



Stocks this day at One. 3 p. Cent. Cons. 62 1/2 6 1/2 4 per Cent. 76 1/2 Du. for Amer. 62 1/2 2 1/2 5 per Cent. 9 1/2 3 per Cent. Red. 61 6 1/2 India Stock

Death of the King of Wirtemberg--Meeting of the French Chambers, &c.

The Paris Journals of Sunday last, containing the death of the King of Wirtemberg, at Stuttgart, on this day, the 30th of October, at two o'clock in the morning.

There can be no doubt of the truth of the intelligence, as it has been officially received by the British Government. His Majesty was born on the 6th of November, 1751. This had lived to this day he would have been 62 years of age.

He married, first, a Princess of Wirtemberg, by whom he had a son 35 years of age, who now succeeds him; and in 1788 he married the Princess Royal of England, whom we shall not again soon have the pleasure of seeing among us.

His Majesty had been long troubled with a liver complaint, attended, as the disorder increased, and particularly just before death, by a cough and shiverings resembling ague; but he could not have been long in an alarming state of illness, as the Hamburg Mail which arrived this morning brings a letter from Stuttgart of the 25th of October, which says--"His Majesty yesterday gave an audience to President Von Baunach, of Saxe-Heilbrunhausen, in which the President acted the hand of the Princess Amelia, his Majesty's niece, for the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Heilbrunhausen."

The present King of Wirtemberg is understood to be favourably inclined towards the claims of the States in respect of improvements in the Constitution. Whether, now he has ascended the throne, his views may not change, time alone can determine. We believe the questions between the late King and his States were not well understood in England.

There will, of course, be a general Mourning.

MR. THOMAS PLEASANT.

Though we may most justly boast in this country of the past deeds of names such as those of Hawley, Howard, Neill, Webb, and Reynolds, we are happy in being able to record, in this present period of distress, that the neighbouring branch of the United Kingdom possesses, in the person of Mr. Thomas Pleasant, an old Gentleman in Dublin, a Philanthropist unsurpassed by either of the foregoing named benevolent characters.

His donations are wise, judicious, and magnificent, and are distributed spontaneously in the spirit of Christian character and benevolence. We need only instance, amongst several of his noble deeds, his noble gift of £2000 to the Meath Hospital in Dublin, and the erection, in the same city, of a Stone Venter House, 216 feet long (at a cost of upwards of £15,000, and water in it very generally introduced), for the use, during the winter, under proper regulations, of an enormous body of Woollen Weavers, who, by last August waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to renew their buildings (Mr. Van-sittart not being satisfied with the amount previously offered), when the following prices were bid: Shawell and Co. £14 11s.; Bish and Co. £15 3s. 1d.; Carroll and Co. £14 11s. 1d. Mr. Bish was declared the purchaser. There are to be only 15,000 Tickets, and to be drawn the 1st March, 1817.

At Nottingham and its vicinity, we are concerned to state, that the depredators continue their outrages in the face of the Watch and Ward Act, now carried into full execution there. By the letters received from thence yesterday we learn, that the frames broken at Baldwell were eleven in number, and that scarcely a night passes in which some house or warehouse is not either robbed or attempted to be broken into. Of late there have been three attempts at murder, but fortunately it so happened that the persons stopped by the villains did not prove to be the victims sought for. The manufacturers in general dare not stir out after sunset; and those who are daring enough to do so carry loaded pistols with them for defence. The Luddites, or at least part of them, have changed their pursuits from frame-breaking to house-breaking, and it seems that plunder is now with them the order of the day; no matter whether it be obtained from friend or foe. New and more energetic measures, however, are daily adopted by the Magistracy for the protection of the inhabitants. The armed associations are every day increasing; indeed it is high time that some effective means should be employed to stop the progress of the misdeed workmen.

When the last frames were destroyed, not fewer than 60 of them were in a gang; they acted, it is not doubted, under the direction of what is called the Black Committee--every man was in disguise and had fire arms--Nov. 6.

