

# The Waterford Chronicle.

'Tis the Foundry Slave that makes the Oppressor. - Tacitus.

No 476

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1830

Price 6d

## NEW TAXES.

### CARRICKON-SUIR MEETING.

Pursuant to Requisition a meeting of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood upon this subject took place in the Methodist Meeting house, at one o'clock on Thursday.

It was moved by Michael, Cox of Castletown, Esq. and seconded by Thomas Edmund Lalor, of Cregg, Esq. that Lord Viscount Duncannon do take the Chair, and carried unanimously and with the most enthusiastic acclamation.

The Noble Lord, on taking the Chair, said, that he had the honour of presiding at several meetings of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, but that he had never before felt so much pleasure as on the present occasion—when he saw there assembled, and anxious to act in unison for the common welfare of the country, persons of different sects and of different political principles. His Lordship then read the requisition, and explained the objects of the meeting, and the ruinous tendency of the proposed taxes on Irish grown tobacco, on Irish made whiskey, and the additional stamp duty. He said that Ireland owed a debt of gratitude to the Noble Duke at the head of the administration—that the great measure of Emancipation could not be so well or so satisfactorily carried by any other administration, and that he would in return feel bound to support his Government on every occasion on which he could do so consistently. He thought, however, that every question brought forward for the consideration of Parliament should be dealt with on its own merits, and not on those of the quarter from which it emanated. The Noble Lord then said that he was ready to hear with attention such observations as gentlemen might think necessary to make, but had not only to hope but to request that gentlemen in the exercise of that right would abstain from introducing any topic connected with former causes of differences, and calculated to excite unkindly feelings.—Cheers.

T. E. LALOR, Esq. then moved that Edmund Power, Esq. do act as Secretary to this meeting, which being seconded by Henry Briscoe, of Tinivane, Esq. was carried unanimously. Mr Power briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, and said that if his abilities equalled his zeal for the success of the objects for which they had met, the meeting would have no reason to regret the choice they had made.

It was then moved by Mr LALOR, that a Committee of seven be appointed to prepare the resolutions and petition to be proposed for the adoption of the meeting, of which the Noble Chairman should be one, which being seconded, was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then appointed, and retired to the house of their worthy Secretary, and having, after the lapse of an hour, returned with the resolutions and petition, the Noble Lord resumed the Chair, when the several resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:

James Wm. Wall,  
Anthony M. Ryan,  
George Christian, and  
Wm. O'Donnell, Esqrs.

On the second resolution being put, Mr Brian McCABE spoke nearly to the following effect:

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN—I rise to give utterance to a portion of the deep and general feeling of indignation which the fiscal project of Mr Goulburn has excited—hear. As I do not mean to trespass long on the attention of this assembly, I shall leave in other hands the task of entering into the details of this meditated enactment, and shall turn at once to its more outrageous and unprincipled tendency, in virtually attempting to suffocate the public voice, and put a bandage over the public vision by the immolation of the Press—hear, hear. No person, my Lord, more cordially responds to your advice than I do, that in any observations that may be uttered here to-day, all topics of by-gone irritation should be avoided, and that all subjects of past differences should be plunged in Letha. I hope, therefore you will not deem that I infringe your admonition, or violate your precept in taking a rapid retrospective glance at events by which our recent annals have been distinguished, as I shall advert to them merely as matter of history, and cautiously abstain from evoking any inflammatory associations, or insidious recollections.—Applause. If I strike upon the sulphure, it is not on the tomb in which I trust my country's records are for ever interred, that I shall exercise my incantations. I refer to transactions that are gone merely as matter of illustration, in order to derive from the experience of the past the moitions of the future. It was a lofty period of our history, when, for the national defence a great spontaneous military confederacy sprung up into the glorious spectacle of the Volunteers of '92.—Cheers. But great and glorious and sublime as were those days—yet, Ireland had no public. She had a Press of unexampled talent, and integrity; but it wanted an orbit in which it might revolve, and the great mass of the people were unawakened to the vitalizing influence and vivifying influence of the Press. This people had time—they had public spirit—they had men to give it expression—but they had no concert, no public opinion, or, at least, no simultaneous public voice speaking through the Press. At length, after a disastrous interval, the public passions were aroused into moral action. The Press began to circulate through the people, and the organs of the country were disciplined and marshalled—a great political confederacy arose—it communicated to the people lofty principles and soaring convictions. It pointed upon the public heart, and called it up into quickening life the spirit and emotions of the people. But, what would

its efforts have been without the Press, to give ubiquity to its appeals, and to prolong and diffuse its incantations. Cheers. The Press was the great instrument of acquiring bloodless liberty for Ireland. We unpeakingly feel the vast obligations we owe to the illustrious Liberator of our country. We feel, and shall ever feel, the glowing gratitude we owe to those lofty characters that co-operated with him in that sacred struggle, foremost amongst whom were you, my Lord. Loud cheers. But, without a Press to reflect and diffuse the voice and sentiments of public men, that voice and those sentiments would fall still-born, and the people would be uncheered by the solace of assistance and power, unchecked by that salutary moral influence and coercion which the Press enables public opinion to exercise over the functionaries of authority. Without an independent Press the bloodless liberties of Ireland would never have been accomplished—mind would never have been elevated by the moral sword, for if we had as a Press we would have no moral force, and feelings that could not find legitimate expression in words would have been constrained, from long repression, to burst into deeds. Cheers. We owe immortal obligations to the Press, for all provincial and contemned as Ireland may be, she can boast a Press conducted with as much talent, intelligence, and power as the public Press of any other portion of the world. Hear, hear. It is to that Press we owe the illumination and intelligence that pervades the country. It has imparted to the people a great moral and intellectual impulse—it has spread amongst us an all-pervading consciousness—it has elevated us—it has taught the people to respect themselves, to revere their own majesty, to feel that they were born for higher purposes than mere animal existence; and fraught with the high thrilling and lofty convictions that belong to man, to realise the glorious exclamation of the bard of Sulmo—

Qu homini sublimis dedit, coelestium meriti  
Caput et vectus ad sidera tollere iussit.

