

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

CAPITAL, £550,000. THE PARTISAN... THE RESERVE... LIFE SOCIETY.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Stocks this day at One. Bank Stock 212 1/2, India Stock 244, etc.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to the Budget on Monday last, stated that the proceeds of the Revenue of Great Britain for the current Quarter, down to Saturday last, exceed the payments in a similar period in the corresponding Quarter last year, by no less than £622,000.

We are not able, this day, to give the Public all those details which we shall have the satisfaction of communicating on Monday; but we understand that the actual produce of the different branches of the Revenue in Great Britain in the Quarter ending the 5th July, 1822, is £12,872,283, and in the Quarter ending 5th July, 1821, £12,837,283, being a difference of only £35,000.

The Assessed Taxes are less than their produce last year, by about £126,000, which is entirely owing to the repeal of the Husbands Horse Tax, which would have produced considerably more than £200,000 in the present Quarter; but the increase of the other branches of the Revenue (notwithstanding the reduction of the Mill Tax) has already affected the Revenue in the amount of about £200,000.

We cannot, however, forbear to add, that the income of the Consolidated Fund of the present Quarter, compared with its charge, exhibits an improvement of £740,000.

The deficiency in the Consolidated Fund in the corresponding Quarter was £1,320,000; the deficiency in this is £287,000.

INCOME AND CHARGE ON CONSOLIDATED FUND IN QUARTER ENDED JULY 5, 1822.

Table with columns for Income and Charge. Total Income 12,872,283, Total Charge 12,585,283, Deficiency 287,000.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Quarter-ended 5th July, 1821, and 5th July, 1822.

Table with columns for Revenue items: Customs, Excise, Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed Taxes, Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, Total Charge, Deficiency.

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And now we may safely congratulate our readers upon such an increase as £1,031,031 upon the whole year!

There is a small decrease in the Quarter of about £25,000; but if we consider that in the last Quarter, as compared with the corresponding one last year, there has been for the reasons we have mentioned, a decrease in—

Table with columns for Revenue items: Mill Tax, Husbands Horse Tax, etc.

If, we say, we take these articles into consideration, there will be between £3 and £400,000 increase upon the general income.

Let us from the City of Washington to the 9th of last month have been received, which state that the questions of considerable importance were said to occupy the deliberations of the American Cabinet; the first, and most important, is stated to be that which refers to the sale of the North West Coast, said to be materially affected by the Editor of the Emperor Alexander, which prohibits all intercourse by foreign vessels with the Russian Territory. The National Intelligencer has said little on this subject; and the Editor has done little more than insert the correspondence which took place between the American Secretary of State and the Russian Plenipotentiary, previous to the departure of the latter for Europe. The subject, it is observed, has occasioned much perplexity to the Government; but it is evident that either the Emperor of Russia must withdraw the most objectionable part of his Edict, viz that which prohibits the navigation of the ocean within 100 miles of his territory, or a rupture of the friendly relations between Russia and the United States must be the consequence. No fresh Russian Ambassador had reached the seat of the American Government, nor was any expected to arrive until a satisfactory arrangement was made between the two Powers.

The vessel question which occupied the attention of the President and the other members of the Government related to the negotiations carried on with Spain, as to the recognition of the independence of the Provinces of South America.—Mr. Forsyth, who had just returned from Madrid, brought out with him despatches, which are said fully to explain the views of the Spanish Government on the head. According to the rumour of the day at Washington, Ferdinand, in these official communications, instructed his Minister to state, that although, from the embarrassed state of his kingdom, he had been unable to act with sufficient energy in South America, yet that he fully expected to reduce to obedience the richest of the provinces; and that such recognition, therefore, was both unjust and impolitic. So strong is the feeling of the People of the United States in favour of the declaration of the Congress on this subject, that there is not the slightest chance of the resolution being rescinded, however urgent the demand of the King of Spain.

