

PROTEST.

By the Earl of Lauderdale, against the third reading of a Bill intitled "an Act to provide for a new Silver Coinage, and to regulate the Currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of this Realm."

DISSENTIENT.

As the Bill which has now been read a third time sanctions a plan for the future regulation of the Metallic Currency of this country, founded on very erroneous views of that important subject. Gold Coin, according to this new system, is to be the only money in which a legal tender can be made for any sum exceeding 42s.; and thus, in contempt of the opinion of Mr. Locke, Sir Wm. Petty, Mr. Harris, and of almost every other respectable authority, the Coin made of that metal is constituted the measure of value, and the means of conducting all exchanges throughout the Empire.

1st. That Gold, as of superior value, is the proper measure of value for this opulent country; whilst Silver, as of inferior value, is the more proper measure of value for a poor country.

2d. That Gold is less variable in its value from day to day, and therefore fitter for the material of money.

3d. That the prevalence of Gold in circulation, during the last century, proves the natural inclination of the People, in that state of society in which we exist, for that species of money.

4th. Because, under these circumstances, I must be of opinion, that, even if the success of this measure was certain, and the projected Coin sure of remaining in circulation, it would have been prudent and advisable to delay the undertaking, till the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Country were better able to sustain the burden to which they must be subjected by this reform in the system of our Coinage; and I cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express my sense of the criminal rashness of hastily adopting such a project, at a time when both authority and reason combine to enforce the opinion, that the new Coin cannot remain in circulation; and that, after the vexations suffering to which the People must be exposed, the attempt will prove abortive.

5thly, Because, under these circumstances, I must be of opinion, that, even if the success of this measure was certain, and the projected Coin sure of remaining in circulation, it would have been prudent and advisable to delay the undertaking, till the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Country were better able to sustain the burden to which they must be subjected by this reform in the system of our Coinage; and I cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express my sense of the criminal rashness of hastily adopting such a project, at a time when both authority and reason combine to enforce the opinion, that the new Coin cannot remain in circulation; and that, after the vexations suffering to which the People must be exposed, the attempt will prove abortive.

deals, and the circumstance of its being allowed to take its value in circulation, would sufficiently secure the purity of our Gold Coin.

4thly, Because, in the present moment of our financial distress, and of the sufferings of the People from excessive taxation, the conduct of Government, in undertaking a measure, which must involve the Treasury in a great expense, and inflict, even on the lowest and poorest orders of the impoverished People of this Country a grievous burden, appears unaccountable; and yet these cannot fail to be consequences of now decreeing and throwing out of circulation the Coin which Parliament has so long suffered to remain in circulation.

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By reason and experience we are taught, that two Coins of the same metal, varying, even in a small degree, in the proportion betwixt their real and denominative value, cannot remain in circulation together;—as that which possesses the greatest real value must always be withdrawn from circulation; yet it now intended to throw into circulation this new Silver Coin, of which 5s. 6d. is to be made out of an ounce of Silver, with Tokens of the Bank of England, of which 6s. 8d. is fabricated out of the ounce of Silver; and with Tokens of the Bank of Ireland, of which 7s. 3d. is coined out of one ounce of Silver; and that without any provision to impede these Banks from continuing to fabricate and issue these Tokens to any amount.

Again, by reason and experience we are taught, that, if Coin of different metals is thrown into circulation, varying in the proportion betwixt their real and denominative value, that which is of greatest value has always disappeared;—thus, in the course of the last century, twenty-one shillings of lawful Silver Coin being of intrinsic or market value nearly 3d. more than a guinea, we know that all lawful Silver Money vanished from circulation; and yet it is now expected that our Gold Coin will remain in circulation, though a guinea will, under this new plan, possess considerably more real value than twenty-one shillings of our new Silver Coin.

Lastly, By reason and experience we are taught, that an over issue of paper money, by depreciating the paper, raises the market price of the metals of which Coin is formed, to a degree that makes it profitable to withdraw them from circulation; and that, when this is the case, Coin has uniformly disappeared. Yet the projectors of this plan think it safe to put the Nation to a great expense, and to impose great burdens on the People, when they know, that they have made it necessary for the Bank of England to extend its circulation by the sums they have borrowed from that Establishment;—and when they must be aware, that it is in the power of the Banks of England and of Ireland, of 612 different Banking Establishments in England, and of numerous copartnerships in Scotland and Ireland, to extend their issues of paper to any degree, which a consideration of their own interests may suggest, and thus to render abortive this new system, for which the People of this Country will have paid so severely.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

Mr. Barrow, for Defendant, moved for Judgment of the Court.