Cheers.

The Press has given a new character to the people. It has revolutionized opinion; its influence is felt in every region of society, and it is a proud reflection that whilst the higher classes can banquet upon the intellectual luxuries which the bibliopolical Press is teeming, that the newspaper Press is perusing every portion of the country—that there is no glen or mountain too remote for it to reach, and that there is scarce a village in Ireland without its coteries of newspaper readers. Great cheering. The Press has multiplied, or rather created, the intellectual wants of the people, and it is when those wants have begun to be felt with increased avidity, that a pigny and presumptuous hand shall dare to wrest from us the means of their indulgence? When some apprehensions were feigned to be felt that the Duke of Wellington would introduce military despotism into the country, Mr Brougham stood up in his place in the House of Commons, and boasted that the schoolmaster was abroad, and that the schoolmaster, with his primer, would beat the Field Marshal with his baton; but it has been reserved for a greater man than Wellington to effect the subjugation of the schoolmaster. It has been reserved for the mightier powers of Mr Goulburn to accomplish what the hero of a hundred battles would not dare essay. When, some time ago, Sir James Scarlett prosecuted an obnoxious journal, because it had exceeded the bounds of legitimate discussion, nevertheless, as that prosecution aimed a blow at the liberty of the Press, Catholic as well as Protestant, Associate as well as Brunswicker, felt indignant at such an exercise of authority.—If then the official severity of Sir James Scarlett merited disapprobation, because he sought to punish a portion of the Press, what language shall we find sufficiently strong to express our indignation at the flagitious and audacious attempt that is now making to extinguish the Press? Hear, hear. If it were told us that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to lay a tax on the light of day, and that those who were unable to pay it should shut up their windows, and walk abroad with a bandage on their eyes, would not men, as they passed along the public ways, stare at each other with incredulous wonder—and would not their hands almost be clenched as they denounced the daring innovation? Hear, hear. But is it not worse to condemn us to mental darkness—to shut out the light of the mind, and exclude the illumination of intellect, by depriving us of the media through which it is conveyed? Cheers. Of what sort of material must the man be formed, who, in the midst of an enlightened and radiating age—amid the illumination of the nineteenth century—would attempt to chain down the human mind, and arrest the march of intellect that is gloriously advancing to elevate and ameliorate mankind?—Hear. The Press is the palladium of liberty. No liberty can survive the liberty of the Press. "Guard it," says Curran, "for it is the vital light of the constitution; and if you suffer it to be extinguished, with it shall go out at once the liberty of the subject and the security of the throne." No Government can exist in a state of security without the Press, for without it all is darkness, suspicion, and surmise; but the Press lifts aside the veil, and fearlessly speaks truth to the people in the hearing of the King, and truth to the King in the hearing of the people. Applause. But who is Mr Goulburn? If this attempt proceeded from the thoughtless impetuosity of one of those extraordinary minds who are occasionally sent into the world to astonish and illuminate the age in which they live—perhaps often to scathe and ruin by the confagurations of their genius—some of those stupendous intellects to whom it is occasionally given to balance the destinies of mankind, and with Atlantean strength, to grasp and comprehend the world—it (which is not a possibility, but a mere matter of hypothesis) it were the part of prudence, yet it would not of much effect our pride, but I protest it is absolutely humili-

ating and insulting, that of all persons in the world, Mr Goulburn should be the man to make such an attempt. Cheers. There is a magnificent ruin in the tower that is blasted by the lightning, and that sinks amid the wreck and floating violence of war and tempestuous element, but the edifice that is silently sapped from its foundation by the secret underminings of a mean and skulking adversary, leaves no sentiment on the mind of the beholder, but one of humiliation and regret that were negligence and coarseness should have permitted so despicable and pitiful an assault to accomplish so vast a ruin. I reiterate my interrogatory, and again ask who is Mr Goulburn? Is he a man who has left any honourable trace of his public character behind him? No. A pigmy in intellect, stunted in his powers, and curtailed in his faculties, without one lofty feeling, of one view of the statesman—he is remarkable for nothing so much as for the whimsical circumstances that Providence in sport placed him in a situation to do mischief, and permitted such a being as he to contrive a country—laughter. Stamp Act ought to be associated in the mind of the British Government, with warring and disastrous recollections—for it was the perverseness of the British Exchequer, and enfranchised the western hemisphere, and inscribed upon the young banner of the trans-Atlantic world their victorious war cry, "Liberty, America, and no Stamp Act." Great cheering. My Lord, I feel all that is due to the dignity of your situation, and I shall not pursue the illustration further. Applause. I do not war with the physical defects of any man, but I understand that Mr Goulburn is distinguished for a particular obliquity of vision; and that he possesses that rare faculty of looking two ways at once, which in colloquial phrase we designate squinting. It would seem as if the defect of his physical had been imparted to his mental optics, for he must certainly have squinted when he conceived this most extraordinary project which has emanated from his fiscal brains. Laughter. He calls his plan "equalization." Let him then equalise us in every thing—let him equalise us in happiness, in national prosperity, and individual comfort. Hear. Let him sustain, instead of depressing, our agriculturists—let him stimulate our manufacturers—let him give our impoverished artisans employment—let him enable our starving people to participate in that abundant plenty which, with an exuberant and almost impatient fertility, our rich and genial soil flings up into the hands of the husbandman. Let him equalise us by making us an integral portion of the British Empire—integral, not merely in name, but in fact, and in the impartiality that shall distribute equal advantages to both. Hear. Let him equalise us by sending back our absentees, and restoring us our plundered Legislature. He may then talk of equalization, but never until then. Applause. But his attempt must fail. The rank and spirit, and influence of the country are arrayed against him, and his project most yield before the public breath-like web of gossamer.—Whatever be the result, my Lord, I am proud that this attempt has been made. It has awakened our pride—it has aroused us to a sense of nationality; and it is a proud, and glorious, and delightful contemplation to see men, whom mistaken prejudices had hitherto alienated, coming forward this day to impute their common prejudices upon the altar of a common cause and a common country. It is fit, my Lord, that you should preside over such a great meeting as this—that you, who have struggled to attain this consummation, should officiate as high priest at those rites which we perform in this temple of Concord. Great cheering. May the omen of this day be prophetic; and as upon a closer intercourse, we find that we are not made of the discordant and heterogeneous materials of which we heretofore imagined each other composed—as we find that we are not the persons we supposed to each other to be, when viewed through a distorting and falsifying medium—may those mistaken differences which so long kept us asunder be for ever buried—and may we in future meet each other in the world and in society oblivious to the past, and knowing no feeling, cherishing no sentiments towards each other but those of friends, brothers, and Irishmen. Loud cheers. May we feel that we have a common interest and a common land, and no longer weakened by division, may our combined efforts in future be devoted to the good of Ireland. Great applause. That this result may follow from to-day's meeting is my most cordial aspiration, and I am confident that every man that hears me participates in the wish. The public voice must triumph—Mr Goulburn must shrink from his ridiculous attempt—he must topple from the giddy height to which he has madly attempted to raise himself. Like the son of Apollo, the reins must fall from his impotent hands; and tumbling to the congenial dust, he will be left nothing to console him for his wild and ridiculous ambition, but the consciousness that—

