









Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes entries like 'Bank Stock', 'Irish Bank', 'Waterford & Cork', etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1830.

The London Mail of Monday arrived last night; the following are extracts:—

THE KING.

(From the Globe of Monday.) We regret to state that the favourable account given of the King during the last week has not been followed by the announcement of his being perfectly convalescent, which they had prepared us to expect. The circumstance of Sir Henry Hallford's name having been attached alone to the last bulletin, was generally considered as indicative of a great improvement in his Majesty's health; and we believe that Sir Matthew Tierney had discontinued his attendance, under the firm belief that it was no longer necessary. Today, however, the following bulletin, with Sir Matthew's name appended to it, removes the favourable impression which the circumstance in question had caused, and rumours are in circulation which are calculated to induce a belief that no hope is entertained of his Majesty's recovery to such a state of health as he enjoyed previously to the indisposition under which he has been for some time suffering.

It is still asserted that there are no symptoms about his Majesty's complaint which cause apprehension as to immediate consequences; but it seems to be admitted that the debility of system caused by frequent recourse in other attacks to bleeding and cupping, for the removal of inflammatory symptoms, is so great as to preclude those hopes of a thoroughly radical cure, from the nature of the present attack, might have been otherwise expected. The present bulletin is worded so ambiguously that it is impossible to guess what it means. The late bulletins stated that his Majesty was "better," but we had no point to start from as to the degree of illness in the first instance; and the "continues much the same," therefore, leaves us as much in the dark as ever. It has been said by the friends of Sir H. Hallford, that the bulletin has been so prepared as to be fit for the eye of the Royal Patient, to whom, as he reads the newspaper daily, some delicacy is due. This will, perhaps, explain the reserve and ambiguity of which the public generally, not being acquainted with the cause, have complained.

Windsor Castle, April 26. The state of the King's health continues much the same.

His Majesty has passed a good night. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. TIERNEY.

FOUR PER CENTS.

The reduction of the Four per Cents. is no longer a matter of uncertainty. The number of Dissentients on shutting the books at the Bank on Saturday evening was seven hundred and seventy; the sum £2,400,501 13s. 6d. It is remarkable that so much as a million of this amount was entered in the books very shortly before the hour of closing.—Courier.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, which on Saturday closed at 93 1/2, this morning opened at 92 1/2, and 92 1/4 for Monday. New Years 1831; India Bonds 82 3/4; and Exchequer Bills 79 3/4; Bank Stock advanced to 216 1/2.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament re-assembled on Monday. The resolutions relative to the proposed duty on Tobacco grown in Ireland were to have been farther considered that night. The other items of taxation, viz. the Spirit and Stamp Duties, will come before the House in a few days, so the public at large must see there is no time to be lost in sending forth their complaints. We trust they will act with that firmness and promptitude which the urgency of the crisis demands.

VESTRIES—MR J. V. NUGENT.

Our patriotic and persevering fellow-citizen, Mr Nugent, yielding to an obstinate habit, has declined to accept of the honour which it was proposed to have offered to him in the shape of a public dinner, as a token of esteem for the untiring and successful exertions which he has made in exposing Vestry and Ecclesiastical peculation.

DINNER IN CARRICK TO SURGEON FLOOD.

On last Monday, the 26th inst. a public dinner was given to that spirited Protestant Gentleman, Surgeon Francis Flood, by the inhabitants of Carrick-on-Suir to testify their gratitude for the honest and manly part taken by him in their behalf at the late exclusively Protestant Vestry in that Parish.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—At the meeting of our fellow Citizens which was yesterday convened to petition against the unjust and ruinous taxation about to be inflicted upon this country, it was resolved that the resolutions be published in the Waterford Papers. In the publication of them this day in the Waterford papers, I perceive the Editor has omitted what has proceeded from design or mistake I shall not say, as it would fasten upon Mr Wyse (who, I believe, prepared them for publication and sent them to the printer) a means of notice and a little-ness of mind which I am unwilling to impute, on mere suspicion, to any gentleman, much more to Mr Wyse, towards whom I am disposed to cherish better feelings. It is my business, however, as a member of the Committee, and the recorder of the Resolutions, to request you to correct the omission in your publication tomorrow, by inserting the Petition in the Resolution to which I have alluded.