Mr. O'Connell.—I was Counsel for Plaintiff in that case. The Defendant moved to postpone the trial until the sittings after term; and, on my mentioning the question which remains undecided here, as to the necessity of renewing the Jury Process, the Court of Exchequer decided that it was not necessary.

Mr. Barrow.—It was a mere opinion on a point not argued before the Court.

Mr. O'Connell.—I am the person who have the misfortune to be Plaintiff in this case, and I think it necessary to say, that how ever destructive delay is to me, I have no objection that the question of law should receive as full discussion as the merits of the case have heretofore undergone.

Mr. Barrow.—It was a mere opinion on a point not argued before the Court.

Mr. O'Connell.—I am the person who have the misfortune to be Plaintiff in this case, and I think it necessary to say, that how ever destructive delay is to me, I have no objection that the question of law should receive as full discussion as the merits of the case have heretofore undergone.

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The Members of this Association, who are affected on for their Manager will be assisting as their nominees, principally composed the meeting to which we have alluded, and which was held at Morrison's Tavern, on the 19th instant; but it also included several distinguished friends of Mr. Power, who anxiously seized upon an opportunity of testifying their esteem and regard for one they so highly valued.

The whole party, between forty and fifty in number, sat down, at seven o'clock, to a very sumptuous dinner, served and conducted in the best style of Morrison's excellent system.

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TO BE SOLD, OR LET, FOR LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, AND LANDS OF BALLY-DUFF, containing 114 Acres, 54 of which are let on short Leases, of the remainder, forming the Demesne, immediate Possession, would be given to the HOUSE, OFFICES, AND GARDEN, would be let for One, Two, or Three Years, and the FURNITURE sold at a valuation, or the Use of it allowed to a Tenant, as may be agreed on, Ballyduff is situated between Thomastown and Innistogue, on the River Nore; it is generally considered a delightful residence, and in every respect calculated for the Family of a Gentleman.

TO MALTSTERS, DISTILLERS, &c. AN Act of Parliament having lately passed, to reduce the Duty on Malt in Ireland, and to provide for making certain Allowances in respect of Malt in the Stock of Maltsters, Factors, Dealers in Malt, Brewers, & Distillers; and also in respect of Spirits in the Stock of Distillers, or in Warehouse, on the Fifth Day of July, 1816:—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue and Taxes in Ireland hereby give Notice, that such Allowances will be granted on such Malt and Spirits only as shall actually be in Store, or in the King's Warehouse, on the said Fifth Day of July, and of which Malt, or Spirits, the Owner can or may take an account by gauge.

FOR QUARTER CASKS OF PRIME OLD SHERRY WINE, SULET by himself in Cask, particularly for this Market, which will be sold on reasonable Terms. Application to be made to JOHN CASSELL, Wine Cooper, Church Lane, who will attend at the Custom-House Store, when called on, to show the Wine where it is stored. Waterford, June 29, 1816.

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RUNNERS TALLOW, &c. JOHN HARRIS has for Sale, a few Hogsheads of best Russia Yellow CANDLE TALLOW, which he will dispose of on very moderate Terms. Also, DUFF TANNED LEATHER, of superior quality. Waterford, June 15, 1816.

PRIME OLD SHERRY WINE. WILLIAM SINNOTT, JUN. HAS FOR SALE, A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF PRIME OLD SHERRY WINE, SULET by himself in Cask, particularly for this Market, which will be sold on reasonable Terms. Application to be made to JOHN CASSELL, Wine Cooper, Church Lane, who will attend at the Custom-House Store, when called on, to show the Wine where it is stored. Waterford, June 29, 1816.

FRENCH PAPERS. PARIS, June 23.—Talma has returned to Paris, and is to play Vendome, in Adelaide Duquesne, which will be performed at the Theatre of the Court.

THEY write from Savenay (Loire Inferieure), that on the 12th inst. the remains of the Vendemians, slain at the battle of Savenay, in 1793, were collected with religious care, and transferred to the cemetery of the Commune. The priest was accompanied by the national guards, a detachment of gendarmes on horseback, and the principal of the public functionaries.