'Twas nobly done,  
To mount the chariot of the sun,  
And fill like Phaeton.

Mr McCABE sat down amid reiterated peals of acclamation, in which all parties enthusiastically joined.

On moving the third resolution, THOMAS E. LALOR, Esq. spoke nearly as follows:—

My Lord—I hold in my hand a resolution, which I shall have the honour of submitting to this meeting for their approbation. It is probable some may consider it too strong—some may consider it as dictating too strongly to our representatives, and to the representatives of Ireland, as not allowing them to exercise their judgments, and use their discretion. I would be the last man that would wish to shackle or clog the free representatives of a free people. Hear, hear. I would be the last to place on them any unnecessary restraint, or to offer any unnecessary instruction to them; but I do think that the time has arrived when it is the duty of every independent elector

to tell his representatives, and the representatives of Ireland, if they do not attend in their places to Parliament, and use their best exertions to oppose the contemplated unjust and oppressive increase of taxes, about to be imposed on this already over-burdened country, that we will withdraw our confidence from them, and that they shall no longer have our support. Cheers. The resolution I hold in my hand is to that effect.—I am satisfied this resolution cannot affect the interests of our County Members; I am convinced they will, from inclination and a wish to attend to the recommission of their constituents, oppose the intended increase of taxation on the country. Hear, hear, hear. One of our Members has represented this County for many years, and it is but justice to him to say that he never has been a truckler for place or pension for himself or his family, and that he has always voted for those measures best calculated for the benefit of the country. Hear, hear, hear. The other Member has also been found to vote invariably on the right side. I am perfectly aware the present resolution cannot affect, but must materially strengthen the interests of such Representatives of the people as the Noble Lord (Duncannon) who has done us the honour of presiding this day at our meeting. Loud cheers. I am little hackneyed in the practice of bestowing praise or panegyric on any individual; it is at all times distasteful and repugnant to my feelings, when the object of it is present. However, I cannot avoid saying, if Ireland were blessed with such Representatives as our Noble Chairman—if she had a few such resident Noblemen and Magistrates, the world soon become a happy and prosperous country; her people would become industrious and contented; we would shortly hear not of the midnight legislator and disturber of the peace, and the people would look to the laws of this country for redress of their real or imaginary grievances, and not take the law into their own hands, as unfortunately is too often the case at present—hear—they would then be sure of strict and impartial justice, which the Irish of all other people admire most. Cries of hear, hear. I beg to say, my Lord, I am not opposed to taxes; they are absolutely necessary, and no independent country or government can exist without them. 'Tis the duty of every good and loyal subject to come forward cheerfully and contribute to the exigencies of the state; but there is a degree of taxation beyond which it would be impolitic, unwise, and unjust to burden a country with. I conceive this country now arrived at that crisis, and in its present impoverished condition not able to bear further taxation. Hear, my Lord, the intended increase of duty on British made corn spirits, cannot be expected to increase the revenue of the country; it must have a contrary effect, as it will materially decrease the consumption of spirits distilled from corn; but it is intended for the purpose of giving an unjust and an unnatural monopoly to the West India proprietor, the West India planter, and Negro driver, at the expense and ruin of the English and Irish landed proprietors, agriculturists, and distillers. Hear, hear. The intended assimilation of the British and Irish Stamp Duties I grant may be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with some degree of plausibility into the House of Commons. He may say the Irish have no cause to complain—more than twenty years have elapsed since the Union, and it is but fair they should now bear an equal proportion of taxes, and contribute equally to the expenses of the State with England; but, my Lord, no argument could be more fallacious or untenable. It may be contended for with as much justice, that an infant of a year old should bear the same burthen on his shoulders as a full grown and stout man. Ireland, impoverished as she is, is just as incapable of bearing an equal degree of taxation when compared with England. Hear. I feel I have trodden too long on the indulgence of the Meeting—no, no, and cheers. But I cannot sit down without congratulating my country, without congratulating myself on the aspect of the present Meeting—I see around me Gentlemen of every persuasion, Gentlemen of different political feelings and sentiments, hurrying all past and unpleasant recollections, and amalgamated and collected together, all anxious to promote the good and advance the interests of their common country; when I perceive such an union and reciprocity of sentiment, I cannot but hail it as one of the benefits of the late wise enactment for the consolidation of this country, and as one of the many blessings that will continue to flow from it. Immense cheering.