I am, &c. RICHARD WALSH.

Waterford, April 28, 1830.

NEW TAXES UPON IRELAND.

The ruinous consequences of the proposed measure are now so universally and thoroughly known, that any further elucidation of the matter has become unnecessary. The strong feeling of Ireland has at length commenced to manifest itself. The County of Dublin has met—Waterford, Kilkenny, and Cork Cities have met, so has Clonmel. Kilkenny County is convened by the High Sheriff for next Saturday. Waterford County will very shortly meet, a requisition very numerous and respectfully signed having been presented to the High Sheriff. But this is not enough—ALL Ireland must send forth its complaint. A grand Aggregate Meeting of the entire Kingdom should assemble in Dublin and give vent with a voice of thunder to its just, legitimate, and constitutional indignation. Complaint should not be confined to Counties or Cities. Every parish, every village and hamlet, almost every family should forward its petition. The several public bodies in Ireland, whether mercantile or other, should come forward. What are the Corporations of the different cities and towns about? What is the Corporation of Waterford about? Are all the districts around us asleep? Why do we not hear of their bestirring themselves? Where are they all now? Where is Tramore, Passage, Dunmore, and Portlaw? Why does not Mr John Smith exert himself at the latter place? Where is Dungsavan, Lismore, Youghal, Cappoquin, and spiced Carrick-on-Suir? What is Lord Duncannon doing at Pilltown? Where is Wexford, Ennisorthy, Taghmon? Is Martin Doyle alive in Ross? Where is Thomastown, Threlles, Caher, Tipperary? In fact, we must have petitions, and strong petitions too, from every spot in Ireland. It must be shown to the world that Ireland will not submit to be crushed at the dictum of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while the most distant colonial possessions are protected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is nothing more than the public servant, and when he acts in a manner injurious to the interests of those in whose service he is, they have an undoubted right to tell him so, and if he persists after just remonstrance and complaint, let him mark the consequence; and this should be told to him in unequivocal language. The Right Hon. Gentleman is, we believe, a large West India Proprietor; but this is no reason why the interests of all Ireland should be sacrificed to those of the West India Colonies. First of all, and above all, let every County, City, and Borough in Ireland make it a point with their respective Representatives, to oppose this measure. On this point we would beg to refer for general adoption to a resolution passed at the meeting held in this city on last Tuesday. Let Ireland then come forward, one and all, and Gough will and must yield.—Every man who does not now offer a strenuous and determined constitutional resistance to this iniquitous scheme, will be guilty of a great and heinous crime towards his country.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS ON THE PROPOSED TAXATION. The public meeting of the citizens of Waterford convened by the Mayor, upon one of the most respectable and numerous signed requisitions published in this City for many years, took place at the Town Hall, on last Tuesday, for the purpose of remonstrating against the new taxes which it is now sought to impose upon Ireland. The attendance and feeling evinced at this meeting, clearly demonstrate the strong and universal sense of indignation which the proposed measure has engendered amongst all classes of the community. Individuals holding opinions the most opposite upon religious and political points here came forward unanimously, to give expression to their unqualified condemnation of the contemplated system. All were, on this occasion at least, united in sentiment, and we had to witness, for the first time, the most harmonious concert of the most discordant elements. The Chair having been taken by the Mayor, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to draw up resolutions—

Mr Thomas Wyse, the Rev Dean Lee, Mr H. Winslow Barron, Counsellor Walsh, the Rev John Sheehan, Mr William M. Arbuthnot, and Mr William Aylward.

The Committee having retired, returned after a lapse of about half an hour with a series of resolutions (for which see our advertising columns), which were subsequently proposed and carried unanimously. The resolution calling upon the members for Ireland generally to oppose this measure is most practically useful, as it will bring these gentlemen to the test.