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Catholics. He represents the intolerance of England in religious matters as quite unheard of; while in political affairs she carries toleration to excess and licentiousness.

It is remarked that his Holiness always receives the English with distinction, but that he is more reserved in granting them favours than he was last year.

The news respecting the troubles at Tunis, which reach us by the way of Naples, are very contradictory. Some letters state that the Dey has been assassinated—some that he has voluntarily surrendered the Government to his son; others that he has retired to a fortress, where he defends himself with his brother, who, it is said, had previously refused to take the reins of Government. But all accounts agree in stating, that the Treaty concluded by the Dey with Lord Exmouth was the cause of the insurrection. It is added, that 1000 of the rebels embarked in five large Spanish vessels, mounted with 80 pieces of cannon, have sailed for Italy. As they took on board but a small quantity of provisions, they will soon be under the necessity of making a landing. We wait with impatience to know what part the English fleet will take. This is a fresh proof of the stability of treaties concluded with Barbarians.

At this moment the Sedi-Assem arrived with a number of cavalry, but found only the smoking traces of pillage and conflagration. In the confusion, almost all the leaders of the revolution saved themselves, and carried off the best corsairs belonging to the Regency. This morning Deji Ali and one of his accomplices were strangled.

A PIRATICAL SCHOONER. His Britannic Majesty's Consul Office, Corunna, June 8, 1816.

Annexed is a Translation of an Edict posted up in the public places of this City by order of the Commandant de Marina, regarding the warlike schooner on this coast.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

The Barton, arrived at Liverpool from Buenos Ayres, is the bearer of newspapers and letters from thence to the 25th March. The following will be found to be the substance of their contents: The dispute with Captain Fabian, of his Majesty's ship Orpheus, seems to have arisen from the circumstance of his having assisted several Spanish officers taken at Monte Video, and prisoners on their parole at Buenos Ayres, to make their escape, and having received them on board the frigate; as also the American, William P. White, a notorious character. The Government of Buenos Ayres claimed these persons to be landed again at Buenos Ayres; and, on the refusal of Captain White, a correspondence took place, in which the Government advertised to the old complaint of the British naval officers assisting, contrary to law, in the conveyance of gold and silver out of the country. The result was, that the Government ordered the British signal-staff on shore to be discontinued, and the naval officers to be searched on their landing and embarking on the Mole, until Captain Fabian should be relieved by the arrival of his successor on that station. On this order being communicated to Captain Fabian, he proceeded with the frigate eighteen miles down the river, and signified his intention of proceeding to England, in order to justify his conduct to the British Government. An assurance was given, that the British residents should receive the same protection and encouragement as before.

A private letter from Mendoza states, that on the 7th of March an express had arrived there from Santiago de Chili, with advices that Colonel Marco, the new Captain-General, continued his rigorous measures, and that Commodore Brown was then cruising between Valparaiso and Coquimbo, capturing and destroying many vessels. The Gazette of the 9th of March contains a despatch from General Rondeau, dated at Headquarters, Guacale, February 18, giving an account of Major Aroas de la Madrid having completely routed a corps of 500 Lima troops, which, under the command of Brigadier Antonio Maria Alvarez, had rapidly advanced upon him near Loraueguaz; after their defeat they were pursued to near Santiago de Cotagayta, to which only 200 men escaped. General Rondeau praises the disposition of the population; and adds, that his present position secures to him a free communication with the coast, and with Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Tarija.

By the British brig of war, Onyx, from Vera Cruz, we have received accounts from Mexico to the 18th of March, which communicate the important event of the Provinces of Tobasco and Chiapas having also entered into the plan of Revolution, under a full determination to shake off the Spanish yoke. The appearance of the affairs of the Independents in that quarter is extremely favourable towards their ulterior object; frequent actions take place with various success; and they now begin to feel the effects of the aid and succour experienced from the people of the United States, who supply them with arms, men, and other requisites, by every means in their power. It was understood that the Insurgents had taken the city of Orizaba, situated near Vera Cruz.