The above-mentioned most extraordinary, we had almost called it outrageous, Ukase, issued by the Emperor of Russia, affects the Country also in a most material degree—and it formed the matter of a short discussion in the House of Commons last night. By this Ukase, or Manifesto, the maritime powers of Europe and America are given to understand, that his Imperial Majesty has assumed possession of all that portion of the northwest coast of America, which lies between the 51st degree of latitude, and the icy Cape, or extreme North; and moreover, that he interdicts the approach of ships of every other nation to any part of this line nearer than 100 miles.

The Marquis of Londonderry, upon a question being put to him on the subject, replied, that immediately after the receipt of the Ukase, a note was transmitted to the Russian Ambassador, stating, that as far as regarded the right of our sovereignty and maritime privilege, the British Government could not accede to the terms of the Ukase; though they offered to enter into any amicable explanation or negotiation with the Russian Government. Of course that negotiation must have for its object the respecting of the rights of British navigation in those seas.—Courier.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 10:—We are informed from a source which we think entitled to confidence, that the Commercial Treaty with France has been signed at Washington, by Mr. Adams, on the part of the American Government, and by Mr. D. Neuville, Minister from the French Government.

The Paris Journal of Wednesday last has arrived this morning. More Ruminations are on their way to inform the Society Gordon on the frontiers of Spain. The Chamber of Deputies continues occupied with the Customs' bill, the discussion of which appears to be conducted with a little more temper and decorum.

German Papers to the 30th ult. have arrived this morning. Various districts have suffered extensive devastation by recent thunder-storms. The Vienna Funds have risen.

It was already known that the object of the late visit of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Capri, to Brussels, was the marriage of his eldest son with the eldest daughter of the Count de Serrilliers (Joseph Bonaparte). This marriage was celebrated on Saturday last, at the Town Hall and the Church, with the usual ceremonies.

We understand that it is in contemplation of certain Freeholders and Inhabitants of Norfolk to request the High Sheriff to call a County Meeting, for the express purpose of petitioning Parliament to cause a just reduction of the National Debt.

We understand that it is the intention of the Breckers in this city and county to reduce the rate of allowed by them from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent.—Norwich Mercury.

Owing to the torrent of rain that fell over the metropolis yesterday morning, the great sewer which passes through the Green Park was blown up, and a large space of ground near Buckingham-House, was inundated. The new aqueduct, also, now constructing in Fimliece, was considerably damaged by the immense rush of water, in its way from Mylebone to the Thames.

The Glasgow Chronicle says:—Robert Alexander, the Editor of The Sentinel, whose incarceration we formerly noticed, has been liberated in consequence of a bill of suspension and liberation, passed by the Supreme Court, on his finding sufficient caution for Mr. Bestwick's claim against him.

The trial of Mr. Horatio Octob, of the Constitutional Association, for an assault on Ex-Sheriff Parkins, came on, on Monday, at the Sessions, Guildhall. Mr. C. Phillips conducted the prosecution. The Defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

A New York Paper announces the arrival of an English vessel, from Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat, which is expected to bring a profit in the American Market!

In about a fortnight it is supposed that the wheat harvest will be pretty general in Devonshire; in every direction the wheat is uncommonly fine, and promises an abundant produce.

The harvest this year will be as early as that of 1778, when wheat began to be cut on the 14th of July, and corn of all kinds was housed before the end of August.

The herd of Rein Deer, brought from Lapland by Mr. Hollock, have been purchased by Sir William M. Mahon, for the very laudable purpose of introducing the breed of this useful animal into Ireland.

Distress in Ireland.—We have heard of a pleasing instance of philanthropy in the bumble class of the community, the whole of the harvest labourers of a Gentleman in this neighbourhood, amounting to upwards of thirty men and women, having contributed a day's wages towards the relief of the starving Irish.—Glasgow Journal.

Madame Constant has generously divided the profits of her last Concert between the Irish Bible and the Society for the Discharge of Small Debts; and she has distributed the produce of her Benefit among three Charities—the Fund for the Relief of the Irish, the Scottish Charity, and the Society for Small Debts. It ought to be remarked, that no class of people contribute so much in proportion to their means, either in talent, or in money, to benevolent purposes, as public performers.