The principal speakers were—Mr T. Wyse, Mr. H. W. Barron, Counsellor Walsh, and Rev. John Sheehan, a correct and detailed report of whose speeches we shall endeavour to give in our next.

NEWSPAPER PRESS OF IRELAND.

There was a general meeting of the Newspaper Proprietors of Ireland, at Morrison's Great Rooms, Dublin, on Tuesday. After an ample discussion, a petition was unanimously adopted to be entrusted to the care of Mr Pualet Thompson.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

The clause introduced into the late Act of Parliament, vesting in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the unconstitutional power of dispersing meetings assembled for the purpose of giving expression to public feeling, appeared to us extremely objectionable. However, we were induced to yield to it a reluctant assent, in consequence of a kind of assurance that it was only introduced for the purpose of satisfying the prejudices of a certain party, and that it would always remain a dead letter. What must have been our feelings then? What must be the feelings of all Ireland, when it is announced that on Saturday last there was a meeting of his Majesty's Privy Council, at which the following Proclamation was agreed to be issued? What can be the crime of this Society, which has called for such a measure, we know not, unless it be an earnest, and, to a great extent, a successful endeavour to promote peace, good feeling, and prosperity. But, perhaps, this is only a part of the system to still the expression of public opinion and public feeling, as exhibited in the measure now pending for the annihilation of the public press. It is, we pronounce it weak and impotent—the constitutional voice of the country will not be thus silenced.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Whereas, by an Act passed in the 10th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the suppression of dangerous associations or assemblies in Ireland," power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by his or their Proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress any association or assembly, or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the administration of the law, or any authority, remedy, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or any part thereof, under any name or pretext or device whatsoever.

And whereas, it hath been made known to us, that an association or assembly, or meeting of persons hath been formed and exists in the City of Dublin, under the name of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland and of Religious Persuasions."

And whereas, we deem the existence of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons to be dangerous to the public peace, and to be inconsistent with the administration of the law, or any authority, remedy, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or any part thereof, under any name or pretext or device whatsoever, and being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the Law and the Penalties thereof against all Persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates, Officers, and others, who have, or may have, any concern, or authority, in the execution of the Law, in preventing the meeting of said Association, Assembly, or Body of Persons, and in effecting Dispersal and Suppression of the same, and in the Detection and Prosecution of those who, after this Notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 24th day of April, 1830.

By His Grace's Command, W. GREGORY, God save the King.

VESTRIES.

We understand that the amateurs of Vestry doings have been suffering under a depression of spirits, from an apprehension that the scenes lately enacted under this title would not be revived, according to promise. However, we are happy to have it in our power to dispel their chagrin.—This apprehension, it appears, was completely unfounded—for we have now to inform all whom it may concern, that the interesting little farce—which, owing to some unaccountable mismanagement, experienced a temporary failure at the Cathedral, in this City, on last Easter Monday and Tuesday—is now daily announced for reproduction, in a revised and corrected form, for the 3th and 6th of next month (May), when we expect the attendance of parishioners will be such as the intrinsic merits of the performance will demand.

VESTRY RATES.

The following is the petition against Vestry Rates, adopted at the late meeting of the County and City of Waterford:— To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Knights, Burgesses, and Citizens, in Parliament assembled. The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County and City of Waterford.

That Vestry Rates press heavily on the people of this County, and as they derive no benefit whatever from the administration thereof, Petitioners beg that the laws by which said Rates are applied may be taken into consideration by your Hon. House, with a view to their repeal, as far as they affect those who do not derive any benefit from the individuals for whose exclusive benefit they are raised.

That Vestry Rates, payable by the County at large, exclusively for the support of Protestant Churches, are vexatious in their nature, and calculated to perpetuate that pernicious feeling and sectarian animosity which have so long been the bane of this impoverished country.