The other resolutions having been put and passed with acclamation, Charles William Wall, Esq. was called to the chair, and thanks having been unanimously voted to the Noble Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

The following is a copy of the Petition adopted at the above meeting:

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned landowners, merchants, traders, and inhabitants generally, of the town and neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland.

ANNEST.

That your Petitioners have been alarmed and surprised at hearing, that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to impose additional taxes on the already overtaxed people of this Country.

That Petitioners would not be so much alarmed or surprised if the state of the country were such as to permit the imposition of increased imposts, but with the practical and melancholy knowledge they have of the wretched condition of Ireland, well aware that her foreign trade is gone, that her agriculture is depressed, that her manufactures are extinct—in a word, that with her sources of revenue almost dried up, they cannot help regarding it as any thing but oppressive and parental in His Majesty's government to visit her with new and additional burthens.

That whilst Petitioners regard the imposition of any new and additional tax in the present circumstances of the country as an insupportable grievance, they cannot but express their decided hostility to those particular taxes, with the infliction of which they have

threatened by the contemplated increase of duty on British corn spirits, without a proportionate increase on foreign corn. It is not difficult to perceive, that whilst the interest of the West India Planter is preferred to that of the Irish farmer, the agriculture of this country must be materially injured, if not eventually ruined.

That Petitioners beg leave to impress on your Honourable House that the contemplated increase of duty on stamps also excites their most serious alarm, and they are convinced that if once carried into effect, it will be one of the most ruinous measures to the interests of this country that could possibly be devised. It will affect the poor as well as the rich; it will injure the limited trader as well as the extensive merchant; it will press most heavily on the industrious classes, who may be anxious to place their children in a way of acquiring the knowledge of a trade; it will abstract largely, from the funds created by the donations of the benevolent rich to relieve the sick and the poor. It is scarce necessary to observe that a measure so universally injurious in its effects ought not to obtain the sanction of a wise and considerate legislature.—But it is on account of its pernicious effects on the Press of this country that Petitioners particularly object to this measure. Petitioners need not point out to your Honourable House the many and incalculable advantages derived from the publication of an enlightened and independent Press. By its education is promoted, knowledge diffused, tyranny checked, public liberty supported, and the various improvements of the age circulated among society. Now, by the proposed increase on stamp duties, whilst petitioners are convinced that no increase will be produced to the revenue, the public Press will be almost extinguished and its numerous advantages lost for ever to the people.

That Petitioners are not less surprised at the intention of His Majesty's Government to impose on this country in its present circumstances, new and increased imposts, among which they would particularly mention the proposed duty on Irish grown tobacco, than at the reason alleged for their so doing, viz. assimilating the taxes in Ireland with those in England. Now, Petitioners beg leave to impress on your Honourable House that such a principle can only be rationally defended on the supposition that there exists in both countries an equality of means to endure those taxes; but it is notorious that in this respect they are not only not similar, but diametrically dissimilar. Whilst England is rich, Ireland is poor; whilst the great sources of taxation in the former country are abundant and exhausted—in the latter, they are almost dried and exhausted. With the same proprietors, therefore, it may be said that a weak and exhausted child should be made to bear the same burthen with a strong and healthy man, as that impoverished Ireland should bear an assimilation of taxation with wealthy England.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly but earnestly entreat your Honourable House to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and not to permit yourselves to be guilty of a palpable inconsistency, by increasing the taxes on the country, which is poor and impoverished, whilst you are diminishing those of England, which is rich and prosperous.

And your petitioners will pray.

### EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS.

It must be left to our Attorney General's discretion to cast his net out upon the waters, and make his haul in the spirit of the old adage, "All's fish that comes to his net." Armed with an elastic law of libel, a law capable of dilating so as to engulf the largest offence, and of contracting so as to fit the smallest; to convey equally ambiguous, so comprehensive, and so unimpartial, there can be no safety for the liberty of the press—there can be no safety for those who conduct the press. What can stop an Attorney General from committing the most heinous injustice by virtue of his office? The sword is in his hand, and what shall prevent him from smiting with it those who anger him? What shall prevent him from seeking to appease private animosity under the pretext of punishing public wrong? Therefore I say, *take away the sword.* In plainer phrase, give us to know what offences are; and when you have defined in what it consists, and apportioned its penalty, let it be subjected to the same constitutional mode of proof that prevail in all other crimes. For is it not monstrous that a man committing murder cannot be sent to trial without the previous acquittal of a grand jury; while a man writing a few saucy, indiscreet words about a Minister or a Minister's creature, can be dragged to trial at the sole discretion, and upon the single responsibility (the irresponsible responsibility, for the term is a rank delusion) of the Attorney General.

We talk of the law of libel, but where is it? In what page and volume of our statutes can it be found? We have no such law. Would to heaven we had. Men, no laws, determine what is libel, and assign the penalty. Justice perform the great office, Judges the second, and the consequence is, that no man can tell beforehand what a jury may choose to consider a libel, and what loss what a Judge may choose to inflict.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

### COUNTY CORK.

The High Sheriff of the County has called a general meeting of the landed interest, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the proposed Bill for New Taxes, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The destructive effects to the general interests of the country, which would directly ensue from these projected measures, are at present acknowledged and too well understood to render any special appeal from us to the intelligence and patriotism of the Gentlemen of the County, to insure a numerous and respectable attendance on the above day. The occasion is of vital importance, and we feel assured it will be readily availed of.