THE NAVY. Admiralty-Office, 10th.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

With reference to the 6th Article of our Instructions, dated the 29th of January, 1818, relating to the examination of Mates and Midshipmen, touching their qualifications to serve as Lieutenants in the Royal Navy, whereby it is directed that no candidate shall be examined at the Royal Naval College, who shall not have previously passed the examination required in the 1st Article, before three Captains, and produced a certificate to that effect; we do, in pursuance of the authority vested in us by His Majesty's Order in Council, heretofore aforesaid, and direct, that, in future, any Mate or Midshipman, actually being, or being about to be, ordered to proceed from the United Kingdom to a Foreign Station, shall be permitted to undergo the first of the examinations required to take place at the Naval College, provided that such Mate or Midshipman shall produce the requisite proofs of his being eighteen years of age, and that he does not want more than one year to complete the required service of six years, under the existing regulations. Given under our hands, &c.

J. Osborn.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

(By Command of their Lordships.)

JOHN BARROW.

IRISH SPIRITS.

We have perused, with regret, the decision of an English Court of Justice, by which the advantage of imposing Irish spirits into England is lost to the Irish Distiller, and by which a consequent injury is rendered to the agriculture of this Country. It was conceived, and very reasonably, that, upon the broad and fundamental principle of intercourse established between Great Britain and Ireland by the Act of Union, the importation of Irish-made spirits into England was a matter of right, whether acceptable or not, to English manufacturers of the article of spirits. The construction, however, which favoured the enjoyment of that right, has been obstructed, for some time, by the Spirit Distillers of England; and the English Excise Board, however impartial in principle, certainly did not support the pretensions of the Irish Distiller. Various regulations obstructed his way for some time; and, at length, when the abstract right to import Irish spirits into the English market could be no longer disputed, an Act of Parliament, limiting the strength of English spirits to a certain standard, was construed to apply to Irish spirits, after importation into England, which were necessarily above the standard allowed to, as characteristic of their peculiar taste and quality. The litigated point it would seem, was, whether Irish spirits should be considered as English spirits, upon being landed in England—a proposition which appears to us to be in part of that character of blunder, for which we Irish are occasionally renowned. The question was tried after a solemn way, and the decision is, that Irish spirits, though possessing a certain absolute strength, flavor, and quality, quite different from spirits distilled in England, do, by virtue of some spurious chemical influence in an English Act of Parliament, become spirits of another description, in all those particulars, on being landed upon the soil of England. How this change is effected—how things, different in themselves, can be made the same—we own we are not dull to comprehend; but an English Court of Justice having decided this matter, of course it must be right—and Irish whiskey is English gin, let us wonder as we may! We do not know whether the Irish Distiller will submit to this legal metamorphosis of his manufacture; but, certainly the commodity which he imports under the name of whiskey, cannot enjoy its ancient, popular name, after suffering the sentence of dilution, and reduction, and reformation, pronounced against it by the House of Lords, and the Court of King's Bench; and there is something to be said for the protestants with which the Irish Distillers have been opposed by English Agriculturists, as well as by English Distillers. But the land-proprietors of Ireland are nearly ruined, and in the South they are beggars. Millions of the poor are starving, because of the pauperization of the Country; and there are no other sources open, by which the condition of the country can be raised out of its existing depression; and upon this account, we could have wished for a different decision from that which has been pronounced.—Correspondent.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1822.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT. Co. of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Thursday, 18th July, Westford, at Westford, Thursday, 23d. Co. of Wexford, at Wexford, Saturday, 27th. City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day. Co. of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Wednesday, 31st. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Thursday, 8th Aug. City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day. The Right Hon. the Chief Justice, Justices. The Hon. Justice Moore, Justices. John Donville, Esq. Registers. William Kemmis, Esq. Registers.