CORRESPONDENCE, Nov. 6.--We had a good supply of Wheat and Barley fresh in this morning from Suffolk, besides a considerable quantity of each that was left over from Monday's arrivals and having but few buyers, sales were exceedingly heavy, at a decline of 2s. per quarter on both the above articles. Oats were sold at Monday's prices. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The Funds are considerably higher this morning. The 3 per Cent. Cons. has advanced more in proportion than any other description. It is stated there is a scarcity of that Stock. Yesterday the Commissioners for the Reduction of the Na-

tion of its original beauty by the skill of the artist, is, Sirs, the emblem of France become again the object of Divine predilection, and entrusted by the wisdom of God to the wisdom of the King."

His Majesty replied in the following terms:-- "I sensibly feel the sentiments which the Metropolitan Chapter of Paris has expressed to me through you. I invite the Chapter to unite its prayers to mine, in order that, through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, the Holy Spirit may deign to shed light on me and on the two Chambers which are about to be occupied with the destinies of my Kingdom."

The same acclamations accompanied the King to the Thuilleries, and this august ceremony will doubtless leave profound recollections with all the friends of the King and religion.

The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Canning were present during the ceremony.

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To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the Harvest; my People suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for consumption.

Great charges are, unhappily, still necessary; I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expenses that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of Administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so. Always united in sentiment and attention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the State, and the honour of the French name.

I continue with more activity than ever my Negotiations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France.-- But this is not all; and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it--(that would unfortunately be impossible,) but to ensure to the Ministers of our Holy Religion an independent Income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of Him of whom it is said, that he did good wherever he went.

Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let us be also attached to that Charter which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the presence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each, the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon that fundamental law--my Ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

In me, Gentlemen, let all hatreds cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a People of brothers, and that from our past evils there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it I rely upon your co-operation, but, above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union, so necessary between the three branches of the Legislature. Rely also upon the same disposition in me, and let my People be assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

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tion of foreign grain, and will remain open for three months. Very large orders have already been sent to the Continent, and the cargoes may be expected speedily to arrive. With those plain facts before us, we do not believe that grain will rise to those high prices which some persons seem to apprehend.-- Belfast Chronicle.

CASTLEBRAY, Nov. 4.--The weather has been uncommonly fine for the last ten or twelve days, and there is now almost a certainty that those hopes of a very sufficient harvest, which we have all along entertained, will be more than realized. There is every prospect of abundance. The Oats are nearly got in every where, and, if not better, they are not worse than usual, except that part which grew on rich ground, and became rank in the very wet weather. The same may be said of Barley. All the Wheat is not yet reaped, but a few days of the present weather, which promises well, will save it. This is the grain that has suffered most, and yet we have the opinion of intelligent persons, that even the damaged part of it will make good, although not very white flour-- Potatoes have been sown in great quantities, and, therefore, although not so thick in the ground, nor as good as usual in some places, there will be, we trust, a plentiful supply of them.

In confirmation of this statement we may refer to the great reduction of prices in our market on Saturday. Oatmeal, which brought 20s. per cwt. on that day week, was sold for 13s. Oats, of course, proportionally low, and the best Potatoes for 3d. per stone.

We have not, at any time, alluded to the state of the Flax, because we knew there was no other opinion in this County, than that it was uncommonly fine this year.-- Constitution.

LIMBRICK, Nov. 9.--Notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of Grain in London, and an uncommon large supply of Corn at our market today, the prices exceeded any given these last two years. Wheat went up to 3s. 2d. a stone, Oats to 14d. Barley 14d.; the sales were quick. Flax is looking up; the best rates at 39s. a cwt. The loaf is miserably small. Pork is 20s. a cwt. Potatoes 3d. to 4d. a stone. Butchers' meat rates as follows: Beef 2d. to 3d.; Mutton 3d. to 4d. a pound.

PARIS PAPERS TO NOV. 5.

PARIS, Nov. 4.--Yesterday, at half-past eleven o'clock, his Majesty left the Thuilleries in grand procession for Notre Dame. The Duke and Duchess of Berri set out before the King; the other Members of the Royal Family were in the King's carriage. The Duchess of Angoulême was on the King's left. The Duke of Angoulême and Monsieur were in front of his Majesty.

