expenses preparatory thereto	1150	16	0
Engineers, Stamps, and incidentals	399	9	2½
Contractors in part for the erection of bridge and works	6708	0	0
	£8258	5	2½

ABRAHAM FISHER, Treasurer.

Youghal, 29th of 7th month, 1830.

*** This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow; it is taken at all the public News-rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co's, Newspaper agents, *Dublin*—at the Chapter, and Peele's Coffee-house, and at Newton, and Barker's, agents, *London*; at the Exchange, and *Lyceum* News-rooms, *Liverpool*; at the Commercial Rooms, *Bristol*, and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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