### SUBLETING ACT.

Three clauses have been added in Committee to the Bill for amending the Subletting Act.—The first provides, that in cases of covenant against alienation by will, no future will shall extend to any other branch than that expressly willed.—The second clause provides, that persons holding under letters by order of courts shall not sublet, or, if they do, the court may declare the tenancy determined; and the third clause gives to assignees of landlords the powers of re-entry, &c. against tenants subletting.

The Pope was lately said to have fallen into a state of weakness, which excited apprehensions for his life; but it is now said that his complaint is not dangerous, being a jelly at length of goat in the knee.



RUM DISTILLERS v. CORN DISTILLERS.

Extracts from a Letter addressed by John Innes, Esq., to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Claims of the West India Distillers, &c.

John Innes, Esq., who has been set forward as the champion of the West India interest on the question of Duties between Rum and British Malt Spirits consumed in England, has opposed the statements of the corn distillers, upon the following grounds:—

Mr. Innes asserts that "the simple object now is fairly to estimate, in money, the vexatious regulations, unequal imposts and impediments, of which the British distiller complains, and to ascertain how much such disadvantages exceed the charges to which the West India distiller is liable, but from which the British distiller is exempt.

Mr. Innes states that the distillers have set forth erroneous statements, and assertions, of which the duty payable on spirits made from malt only, made of brought into England for consumption, is raising barley 20s to 24s, which he calls the price the distiller now pays for the quality he uses, and ascribes himself with the accuracy of his conclusions by a reference to the current sales of corn spirits in the London market.

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poor, or revenue to Government for its production. Some recent sales of corn spirits have undoubtedly been made at ruinous prices, but a reference to the prices of grain and spirits, even during the few past years of competition, will show that the prices have not been very unequal to the cost of production; and the distillers attribute these present low prices for corn spirit in part to the obvious effect of substituting rum for corn spirit in England, by increasing the duty thereon, without adding a corresponding duty upon rum.

The distillers know, and Mr. Innes knows, that this punishment is as a pack-charge for goods outwardly—that the cask itself can be bought for 20s.—and that, like a bottle with wine, it is valued and paid for by the purchaser of rum, so that the cask bringing rum from the West Indies to this country is fully paid for to the West India distiller.

The distillers are ready to go into a comparison of the freights, insurances, leakages, and other charges and disadvantages, in the bringing of spirits from Scotland and Ireland, contrasted with rum to England; and to show that the West India is in a more favoured position in this respect than the Irish or Scotch distiller, making spirit for England.

The distillers ask what has been their situation?—What the amount of extra expenses to which they have been subjected by the changes in the revenue regulations?—And they desire the landed interest and his Majesty's Government to look to the unbounded claims and still half-recognized views of the West India distiller.

Molasses are imported into this country at 10s. per unit. The value of this article is so improved that they are extensively made into sugar, an article paying 27s. per unit, and the distillers not only caution Government and the agriculturists against allowing the use of molasses in distillation, but also to prevent their substitution for malt in the making of the lower qualities of beer.

The distillers cannot see any bounds to the production of rum; the importation continues to increase, and the stocks at the principal importing stations are larger than they were twelve months ago, notwithstanding the increasing consumption, and if the molasses now imported into this country were distilled into rum, its production would at once be doubled.

From what public documents Mr. Innes has taken this information the distillers cannot imagine—but, by returns printed 29th March last, No. 211, the rum consumed in England during 1825 was 1,980,897—and in the year 1829 the rum consumed likewise in England was 3,392,143 gallons, which affords another instance of the misrepresentation set forward by Mr. Innes, and a further evidence of the accuracy of the statements of the distillers.

The distiller cannot discover by what means Mr. Innes has ascertained the place of smuggled spirits in England since the duty was raised in 1825. Certainly it has not done so in Ireland and Scotland. They would further again have landed interest of the United Kingdom against any interference with a principle as widely and solemnly established, and which has been working with so much equality, and which, if broken down, must inevitably lead to the destruction of the corn distiller, and consequently prove most injurious to the home grower of corn.

The distillers do not find one word expressed, or one figure set forward, by Mr. Drummond, which can be or which is attempted to be controverted. Mr. Drummond spoke only of England, and referred to calculations and statements to make out his case. Should the question be agitated with regard to Ireland and Scotland, the distillers, and it is not doubted Government and Parliament, will meet it in a fair and open manner with a view to the prosperity of the revenue and a just regard to individual interests, and likewise to the public welfare.

The distillers do not do into any new or labouring view of their case. They refer with confidence to those Members of his Majesty's Government who were parties to the arrangements of 1825—in the working of the measure itself—and they ask from Government that the arrangements should remain undisturbed, or that some sufficient reason be given for departing from an ordinance and just an Act, solemnly ratified by Parliament, and they ask for inquiry before legislation upon a question involving so many important interests.

CULTURE OF IRISH TOBACCO. A petition to the House of Commons, from Mr. Thomas Brodigan, of Pillow, near Drogheda, against the proposed duty on native tobacco, has been forwarded to Mr. O'Connell for presentation. It is universally admitted the intended duty is prohibitory; we regret this, as it impedes the course of national improvement, by limiting employment. In the neighbourhood of Drogheda, the culture was about to extend. The example of Mr. Brodigan on his estate would have induced some of his tenantry and the respectable landholders of his vicinity to engage in the cultivation but for the uncertainty of the law; and in Louth Mr. McClure was about to engage in planting tobacco to promote the employment of the poor and him. He witnessed the operations of Mr. Brodigan last season, and became impressed with the advantages of the culture. We also understand that Mr. Leslie Foster, the county member, Sir P. Bellew, Bart., Mr. Wolfe McNeal, and Mr. McAlister, were also about to introduce it on their respective properties; but the high rate of duty will extinguish their efforts. Also, the Rev. Hugh Usher Tighe, of Drogheda, was about to introduce it on his property in Westmeath. We extract the following passages from the petition forwarded by Mr. Brodigan. He states that:—