That the compulsory exaction of Vestry Rates, in your Petitioners' estimation, is unjust and tyrannical in principle, and calculated not only to abridge the happiness of society, but to destroy that kind and charitable feeling which Protestants are desirous to see established between Protestants and the several other denominations of Christians, members of the community.

That your Petitioners, therefore, beg your Hon. House to take the prayer of this Petition into your consideration; and as the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have expressed the humane intention of his Majesty's Ministers "to afford the utmost possible extent of relief to the poorer orders," Petitioners beg to state that more immediate and salutary relief could be afforded than the abolition of that tax of which they hereby complain.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

We understand that an order has been transmitted to Dublin, directing the release of Lieutenant McNamara, who had been under arrest for breach of military discipline, in having absented himself from his regiment without leave, immediately after the duel in which Mr. O'Grady was killed.—Courier.

CLONMEL QUARTER SESSIONS, MONDAY, APRIL 26.

About ten o'clock, Mr Hobson, Assistant Barrister, came into Court, and immediately after a Jury was sworn.

Dr Fitzgerald, J. P.—B. R. Bradshaw, Esq. J. P.—and William Chaytor, Esq. Mayor, sat on the Bench with his Worship.

Mr William Walpole, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, who lives at Caher, was indicted for an assault on John Blako, of same place.

It appeared in evidence that Blako's brother held some premises in the town of Caher, under Mr Walpole's family—that Blako's brother died some months ago, and the premises being greatly in arrear, the prosecutor, immediately after his brother's death, removed the furniture, &c. from the house in question, in order to prevent Mr Walpole from seizing them. Mr W. followed the furniture, and in getting into Blako's house, Blako endeavoured to prevent him, and swore that Mr W. raised both his hands against him and violently pushed him away, and succeeded in getting into the house.

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of acquittal for Dolan and Mackey, and found Habessey guilty.

ELECTION RIOT—CLONMEL.

John Dolan, John Mackey, and Daniel Habessey, were indicted, that they with others did on the 27th of February, in the town of Clonmel, violence and riotously make a great affray.

Henry Perrow, C. C. sworn and examined—I recollect that there was a great assembly of people in Clonmel on the 27th of February, about twelve o'clock at noon—I saw a gentleman on horseback riding down Dublin street; he was followed by a mob of about two or three hundred persons, who were shouting and throwing stones at him. I know two of the prisoners, Habessey, and Mackey.

[Here the witness was desired to identify them, and he pointed out two of the three prisoners as Habessey and Mackey, but he pointed out the prisoner Dolan as Habessey.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Langdon—It was nearly opposite the Globe Hotel; that the crowd was collected; I do not know Mackey well, but I think I have often seen him; he is a newsmonger, and I believe nearly blind; I saw him raise a stick against the gentleman who was followed by the crowd; I understood that the gentleman was going to vote for Lord George Beresford at the Waterford election. I never saw the prisoner Mackey without a stick, as it is necessary for his own security to guide him through the streets. Mackey was taken prisoner by me, which was easily accomplished, he being nearly blind. None of the persons who threw the stones were arrested. I did not see any of the prisoners throw stones that day; I saw several persons in the crowd who took no part in the riot. The prisoners were confined for one or two nights in the gaol after being arrested; the parson that was pelted was one of Lord George's electors.

Dr Fitzgerald—You have made a mistake as to their names, have you any doubt as to their persons?

Witness—I have not—they were certainly amongst the rioters.

William Chaytor, Esq. Mayor, sworn—I saw the prisoner Mackey in custody with one of the police, while the riot was going on; I saw two other men also in the riot, who took to custody. The riot was so great that Dr Fitzgerald went to the barracks for the military; I saw a man who was followed by a large number of the rioters, escape towards the gaol; he was followed and pelted with stones, mud, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Langdon—I did not see the prisoners throw stones at the "elector." Habessey had a stick in his hand which he saw raised in the air, but did not see him strike any one; I often saw contested elections in Clonmel, and I witnessed at them greater noise and confusion than I saw that day. The prisoner Mackey, I understand, is a quiet, inoffensive, and industrious workman.