By the last accounts from the Brazils, we learn that a very serious commotion had taken place among the Negro Slaves at Bahia, where, collecting in considerable numbers, they burned four estates. The Duke Dos Ancois, Governor of the Province, at length quelled the tumult by calling out the military, but several lives were lost. These commotions are not long ago occurred in Pernambuco, when the Slaves defeated 500 regulars. Still the Slave Trade is there carrying on with greater vigour than ever, though such an accumulation of dangerous elements must eventually produce serious consequences. It is to the general state of disaffection prevailing among the Portuguese States that the large importation of troops from Lisbon is now attributed.

New York Papers, to the 1st of June, furnish one instance more of the persecuting policy of the Spanish General, Morillo. He has issued a Proclamation from the Caracas, denouncing death to those of either sex, who shall infringe his orders, prohibiting all intercourse between the natives in the different West India Islands, and the inhabitants of the Spanish Provinces. He has been informed, that a criminal correspondence subsists between those who have fled, and those on the main land, who will not acknowledge the benevolence with which they have been treated by the Government. A system of conciliation might have done some good, at least blood and treasure might have been saved to the Mother Country and the Provinces by lenient measures; but, as to the great question of separation, it seems decided in Spain, according to every appearance, will remain uniformly from the contest.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. We have extracted from them some details upon the subject which now occupies much of the public attention, the conduct of the Barbary Kings. The King of France, for the purpose of marking by acts of benevolence the marriage of the Duke of Berry, has published an Ordinance relating to fines and forfeitures incurred in proceedings before the different Courts and Tribunals.

There is an article from Rome, which states, that a Reverend Father, Taylor, has delivered to the Pope a Memorial, claiming "the intervention of Foreign Powers in favour of the Irish Catholics." (Hear this, ye promoters of the Catholic Claims!) He represents the intolerance of England in religious matters as a thing unheard of, (unheard of, indeed, for it does not exist,) whilst for political interests she carries toleration to licentiousness and excess!!—*Courier*.

Mails from Flanders and Holland are arrived. The latter has brought a Haarlem Paper, in which this country is spoken of in the most disrespectful manner with respect to its conduct to the Barbary Powers. Under the head of Barcelona, the 31st of last month, it says:—"We have here several letters from Algiers, of a later date than the second appearance of Lord Exmouth before that city; but though full of minute details, they however leave us uncertain respecting his Lordship's real object in his expected expedition. So much, however, is certain, that the reputation of the Admiral, the honour of the British flag, and the interests of the commercial world, have dreadfully suffered. Lord Exmouth himself went on shore to prescribe to the Dey, (who, after the treaty so lately concluded with the Neapolitans and Sardinians, could expect nothing of the kind,) the conditions, that the Algerines should in future treat the sailors and passengers who may fall into their hands, not as slaves, but as prisoners of war. It was as if one should require a people who had only one branch of industry to renounce it. In fact, the indignation of the Dey, and of the Turkish militia, whom the Dey consulted successively, rose to the highest pitch. Lord Exmouth and his suite had great difficulty in getting through the crowd that collected, and reaching again the English Consul was then cruising between Valparaiso and Coquimbo, capturing and destroying many vessels. The Gazette of the 9th of March contains a despatch from General Rondeau, dated at Headquarters, Guacale, February 18, giving an account of Major Aroas de la Madrid having completely routed a corps of 500 Lima troops, which, under the command of Brigadier Antonio Maria Alvarez, had rapidly advanced upon him near Loraueguaz; after their defeat they were pursued to near Santiago de Cotagayta, to which only 200 men escaped. General Rondeau praises the disposition of the population; and adds, that his present position secures to him a free communication with the coast, and with Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Tarija.

The report of a disturbance at Trowbridge was not wholly without foundation. The object of the ill-disposed was to show their hostility against the employment of some newly established machinery for dressing kerseys; and we are informed, by a Gentleman just arrived from that part of the country, that some mischief was done in the way of breaking windows, and injuring the doors and furniture of two or three houses belonging to manufacturers. Fortunately the Magistrates were exceedingly active on the occasion, and, with the assistance of a few military who were at hand, succeeded in restoring tranquillity, without any more serious evil. Two or three of the most forward of the rioters were taken into custody, but it was only thought necessary to commit one of them to prison for trial.