One hundred millions of pounds of native tobacco require 100,000 English acres of land for their production, and 500,000 persons of different ages for their management and cultivation for nearly six months of the year, embracing the curing process. That allowing five persons to each family, and two persons, old or young, from each whose labour, in the present state of the Irish poor, would support the rest, we have 250,000 families supported, or a total of 1,250,000 persons. That the acre of tobacco and preparation is nearly 15s. per cent, which gives a total of 1,500,000l. annually distributed amongst an unemployed population. Petitioner, therefore, respectfully submits the great advantages that must arise from such a diffusion of capital; it will give a new impulse to industry, create a new demand for labour, revert through various channels to the public treasury, and spread peace and comfort where now all is poverty and banishment. That to justify the proposed duty, of 1s. 8d. per lb., to be levied on native tobacco has been stated, the revenue has sustained a severe loss in Ireland by suffering Irish tobacco to pass uncared for. That in respect of such a return, petitioner begs leave to refer to the returns made to your Honourable House on the 25th ult., which exhibits a steady increase on duty paid on tobacco in Ireland for the last four years, during which time the culture of Irish tobacco has taken its rise; and it is, therefore, evident no loss has been sustained by the public revenue in Ireland by the substitution of native for foreign tobacco in domestic consumption.

THE BLESSINGS OF TAXATION. A desperate battle took place on Sunday last, at Newport, Co. Mayo, between the Revenue Police, assisted by the Constabulary, and a party of smugglers, who had just run a large quantity of tobacco. Several of the smugglers, among whom was the agent, were severely wounded. Some of the revenue men and police were also wounded.

RETURN OF ABSENTERS.—We understand that orders have been received at Slane Castle, to put in an immediate state of repair, fit for the reception of the Marquis and Marchioness of Conynghara.

STAMP DUTIES.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from Mr. Paulet Thomson, to Mr. Conway, in answer to a communication from the latter, on transmitting as Secretary, the petition of the Newspaper Proprietors of Ireland, against the proposed assimilation of Stamp Duties.

London, May 4, 1829. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, accompanying a Petition from the Irish Proprietors of Newspapers, against the increased Stamp Duty. I feel very much flattered by the selection which these Gentlemen have done me the honor to make of myself for the purpose of presenting their petition to the House of Commons, and I shall, both in discharge of their wishes, and of my own duty, in presenting it, only aim to enforce its merits to the best of my ability. I have already given notice of my intention to support the proposed increase of Stamp & Excise Duties, upon the measure coming under the consideration of the House, and I trust that the combined efforts of the friends of the Press will be successful in defeating the measure. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, V. PAULET THOMSON.

ATTEMPT TO SUCCOUR ALGIERS. The following singular statement we copy from the Morning Herald. It is reported that two ships laden with Orange rockets have sailed from the river Thames, bound to Algiers, where they mean to land their cargoes to go to the attacking squadron, either at Algiers itself, or at least at some part of the coast, from whence they may be easily conveyed to the warlike city, in their sink, and to try the French fleet, whenever it should approach within reason shot. It is added that artillery men, in disguise, have proceeded to the same destination, and that it is hoped that the successful resistance of the Algerines may for a long period to come damp the aspirations of the French navy. Great doubts, however, are entertained of the possibility of such a shipment being made without the knowledge and acquiescence of government; and still greater scepticism prevails as to the probability of permitting such an enterprise to a power at war with one of the allies of Great Britain. It is moreover asserted that, notwithstanding the favorable report given in the French papers respecting the trials of Congress rockets at Toulon, the experiments have failed, and that consequently England is in the extensive possession of these formidable projectiles.—London Paper.

THE ORANGEMEN.—On Wednesday the Grand Orange Lodge met in Dublin for business, when a motion for the continuance of an expulsion from the Society of one of its officers, for the misapplication of the funds of the Society, was under discussion; the individual alluded to satiated upon his accusers, by threatening an exposure of the misapplication of the funds of the Brunswick Club.

DEATH OF SIR R. PEEL.—It is with much regret we have this day to announce the death of Sir R. Peel. This melancholy event took place on Monday afternoon, at Dray on Park, Staffordshire. Sir R. had a relapse on Saturday morning, when an apoplexy was immediately sent off to Mr. Secretary Peel, and the Right Hon. G. Peel, who yesterday left London for the coast of the Continent, but we understand Sir Robert had expired before his arrival.—London Paper of Tuesday.

TRAGEDY SCENE.—An emigrant family in America inadvertently fixed their cabin on the sheltering locality of a ledge, that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warned by the first fire on the board of the cabin, the terrible reptiles stood in numbers, and of course in 7 or 8 by night, into the room where the whole family slept. As they peeped in those cases, some slept on the floor and some in beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms. Language does not do well on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death, and those who escaped, had the cabin occupied by these horrid serpents, lissing and shaking their tails, had torn the house by heaving off the covering of the roof, and escaping in that direction.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, MAY 8. Butter, 11s. 6d. Cheese, 10s. 6d. Bacon, 10s. 6d. Pork, 10s. 6d. Beef, 10s. 6d. Mutton, 10s. 6d. Lamb, 10s. 6d. Hens, 10s. 6d. Ducks, 10s. 6d. Geese, 10s. 6d. Turkeys, 10s. 6d. Pigeons, 10s. 6d. Rabbits, 10s. 6d. Cats, 10s. 6d. Dogs, 10s. 6d. Fish, 10s. 6d. Fowls, 10s. 6d. Eggs, 10s. 6d. Milk, 10s. 6d. Cream, 10s. 6d. Butter, 10s. 6d. Cheese, 10s. 6d. Bacon, 10s. 6d. Pork, 10s. 6d. Beef, 10s. 6d. Mutton, 10s. 6d. Lamb, 10s. 6d. Hens, 10s. 6d. Ducks, 10s. 6d. Geese, 10s. 6d. Turkeys, 10s. 6d. Pigeons, 10s. 6d. Rabbits, 10s. 6d. Cats, 10s. 6d. Dogs, 10s. 6d. Fish, 10s. 6d. Fowls, 10s. 6d. Eggs, 10s. 6d. Milk, 10s. 6d. Cream, 10s. 6d.

WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL. State of the Waterford Fever Hospital for the Month of April, 1829. Admitted in April, 1829. Discharged cured, 1829. Died, 1829. Remaining in Hospital, 1829.

MEMORIAL ASYLUM. The Steward acknowledges to have received from Michael Evelyn, Esq., Mayor, 21 quarters of Yeast, on the 4th instant, seized by Market Jury. From the same Rice, Esq., 15 Shells for Men, 85 Cakes for Women, 25 for the Sick, which the Steward has distributed to the inmates according to his directions.



Lord Viscount Combermere arrived in London, on Saturday evening, accompanied by the following officers belonging to his late Staff in India:—Hon. Colonel Finch, Secretary; Captain Munday, Cotton Archer, Aides de Camp; Fagan, Parisian Interpreter.

The Journal de Geneve states that the King of France has undertaken to estimate, at his own expense, the two youngest sons of Prince Saxe, formerly Hospodar of Moldavia.—Court Journal.

The ladies of distinction stopped in a carriage at a jeweller's near Charing Cross; one of them only got out, and the coach stood a cross the pathway, which some gentlemen wished to the other side, and desired the coachman to move a little. The fellow was very angry and refused, the gentlemen remonstrated, but in vain. During the altercation the lady came to the stop door, and foolishly ordered the coachman not to stir from his place. On this one of the gentlemen opened the coach door, and with hands and arms stepped through the carriage. He was followed by his companion, to the extreme discomposure of the lady within as well as the lady without. To complete the joke, a party of sailors coming up, observed that if this was a thoroughfare, they had as much right to it as the gentlemen, and accordingly they scrambled through the carriage.

Why is the proposed increase of the tobacco duties in Ireland an unconstitutional tax?—Because it is against our will. A soldier came to Gonzalez Fernandez and told him that he thought it to vex of the army might be won with the loss of only a few men.—on which Gonzalez said, "But will you be not one of them?"

The Earl of Warwick asked Henry VI. why he placed his Majesty to go so usually abroad? The King answered, "It is beneath a King to seek his subjects in virtue, not in value." Among the wandering wanderers of the present day may be mentioned the intended departure to the Swan River of a family occupying one house in one of the fashionable squares of London, and another on the picturesque Lake of Ulster.

MEMORIALS OF DANIEL DEFOE.—Whisker, a clock shop, a jenny whip, high stove, and a small hat, covering a hen's feet of a train, and the essential necessaries to form an expedition to modern dandy.—Brighton's Guardian.

MISFORTUNE NEAR AUNT WISDOM.—Louis XIV. was the only King whom the First Consul ever admired. "It," said he one day, "Louis XIV. had not been born a King, he would have been a great man. He did not know his kind; he could not know them, for he never knew a misfortune."

Most singular coincidence.—A few weeks since, two persons, a man and a woman, of the advanced age of seventy three, were found on the same day, and at the same hour, in one of our neighbouring parish church yards, who were born on the same day, and happened out of the same house, within less than a minute of each other.—Edinb. Courier.

A short time since one of our Scottish Clergymen, born in Glasgow, not more distinguished for his literary and theological attainments than remarkable for his absence of mind, while in one of his deep intellectual reveries, dashed all at once against a horse standing with a cart on the streets, upon which, in signing of the first falling of returning a blessing of mind, that he had injured the person of some fellow being, he made a slow bow, and exclaimed, "I beg ten thousand pardons, Sir!"

A beautiful young woman, of the name of Sargent, whose father was an officer of a yeomanry corps in Waterford, happened to pass Mr. Curran in the street. Struck by her beauty, he inquired of a friend who she was, and being answered that she was the lovely Miss Sargent, whom he had seen ten years before at Cliftonham, he replied, "What! not married yet?—Then I suppose her father will make her a permanent Sargent."

In a storm at sea, Mr. Swain, Chaplain of the Rutland, asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger? Oh, yes, replied one of the sailors, if it blows as hard as it does now, we will all be in Heaven before twelve o'clock tonight.—The Chaplain, terrified at the expression, cried, put—Oh! God forbid.

One Hog was to be tried before Judge Bacon, who told him he was his kinsman. Well, replied the Judge, no hog can become bacon till he is hanged, and then I'll allow you to be my kinsman.

BRITAIN.—It is not uncommon in Italy for palaces and churches to be in hand during many generations, and to be left incomplete at last. It is proverbial in Italy, that great people are applied finish at ything, and the progress may be applied when he should finish his house, very impudently answered, "Sir, it is a question whether I shall finish my house, or my house finish me."

The chaperons so much in vogue at Paris, are said to owe their origin to the whimsicality of Count Potocki Potocka, who, at the commencement of the Carnival, thought proper to commit a second Rape of the Lock upon the traces of his lovely wife. Madame Potocka finding herself compelled to appear at court, with one side of her head thus shorn of its beams, applied to Nerlin to remedy or disguise the defect; and the chaperons invented by that clever coiffeur for her use have been adopted by the whole fashionable world of London and Paris.—Court Journal.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Table with columns: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, Bank Stock, Dividend, etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1830.

The London Mail to Wednesday, inclusive, have been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Globe of Tuesday.) We regret to state, that although the bulletin issued this morning represents the King as feeling himself a little better, nothing has occurred to indicate a recovery.