The Grand Jury of the County of Wicklow, will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of the Commission day, and the Grand Juries of the County of Wexford, County of Waterford, County of Tipperary, and City of Kilkenny, will be sworn at nine o'clock in the morning of their respective Commission Days, and the Criminal and Civil Business proceeded on in each County immediately after. The Grand Jury of the County of Tipperary, will be sworn at three o'clock in the afternoon of the Commission Day.—All Records, Civil Bills and Appeals, must be entered before the sitting of the Court on the Commission Day in each County. All Informations and Recognizances returnable to the Assizes, must be sent to the County Clerk before the Commission Day in each County, and such Magistrates who neglect to send them will be fined. Such Prosecutors as do not attend at the sitting of the Court on the Commission Day in each County, will forfeit their Recognizance and will not obtain any order for their Expenses.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Co. of Clare, at Ennis, Monday, 22d July. Limerick, at Limerick, Friday, 26th. City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day. Co. of Kerry, at Tralee, Wednesday, 7th August. City of Cork, at Cork, Wednesday, 14th. Co. of Cork, at Cork, Thursday, 15th. The Hon. Baron Pennefather, Justices. The Hon. Sergeant Le Fay, Justices. Samuel Delany, Esq. Registers. Anthony Courtenay, Esq. Registers.

The Grand Jury of the County of Clare will be sworn at ten o'clock on the Commission Day, and Civil and Criminal Business immediately proceeded on. The Grand Juries of the Counties of Limerick, City of Limerick, County of Kerry and City of Cork, will be sworn at three o'clock in the afternoon of their respective Commission Days, and the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the Commission Day, and the Criminal Business will be proceeded on immediately after swearing the Grand Juries in each County and City, and the Civil Business on the morning of the following day, save in those cases where the Civil Business will be proceeded on, on the Commission Day.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Co. of Carlow, at Carlow, Monday, 22d July. Kildare, at Athy, Thursday, 25th. Queen's County, at Maryborough, Monday, 29th. King's County, at Philipstown, Thursday, 31st Aug. County of Wick, at Wick, Monday, 31st Aug. Meath, at Trim, Thursday, 8th. The Right Hon. Lord Norbury, Justices. The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, Justices. Peter Jackson, Esq. Registers. Canon Smith O'Grady, Esq. Registers.

The Grand Juries of the several Counties throughout the Circuit, will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning, precisely, on the several Commission Days, and immediately after the Criminal and Civil Business will be proceeded on.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Co. of Roscommon, at B. Acconon, Saturday, 20th July. Leitrim, at Carrickon-Shannon, Thursday, 23d. Sligo, at Sligo, Monday, 29th. Co. of Sligo, at Sligo, Monday, 29th August. Galway, at Galway, Friday, 30th. The Town of Galway, same day. The Hon. Sir William Smith, Bart. Justices. The Hon. Justice Burton, Justices. Chas. Fleetwood, Esq. Upper Baginbun, Registers. Samuel Keever, Esq. Merrinstown, Registers.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Co. of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Wednesday, 13th July. Louth, at Dundalk, Thursday, 18th. Monaghan, at Monaghan, Monday, 22d. Armagh, at Armagh, Friday, 26th. Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Wednesday, 31st. The Town of Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus, same day. Down, at Drompatrick, Monday, 5th August. The Hon. Baron McClelland, Justices. Hon. Judge Jebb, Justices. Hugh McClelland, Esq. Registers. Rowley Heyland, Esq. Registers.

WATERFORD.

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay. Agents for Great Britain, NEWTON & Co., 5, Warwick-square, London; and for Ireland, J. K. JOHNSON & Co., No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

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THE FAMINE.

From the Dublin Evening Herald of Friday. At no period of public calamity was sympathy raised to a higher pitch of animation, than at present—never did it manifest itself in works of relief more boundless and efficient. Yet the cry of distress still reaches the ear from every point of the South and West, and seems to become shriller and more piercing as the season advances. We cannot be astonished at this when we recollect the myriads that are involved in the misery that overspreads almost the entire of two provinces. According to the last returns from Clare, there are still nearly 24,000 families, including about 120,000 souls, receiving relief. All these are not wholly dependent upon charity—but there are as many in total destitution and helplessness as would exhaust a fund of more than four thousand pounds a week, giving each only as scanty a portion of the worst sustenance as is necessary to support nature. In one month the more wretched of the papers of Clare would consume the entire funds that have been placed in the hands of the Dublin Committee—and Clare is only one out of seven Counties requiring aid, and is now by no means the most wretched of those Counties. Supposing that all the people suffering privation in this single district require only an aid of two pence a day each, still the aggregate consumption would be one thousand pounds a day. [7000 a week, or £21,000 in the present month of July. Considering this we can feel no surprise that the tens and twenties of thousands which we are acknowledged in the papers leave the eyes and ears still harassed with all the indications of the most horrible suffering to which human nature is exposed. Contributions of tens and twenties of thousands give only partial and evanescent succour when we reckon the claimants almost by millions.