Detachments of the Royal Guard and of the Household troops led the way, headed by the Duke of Reggio and General Espais. The Court Swiss surrounded his Majesty's carriage. Throughout the whole of the route an immense crowd saluted the Monarch, and the august members of his family, with repeated cries of *Vive le Roi!*

The line was formed from the external gate to the middle of the Church by detachments of the National Guard. The Cent Swiss formed the second part of the line as far as the choir. Before ten o'clock the whole body of the Cathedral had been filled by persons who had received tickets of admission to this religious ceremony.

Benches were placed at the extremities of the nave, to the right and left, for the Peers and Members of the Chamber of Deputies. By half-past eleven, the Duke and Duchess of Berri entered by the lateral gate on the Bishop's side. At a quarter past twelve, the drums of the troops drawn up in a square at the entrance of the Cathedral announced the arrival of his Majesty.

The Chapter immediately proceeded in procession to the principal gate of the Church. The Duke and Duchess of Berri, the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, and the Duchess of Bourbon, accompanied by their Officers and Ladies of Honour, proceeded also to receive his Majesty.

M. Jallot, one of the Vicars-General, addressed his Majesty in the following Speech:-- "Sire--Your Majesty, always so high, appears still more elevated in the Temple of the Lord. The People, on seeing the Sovereign before whom all bend bowing down and humbling himself in the presence of God, raise more than ever their thoughts to the Throne of the King of Kings. From that point of view, they behold descending on the Monarch a stream of Majesty; a voice from on high, similar to that which was heard by the People of Israel, assembled at the foot of Mount Sinai--a voice from on high, the voice of Religion, proclaims this Supreme Law: *The Power of Kings comes from God.* Such, Sire, is the profound sentiment of respect with which the Metropolitan Chapter now receives the King of France, coming to the House of Prayer amidst the Princes of his august Family, the Grandees of his Kingdom, the Deputies of the Departments.-- With majesty, Sire, wisdom, justice, and goodness, repose in you. O all Kings the most desired, you are also the most beloved."

We know, Sire, the prayer which you addressed to the Almighty. Can we forget the memorable and pious words of your Majesty, addressed to the Clergy of your Capital, and to ourselves; that beautiful prayer of the Psalmist: *O Lord! what thou hast done for us, and my prayer ought also to be yours.*

You have been heard, Sire, and will be heard daily. The vessel of great value, of which

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To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the Harvest; my People suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for consumption.

Great charges are, unhappily, still necessary; I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expenses that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of Administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so. Always united in sentiment and attention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the State, and the honour of the French name.

I continue with more activity than ever my Negotiations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France.-- But this is not all; and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it--(that would unfortunately be impossible,) but to ensure to the Ministers of our Holy Religion an independent Income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of Him of whom it is said, that he did good wherever he went.

Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let us be also attached to that Charter which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the presence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each, the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon that fundamental law--my Ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

In me, Gentlemen, let all hatreds cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a People of brothers, and that from our past evils there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it I rely upon your co-operation, but, above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union, so necessary between the three branches of the Legislature. Rely also upon the same disposition in me, and let my People be assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

The public curiosity begins to die away about the revelations of Momeur. It is certain, however, that, in consequence of them, an Ex-Coleonel of the Municipal Guard of Paris has been taken up; it is equally certain, that considerable efforts were made to procure Momeur's escape, which proves that it is not a solitary criminal. The report is general that three or four Generals have been taken up also.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

The mails of Thursday and Friday were due when we went to Press. The communications by the London Journals of Thursday, and Paris Papers to the 5th, reached us on Sunday through the medium of the *Correspondent and Patriot*, an *Express* having arrived at the Castle on Saturday.

The Speech of the King of France to the Chambers will be found in another part of our paper. Like all such Speeches, it is extremely guarded, and says very little--at least in point of information as to the real state of the Country.-- It is pretty clear from it, however, that malcontents exist in considerable numbers, and that a strong exertion of power is necessary to preserve tranquillity. The delicacy of the harvest, and the general distress, are fully admitted, and promises given to make preparation for alleviating them. Nothing is as yet known of the strength of parties, and the Spectator manifests great anxiety for the abolition of all animosities.