(From the Globe of Wednesday.) We regret to state that nothing of an official character has transpired to confirm the cheering reports noticed by some of our contemporaries as to the state of his Majesty.

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NEW TAXES UPON IRELAND

The Irish Members have, at length, commenced to make a stir on this subject. The period for a general Election approaches. Under any circumstances it cannot be far distant, and events threaten which must inevitably precipitate it.

That without raising any objection to the additional duties on Spirits distilled, to be consumed in Ireland, we cannot too strongly express our dissent from the intention of varying the proportion of Duties between Corn and Spirits and Rum in the British Market.

That the increased Duty on Stamps will add very considerably to the burden on Trade and Agriculture, both in commercial and banking transactions, and as well as in legal proceedings, in securities for money, and in transfers of property, and will have in many instances an ex post facto operation.

That the increased Duty on Newspapers and Advertisements, so far from adding to the Revenue, cannot fail to occasion a considerable loss. That in its effect it will be fatal to the Irish Press, and will deprive many most deserving and industrious persons of the means of support.

That these Resolutions have not been proposed from any hostility to the present government, nor from a partial view of Irish interests, but from a deep conviction that the measures to which we object, will decrease the amount of public revenue in many cases, and in all will injure interests essential to the prosperity of the United Kingdom.

But, indeed, we have heard it said, that all effort at resisting this measure will prove vain, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is determined upon carrying his plan into operation. This we doubt—if, however, such be the case, we would caution the Chancellor of the Exchequer against adopting such a course, and most earnestly recommend him to reconsider such decision.

DUNGARVAN MEETING. The Resolutions adopted at the Meeting, held pursuant to requisition in Dungarvan, on last Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed measure of taxation will be found in our first page.

NEW TAXES—LORD DUNCANNON. Under the head "Queries to the Electors of Ireland," in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of last Thursday, we find the following, in reference to the infamous taxation scheme now promised to Ireland.

THE TOBACCO DUTY. The following letter has been received by Mr. Alcock, in reply to one which accompanied the petition adopted at a meeting of persons interested in the growth of tobacco, held in this City a short time since.

St. James's Place, 5th May. Dr. Sir—I have been favoured with your and Mr. Ardagh's letter of the 29th, and the petition which it accompanied against the proposed tax on the growth of tobacco in Ireland.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—A deputation from the importers and manufacturers of tobacco, a day or two since, had an interview with ministers, at which representations were made against the resolution of the House of Commons for allowing the growth of tobacco in Ireland, at a duty of 1s. 3d. per lb.

We see, by the Kent and Essex Mercury, that Mr. Long Wellesley is canvassing the county of Essex, on the alleged prospect of a general election.

VESTRIES.

At the Vestry held on Tuesday, at the Cathedral, for making assessments for the united Parishes of Trinity and St. Olave's, the only sums assessed were—coffee for the poor of the parish, £20; for insuring the Cathedral and Organ £10. All the other items which have been assessed for during the past years, were either not proposed at all on this occasion, or if proposed, were rejected.

Now, with regard to the sums which have hitherto been voted contrary to law, and which were on this occasion rejected, we most willingly accede to the Protestant parishioners, that measure of credit to which they may appear entitled in sustaining from a violation of the law.

The Earl of Mountcashel, in a speech of some length, brought forward on Tuesday evening, in the House of Lords, the following motion, of which he had given notice:—That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to appoint Commissioners to inquire and state if any and what abuses existed in the united Church of England and Ireland, and, if any, to report such abuses as would be most expedient under existing circumstances.

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Now, with respect to the quotation from Mr. O'Connell's speech, above alluded to—"He who does not support the laws of his country is its greatest enemy."—The principle here involved is good, sound, moral, and just; and we applaud Mr. Ardagh's motives in adopting it.

WOODCOCK.—There was seen on Saturday, the 24th April, by Mr. Cutler, forester to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, in the forests of Darraway, a woodcock with four young ones.—L. G. Courtes.

HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

This useful body has now been in existence for only a short time, and the practical good which has already resulted from its efforts are, we know, universally felt. It has been incessant and persevering in its labours, and though it had to work its way against many prejudices, it has had the proud satisfaction to triumph over all, in despite of the impotent sneers of bores, and the malicious imputations of others.

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MR O'CONNELL—GENERAL ELECTION. The following extract from a letter received in Dublin on Wednesday, from Mr. O'Connell, will be read with the interest which it merits:—I am too much hurried with Parliamentary business to be able to address the people of Ireland in the manner I could wish upon the late despatch of the Duke of Devonshire.

PARLIAMENT POSTPONEMENT OF THE JEW'S RELIEF BILL. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Peel, the second reading of the Jew's Relief Bill has been postponed till the 17th of May. Several other questions have been adjourned sine die from the same cause.

VESTRIES, &c. &c. In the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Vestry Laws in Ireland and England.

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WATERFORD HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held on Sunday evening, to devise the best and most efficient means of acting at the Vestry on the Monday following. Mr. Nugent addressed one of the largest meetings of the Club which has yet taken place, in a speech of nearly two hours' duration, and recommended throwing the onus on the Churchwardens, in consequence of their having rejected the amendments and thrown out to them. He cautioned the people against the deceptive art of conciliation, as there could be nothing like permanent conciliation while that infamous bill continued un repealed.

The Meeting on Monday evening was also well attended. Mr. SCOTT in the Chair. Mr. NUGENT, on being called on for an account of the transactions of that day's (Monday's) Vestry, informed the meeting that Mr. Wynn took that piece of the commencement of the Vestry which he should take.—Hear, hear.—He, however, regretted he did not adhere to the original position he had taken.

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The City of Limerick met on Wednesday, and the County of Limerick meets this day (Saturday) to petition against the proposed imposition of additional taxes upon Ireland.

Marginal notes and advertisements on the right side of the page, including names like Mr. Nugent, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Wynn.