There is one consideration which should be kept perpetually before the Public mind—and it is this, that a pound bestowed now will be the saving of three next year. The season is auspicious, but it will be recollected that cultivation has been late and comparatively limited, and that compelling the wretched peasantry to have recourse prematurely to their potatoes is forcing them to exhaust, in a few weeks, the resources of many months.

The Subscription opened in Dublin amounted yesterday to about £18,000. Amongst the sums last sent in are, £803 by the hands of His Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, being the amount of collections at certain Chapels on the 23d ult.; £500 from a Committee in Paris, of which the Marquis of Sigo is Chairman; £233, being the amount of the collection at the ascent of the Balloon, last week; and £104, being the collection at the concert at St. Patrick's.

The Mayo Constitution announces a further donation of five tons and a half of oatmeal, (valued at £88.) from His Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam. The Rev. Prelate, and the Protestant Archbishop, have exercised a bounty throughout the entire calamities, which reflects honour on the Episcopal character, and on human nature itself.

From the D. E. Post of Saturday. Though brief, the details in this evening's Post are more dreadful and appalling, than any which have yet appeared. We have not the heart to offer any observations on them; they need none.

COUNTY CLARE.

In the Dublin Evening Post of Thursday last, we laid before our readers a startling picture of the Distress prevailing in the County Clare. By the returns which we then published, it appeared, that in this County alone, the number of persons receiving relief amounted to 23,617 Families, comprising 119,618 Persons. We thought the measure of misery was full, but from subsequent Returns, made by the Committees of the same County, it appears that the Famine increases in a ratio that is least-rending to think of. By the latest report, the number of persons now 39, 144 Families, consisting of 156,597 Persons.

The following extracts appear upon the reports, distinct from the gross numbers relieved stationarily and at reduced prices.

"Barrenly states, that there are 802 persons employed in the Barony, at the wages of 6d. per day; and that the funds do not allow them to engage one-fifth of the applicants. It appears by the Parochial Returns, that there are 94 cases of Fever in the Barony, 51 of which are in the Parish of Phrenah, and the Committee regret that Fever and Typhenter are both on the increase.

"Barren and Carromore (noted) report, under the head of gratuitous relief, the numbers having received it, were obliged, from prevalence of Fever, to wash the houses both inside and outside, for which they received one stone of meal for each house; as the season advances, the demand upon our fund, which is nearly exhausted, has increased to an alarming extent, and from the want of employment, the labouring class are totally unable to purchase even at the reduced price of one shilling a stone.

"Clanclearn.—The funds of this Committee are now quite exhausted, not having as much left as will bring them through the week, and the distress of the County is just now at its height. Fever is increasing rapidly, many new cases having appeared since our last.

"Inchiquin reports they have employed each day for the last week over 930 men; that there is still a large proportion of men unemployed. An increased allowance of food is absolutely necessary for the support of the persons employed. This Committee cannot withhold from the Central

Committee and from Government the distress in the Barony; the loss upon the funds this week in this Barony amounts to £210 16s. 4d.

"Islands reports that there are in employment about 730 heads of families each day—two thirds of the population of this Barony receive assistance.

"Magyeta reports, in the Parish of Killosh the list for meal at reduced prices has been entirely cancelled, and vast numbers of that list have been placed on the gratuitous one. The number sick of fever is still very great, particularly in Killosh and Killyballyowen parishes; even many instances of dysentery have appeared.