Mr. Langdon here appealed to several of the Jury as to the character of Mackey, all of whom were willing to give him a most excellent character, if necessary, but his Worship said it was unnecessary, as his character was not impeached.

DEPECHE.

John Supple, a publican, sworn—On the day of the alleged riot, I saw the prisoner Mackey standing in Hack-street with a stick in his hand; I never saw him without a stick, as he is nearly blind; I saw him knock up against Mr Perrow, and he immediately made a prisoner of him; I saw him give no other provocation than his unprovoked knocking against Mr Perrow; I also saw Dolan standing near Mr Newell's door; he took no part in the riot.

Dr Fitzgerald—Were you concerned in the riot that day?

Witness—No, Sir.

Dr Fitzgerald—How did you escape from being arrested?

Witness—Sir, I consider that no man should be arrested unless he deserves it. I was standing quietly and peacefully on the street, and I did not fear arrest, neither did I deserve it.

Dr Fitzgerald—I understand you narrowly escaped arrest, in consequence of some expression you used regarding Lord Beresford.

Witness—I defy any man to charge me with any expression I made use of injurious to any individual—I fling back the insult, and if the Court allows me, I will explain what Mr F. has alluded to.

The Court said it was not necessary. Mr James Ryan, of Carrick, swore that Habessey was his servant, and from his knowledge of his character, he would not believe any man that Habessey would be concerned in any riot.

The prisoner, Mackey, said he was confined to gaol for 37 hours, and never received a morsel to support nature—that he gave twopence to Mr Stafford, the turnkey, to send for two pennyworth of bread, and that he did not, from that day to the present, receive either money or bread. This statement of poor Mackey caused a strong sensation in Court.

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of acquittal for Dolan and Mackey, and found Habessey guilty.

His Worship said that there was no more evidence against Habessey than the two others, and was surprised that the verdict was different. He sentenced him to one month's imprisonment at hard labour.

Three of the most widely circulated Weekly Newspapers, published in London, at Seven-pence each. Sold by all Newspaper Agents in Town and Country.

THE OBSERVER, PRICE SEVEN PENCE.

MONDAY EDITION OF THE OBSERVER, is regularly published, containing the latest News, Clerical Intelligence, the Corn Market, up to the Monday afternoon; always published sufficiently early for the Newsmen to read by the General Post. This Edition is rendered particularly acceptable to persons in the country, and those residing abroad. The price of the Monday Edition of THE OBSERVER is Seven Pence.—Printed and published by Mr Wm. Clements, adjoining the Office of the MORNING CHRONICLE, in the Strand, London.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON, PRICE SEVEN PENCE.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON is the best and cheapest Journal extant for sporting varieties.—It is a large folio twenty column Weekly Journal, published in London every Saturday afternoon, in time for that day's post, and may be received at the rate of two hundred miles from London on Sunday. This Paper combines, with the news of the day, a rich repository of Fashion, Wit, Humour, and other interesting incidents of real Life. The events in the Sporting department are especially detailed, and for accuracy, stand unrivalled. The emblematical illustrations, which head the articles on Drama, Poetry, the Turf, the Chase, the Ring, the Police, Cricketer, Pigeon-shooting, the Aquatic Register, and the affairs of the Faery, were designed by Cruikshank, in his most humorous and happy manner. These cuts alone are worth more than the price of this Newspaper, which is only seven pence.

The sale of BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON, and SPORTING CHRONICLE, is the largest of any London Weekly Journal, except THE OBSERVER. I keepers and Publishers are likely to benefit by additional business to their house, from taking in BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON, and SPORTING CHRONICLE, being a Journal of civility and fun, calculated to "drive dull care away," and dissipate the blue devils. Office, 169, Strand, London.

THE ENGLISHMAN, PRICE SEVEN PENCE.