We regret to find, from the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, that there has been a disturbance at Cheltenham, but of a different character from that at Trowbridge. The following is the account given of it in that Paper:—"On the evening of Sunday se'night an affray of a serious nature occurred at Cheltenham, occasioned by a detachment of an Irish cavalry regiment quartered in that town, who having been roughly handled by the inhabitants on a former similar occasion, were desirous of being revenged. Accordingly, having provided themselves with 'sprigs of shall-lah' (a name of which lead and nails had been inserted), they attacked every one who happened to be in the streets. To oppose those formidable assailants, many of the inhabitants collected in a body; and, after a hard struggle, the Irishmen were driven to their quarters. One of the townsmen, we understand, was so severely wounded as to be considered for some days in imminent danger of his life. The windows of the Angel Inn and of several respectable dwelling-houses suffered materially in the affray."

A Mail from Jamaica has been received. The Papers brought by it are to the 9th of May, only two days later than the accounts we had previously received. "Kingston, May 4.—We are happy to announce the safe arrival of Wellwood Hyslop, Esq. of the house of M. Hyslop and Co. merchants, of this city, at Old-Harbour, on Thursday, in a small sloop from San Andreas, after having been tried at Cartagena and honourably acquitted."

Lord George Thomas Bessford v. the Earl of Bective. A Jury was summoned for this day, at twelve o'clock, to assess damages in this cause, which was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the Earl of Bective, for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at £30,000, and the Defendant had suffered judgment to go by default.

The Oath was crowded at an early hour with strangers, and witnesses summoned to give evidence; but in consequence of the absence of Sergeant Best, who was occupied in one of the Courts at Westminster, the inquiry was postponed until half-past three o'clock this afternoon. Lord G. T. Bessford, the Plaintiff in this cause, is brother of the Marquis of Waterford, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Regt. Dragoon Guards. He was born the 12th February, 1781, and married, Nov. 22, 1808, Henrietta Schutz, his present wife, by whom he has issue a daughter, born the 20th April, 1815. The Earl of Bective, the Defendant, is the eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, born the 4th May, 1787.

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The Oath was crowded at an early hour with strangers, and witnesses summoned to give evidence; but in consequence of the absence of Sergeant Best, who was occupied in one of the Courts at Westminster, the inquiry was postponed until half-past three o'clock this afternoon. Lord G. T. Bessford, the Plaintiff in this cause, is brother of the Marquis of Waterford, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Regt. Dragoon Guards. He was born the 12th February, 1781, and married, Nov. 22, 1808, Henrietta Schutz, his present wife, by whom he has issue a daughter, born the 20th April, 1815. The Earl of Bective, the Defendant, is the eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, born the 4th May, 1787.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Irish Stocks, Bank Stock, Government Debentures, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 3, and various shipping notices.

RECITATIONS, SINGING, AND LECTURING. FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. By Permission and under the Patronage of the Right Worshipful HARRY ALCOCK, Esq. Mayor.

AT THE NEW ROOMS. THIS PRESENT EVENING, THURSDAY, JULY 3. MR. & MRS. CAMPBELL, LATE OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, DREYFUS-LANE & HAY-MARKET, AND LATELY FROM THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, LIMEHOUSE.

VARIETY; OR, HOW TO KILL CARE. The Entertainment will consist of RECITATIONS, COMIC AND SERIOUS, SINGING, AND A LECTURE ON HEADS; The Lecture will be illustrated by Heads, PAINTED BY AN EMINENT ARTIST OF LONDON.

MR. POWER O'SHEE. WILL let his LODGE of MOUNT ATRY, at ANGLESEA, ready furnished, with a lawn for a lawn and a pair of horses, for the week, for the season, or for one year.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING, MADE BY DAY AND MARTIN, NO. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

In our first page will be found some interesting details, extracted from the French Papers, of the late events on the coast of Barbary. The number of persons killed at Boné is now stated at 60. All the Christians at that place, to the number of 200, were put in iron, but were liberated on the intercession of the English Consul, who, it thus appears, was not killed, as was at first stated; their fears, however, of further ill treatment induced them to embark precipitately. An article from the *Harlem Gazette*, under the London head of Friday, contains some severe strictures on the conduct of Lord Exmouth at Algiers. Whatever opinions may be formed on the policy of that conduct, which, there can be little doubt, was conformable to the orders he had received, the gross insinuations against the personal courage of that gallant Admiral must be considered as utterly unfounded. The spirit of emulation which has been universally excited against these Barbarians, in consequence of the atrocities recently committed by them, is likely to produce the speedy extinction of their lawless power, the existence of which has so long been a reproach to the great maritime states of Europe.

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