"The Funds of this Barony are not only entirely exhausted, but there appears to be due to the Treasurer Two Hundred and Forty-nine Pounds, Six Shillings, and Eight Pence!

"Tulla (Eastern Hill Barony).—All the provisions given out by this Committee in the last week, was gratuitous, and distributed amongst 1582 families, comprising 8825 persons. Funds exhausted!

"Tulla (Upper Hill Barony) reports, that over 1000 men are employed each day."

COUNTY GALWAY.

GALWAY, JULY 4.—Great as have been our supplies, yet the work of misery is still going on, and the applicants for relief at our soup-kitchen and milk-shop are daily increasing, as will be proved by the annexed return. The bread and milk concern was opened on Wednesday week by our paternal Government, under the inspection of a Committee of Gentlemen of this town—Bread and milk is given to the poor objects with due distinction to no less a number than 14,147.

COUNTY KERRY.

TRALEE, JULY 3.—Arrived here on the evening of Monday last, Richard Griffith, Esq. Civil Engineer, for the purpose of carrying into prompt execution the patriotic plans of our benevolent Government, for giving employment, and consequently, the most effectual relief to our distressed Peasantry.

COUNTY MAYO.

CASTLEBAR, JULY 4.—A few days ago, a horse belonging to Mr. Blake, of Ballinacraf, near this town, having had his leg broken, was shot by the owner, and the poor people of the neighbourhood decried the animal!!!

A report of the state of this County, as accurately as it could be made up from the returns which have been sent in, from the several Local Committees to the Central Committee, was forwarded to Government. It appears that upwards of 155,000 persons are now receiving charitable relief in Mayo—that upwards of £10,000 have been received here from Committees in England and Ireland, and that the local subscriptions have amounted to £2500.

Extract of a letter from the Most Rev. Doctor Kelly, dated Westport, July 1, to the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, P. P. of this town.

"They are perishing there (in Achill) in such numbers from starvation, that many of them are found along the road-side, dead, without benefit of Clergy! I go in to-morrow to visit the melancholy theatre with a cargo of provisions that will afford temporary relief."

KINGS COUNTY.

TULLAMONT, JULY 5.—The greatest distress prevails among the working classes of this town and neighbourhood; from two to three hundred labourers present themselves for employment in our streets every morning, of whom not more than fifty or sixty have the good fortune to be engaged, even at the low wages of from 8d. to 10d. per day.

COUNTY SLIGO.

JULY 2.—Many are the melancholy facts that have been related to us by the District Visitors, as coming within their observation. They declare, and we can believe it, that their duty is a most painful one; frequently they are obliged to do violence to their own feelings in visiting the impotent claims on their bounty, of which they are the almoners; the pitiable appeal of the wretched parents, in behalf of their starving children, seconded by the hungry cries of those melancholy objects—and no sooner do they enter the abode of poverty and want, than they are surrounded by the inmates, who, with painful and almost frantic anxiety, inquire what is to be their fate the ensuing week; the announcement of a diminution of the supply, already affording too inadequate a means of support, may be well imagined. We lament to add, that persons once in comfortable circumstances, and who had hitherto abstained from seeking relief, are now compelled to do so—an affecting case of this nature took place yesterday: a very decent female, whose family the visitors omitted calling upon, supposing their situation did not require assistance, applied for a ticket to purchase a small quantity of provisions at the reduced price—she mentioned that her daughter, the eldest of her family, Ten in number, had that morning fainted with hunger. When investigating this circumstance, the poor woman burst into tears, and opened her cloak, and displayed her almost naked person, declared she had first sold every article of her furniture—meal, all her dress that she could dispense with, even to the shoes off her feet; and lastly, she had taken the Wedding Ring from her finger, which she had worn for preceding two years, and sold it to assist her in procuring one meal for her hungry family. The agonized feelings with which this unfortunate parent alluded to this circumstance, could not fail of exciting the commiseration of the visitors, more particularly, when they recollected that this decent and industrious family once enjoyed a comfortable situation, and could then afford to others that relief which they now sought for themselves.