This highly respectable and independent Weekly Newspaper is published at No. 170, in the Strand, every Sunday Morning, at four o'clock, at the price of seven pence only. THE ENGLISHMAN has now been published twenty six years, and during that long period has invariably pursued the same course in all its departments—that of the strictest impartiality. It may be truly said of THE ENGLISHMAN, that it is "open to all parties—influenced by none." As a Family Newspaper, THE ENGLISHMAN stands unrivalled; not a flimsy, or any advertisement, of an immoral tendency, is allowed under any circumstance to stain its pages. THE ENGLISHMAN is a folio twenty column Journal, the same size and price as THE OBSERVER. The paper upon which it is printed is an excellent sort, and the type almost new; indeed, for variety, quantity, and quality, it is the most perfect. In speaking of Sunday Newspapers it is proverbial to say, THE ENGLISHMAN is almost a library in itself; and to such readers who do not desire a party paper, a trial of THE ENGLISHMAN is strongly recommended as a neutral Journal, in which such a combination of literary talent is engaged as cannot be excelled by any Weekly Newspaper whatever.—THE ENGLISHMAN is sent from London by the mails on Sunday, and may be had in the country on the blank post days.

At the Newmarket Craven meeting on Friday, Lord Exeter's Green Mantle, rode by Conolly, won the Post stakes of 100 sovereigns each.

At Newmarket, on Wednesday, Mr. Batsell's Seraph won the subscription plate of £50, beating Lord Sligo's Brime. On Thursday, Lord Langford's Sir Hercules won the Claret Stakes of £200 each.

NEW SPIRIT DUTY.

The exaction of the additional duty of 2d a gallon on spirits has roused a very strong feeling of indignation throughout Ireland, in all persons connected with this extensive trade. The imposition involved by virtue of a Board's Order, and without any authority of law or justice whatever to colour its enforcement. It appears the subject was incidentally announced in Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; no Act is yet passed to sanction the charge, nor has a Bill been even introduced pro forma, for that purpose. Is it then reasonable that the outcry should be so loud and general against a tax perfectly illegal in every sense of the word, and at variance with the commonest notions of equity or decency? It is a question in many quarters, if an action would not stand against the Excise Department for enforcing this odious tribute, and refusing to the owners their property out of store, unless complying with an unheard of and unprecedented demand.

The Distillers of the County and City of Cork, at a Meeting on Thursday, resolved that the increased duty on spirits would deprive them of any benefit in the trade of that article, especially when there was no corresponding charge on the importation of West India rum.

The Agricultural interest of the county Clare are about to assemble and petition Parliament against the increase of duty on Irish spirits.

THE NEW SERGEANT.

Mr Pennelstater is to be the new Sergeant. Mr Blackburne will be advanced to the degree of Second, and Mr Gould to that of third Sergeant. They will be all sworn into office this day.

The Solicitor-General will, on the first vacancy, be exalted to the rank of Chief Justice, and Mr Leslie Foster will, in the event of Baron McClelland's retirement, be made a puisne Baron.

GAME LICENSES.

According to the Schedule of New Stamp Duties, the cost of a Game License in Ireland is in future to be 3l. 13s. 6d.

On the County Court, the derator introduced of Clerk of the Court, the Coloneel William Williams, the Major Maunse Stoney, the Counselor John W. Molloy, the Captain Biddulph Esqrs., the Kenned, the convenor, the called offering they would be the matter. Colay to propy inability assam, Mr V second single d. Clara. Mr V tion, w hsh eye this kin Major Capt the app petition Cangor The rose to tem of country The was out submit The the reso English Mr S on whic one, an this cou The that the nan Commi adopted speakin Mr B corner of The calling wished consid of the p Mr B would gentlen The avest Mr B adjourn town attend. The lation, Capt of the Co the Co the rif had The his retu Dur Comi bled, a writter court, i also in the Com miveral poverty exhibi Ireland Duke o to atter lie (Mr for the rac proprie some it and let was sup the bus he left, comfort wlt had childre it was rif ren had in ing, dr who so road. but the Mr B be rets abt bet was app support ing in therefor which it when he saying it Mr K intercept those w