



No. 11, No. 1, 1830

Wm. Moore

The Waterford Chronicle.

'Tis the Poverty Slave that makes the Oppressor. - T. C. C.

No 477

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1830

Price 6d

CORPORATION OF CARLOW—ADMISSION OF FREEMEN.

PATRY SESSIONS COURT, MAY 6—This day, at one o'clock, Colonel Bruen, M.P., Henry Walters, and Edward Butler, Esqrs. Magistrates, took their seats on the bench. Sir T. Butler, Bart., soon after entered and assisted. The court house was, at this moment, crowded in the extreme. Hundreds, composed of the neighbouring gentry, the commercial and trading community of the town, and the population generally had filled the court and avenues to it, in expectation of witnessing the fate of an application, made to the Sovereign of the corporation of Carlow and to the magistrates; on Thursday, April 22d.

As we stated, in our report (Monday, April 26), of the transaction, which we now again recall, a formal printed application, accompanied by a list of 200, according to the local charter, in claim of freedom to the borough, had been tendered in open court, to Edward Butler, Esq., Sovereign of this corporation—and refused by that gentleman, whose words we reported in our publication referred to. The respectable body of inhabitants who had made this tender and received the pre-emptory refusal from the sovereign, in the presence of the other magistrates, immediately claimed from the latter—according to the statute bearing on the case—the benefit of being sworn in, by the appropriate tests, as freemen; but the magistrates, wishing for time to consider what their line of duty, in this unusual case, might be, postponed their decision to this day.

Accordingly, a complaint for rescue and assault having been heard, it was intimated to a large assemblage of applicants for their freedom, that the magistrates were ready to hear them. Mr. Thomas Haughton, a highly respectable gentleman, of the Society of Friends, then presented himself; and, after a brief reference to the object which brought them together, read aloud a printed notice thereof, for himself as the "son of a Freeman" and as a Protestant merchant and settler, and deposited the same before the sovereign, along with 20s.

Mr. Butler disclaimed his being authorised to act upon this notice, in any way, until he should meet his brother-burgesses on the 21th of June. At present, he would do his duty as a man, and refuse to do what was here required. He received the notice, but declined to accept the money—He would state also, in the hearing of this crowded court, that he entertained not the least enmity to the applicants, no more than, as he expected, they did to him. He was acting in an honourable official trust for the corporation, and upon the performance of his duty he would not be swayed.

Mr. Haughton then, turning to Colonel Bruen, said he would now appeal to him as a magistrate, who had himself just witnessed the direct refusal of his earnest application for his freedom. The moment was arrived at which the discretion of the magistrates was awaited.

Mr. Bruen stated that, since they had before assembled here upon this interesting subject, he had taken pains to inform himself by what rule his conduct on the proposition, now before himself and the other Magistrates, should be regulated. He had had the opinion of Sergeant Blackburne on the subject, and it was the decision of this very eminent legal functionary, that the Magistrates must receive the application made, read and long continued cheering. It was now his magisterial duty to administer the proper laws, and if a certificate of this fact conferred on the applicants a right to the freedom in the Borough (which he believed it did)—hear, hear—they would soon be free. Cheers.

Mr. Bruen here read the queries put to Sergeant Blackburne, and his answers in full—and said he was now ready to administer the oaths requisite. Tremendous cheering.

Mr. Haughton hereupon, in very handsome terms, returned to Mr. Bruen, on his own part and that of all the applicants for freedom, their sincere thanks for his exertions in their behalf and that of justice. He was seconded by general cheering.

Mr. Samuel Haughton was the next who presented his notice and fees to the Sovereign, who declined receiving the latter, but said, that the high merits of Mr. H. had before drawn from him, the Sovereign, a recommendation of that gentleman to his freedom; and if any man could claim that benefit, upon the ground of the most exemplary character and respectability, that man would be the eldest son of the late Samuel Haughton. He must, however, now renounce.

All the other candidates for their freedom then successively paired in their notices before the Sovereign, (who declined the repeated tender of his fees) and laying, on his refusal, the printed form of their certificates of affidavits before the Magistrates.

It here appeared, on a close reading of Sergeant Blackburne's opinion, that the notices, claiming freedom, should be served "on the Sovereign and free Burgesses"—thus involving the Sovereign from the necessity of examining the justice of the claim, or conferring freedom, unless the Burgesses were present. Upon this suggestion being made—Mr. Haughton said, he knew not who the Burgesses were; he had sought for them over and over, but fruitlessly—that he had served notice on the Town Clerk, who had refused to give a certificate of the fact, and that had incurred a penalty of 100l.

that prescribed by the Relief Bill to the Catholics. Of the latter, seventeen—and of the former, fifteen, were sworn in and received certificates, signed, "H. Bruen," "H. Walters."

We understood that similar applications would be received by the Magistrates, each day at sessions.—*Carlow M. Post.*

MEETING OF THE COUNTY KILDARE.

POOR LAWS.
A Public Meeting of the Landed Proprietors, Clergy, and Freeholders of the above County, was held, pursuant to Requisition, in the Court-house of Naas, on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

The High Sheriff having taken the Chair, expressed his regret for the shortness of the notice, and for the insufficiency of its publication.

A letter was read from Lord Cloncurry, recommending an adjournment of the Meeting, apologising for his absence in consequence of ill health, and alluding also to the importance of the subject and the necessity of deliberation and discussion.

Rev. G. Doyle said, he was pleased at bearing his Lordship's letter; it showed that his Lordship thought the subject of some provision for the Poor worthy of consideration; that though the requisition would preclude discussion, his Lordship would not. He then begged leave to read a copy of a petition to Parliament. This was objected to, as there was no motion before the Meeting.

The Duke of Leinster then rose, and moved, that the Meeting do adjourn to another day.—This motion being seconded.

Rev. Mr. Doyle moved as an amendment, that the Meeting do adjourn sine die.

Rev. D. Lalor seconded the amendment, on the ground that an adjournment sine die, was equivalent to a condemnation by that Meeting of the principle on which they were called together, that principle was a principle of opposition to a legal provision for the Poor under any shape or form whatsoever. If the majority of the Meeting were of his opinion, that a well regulated system of Poor Laws would be beneficial to the country, he thought they should not separate without pronouncing condemnation on that principle of opposition to Poor Rates, which was evidently embodied in the requisition.

Mr. W. Mansfield said that the requisition meant no such thing.

Rev. Mr. Lalor maintained it did.

Mr. Mansfield insisted it did not, and proceeded to state his reasons.

Rev. Mr. Lalor insisted he was in possession, and should not be interrupted—cries of order, order, no interruption—and proceeded to show from the wording of the requisition, that his view of its meaning was correct.

He was called on for the requisition, and replied he had it not, but had read it attentively, and was positive as to the wording. Here the requisition was produced by the Chairman, and read as follows—"We, the undersigned, request you will convene a Meeting of the Landed Proprietors, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Kildare, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland."

Mr. Mansfield—"This does not call on them to oppose, but only to consider on the expediency of petitioning."

Rev. Mr. Lalor—"Yes, to consider on the expediency of petitioning," but "petitioning against"—and against what, not against an oppression, not against a vexation, not against an objectionable system of Poor Laws, but against any system whatsoever, be it good or bad. Had it been "petitioning on the subject of Poor Laws," the question would be open and fair. But as it is thing now stands, let a system of Poor Laws be used and proposed, no matter how equitable, no matter how unobjectionable, no matter how desirable, no matter how beneficial, no matter how necessary to the country, the Meeting were called on either to petition against, or not to petition at all.

Mr. Mansfield—"He is right;—that is right!"

The Duke of Leinster rose to speak—

Rev. Mr. Lalor had but a few other observations to make—he hoped, with great respect, he would not be interrupted.

The Duke of Leinster wished briefly to say, that the requisitionists never intended to prevent free discussion—that for his own part, he was friendly to a well regulated system of Poor Laws, and that if an adjournment were agreed to, the form of requisition would not prevent the next meeting from receiving any petition that should prove agreeable to the majority.

Rev. Mr. Lalor was proud to hear from his Grace the Duke of Leinster, this public approval of some legal provision for the poor. The avowal was worthy of his illustrious ancestors, who were always beloved and admired by the people of Ireland, for their patriotism and liberality. But still he was convinced that the avowal of his Grace, however creditable, could never in the mind of a discerning and enlightened public, separate from the written words of the published requisition, their natural and obvious meaning.—That requisition pre-empted the question—it called for opposition—it indirectly condemned any sort whatever of legal provision for the poor. To sanction an adjournment held on such a principle, would be taken as a sanction of the principle itself. An adjournment, sine die, without having entered on the business for which they were convened, would, on the contrary, be inevitably taken as a very intelligible disapproval of the whole proceeding, and of the principle in which it originated. And as he thought it the duty of the meeting to express such disapproval in this, if not in a more explicit way, he therefore called on them to support the amendment.

Here a dissenting discussion arose, in which some of the requisitionists disclaimed the intention of conveying, by the requisition, the meaning

which Mr. Lalor and others insisted it bore, and expressed their opinion, that this their explanation ought to remove any objection against holding an adjourned meeting under this same requisition.

The Rev. Mr. Brennan, after passing a high eulogium on his Grace the Duke of Leinster, for his Grace's exertions to improve the condition of the poor in the neighbourhood of Kildare, declared his opinion to the effect that from the avowals and explanations of the requisitionists, he thought there was no great difference of opinion in the meeting, and that if an adjourned meeting were held under the explanations given, all parties might be satisfied.

Rev. Mr. Lalor replied, that a meeting to be held by adjournment of the present would be necessarily a continuation of the same thing, and might be liable to the same objection, namely, being held under a requisition objectionable in principle.—He thought the only way of proceeding was by adjourning sine die and then to get a new requisition before they separated. This he thought no person could object to, who wished as he did for fair discussion.

General Cockburn asked if the explanation of the Duke of Leinster and of Col. Conolly would not be taken as sufficient.

Rev. G. Doyle said, he was much pleased to hear the explanations given, and as such were the sentiments of the Requisitionists, there could be no objection to draw up a new Requisition, which would convey their meaning in clear and explicit terms, and to lay it before the public in the regular way. If they wished to do this, they could be no objection to do it now, and to have the signatures attached on the spot, as the Gentlemen were present. This would perfectly satisfy him. The public, no doubt, would also be most happy to see the first on the list the Signature of his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

Some persons amongst or near the Requisitionists said that would be defeat.

Countess Granville argued that the explanations given were equivalent to a new Requisition, and ought to be equally satisfactory.

Rev. Mr. Carney asked how would persons residing 30 miles distant, who declined attending a meeting under the present requisition, be able to hear the explanations. If the Gentlemen wished to pursue a straightforward course, why object to plain, intelligible language?

Mr. Granville replied, that explanations being published, as well as notice for holding the adjourned meeting, persons living 30 miles distant would hear of both through the same channel.

Rev. Mr. Carney said, that such an awkward proceeding would be to direct able for the Aristocracy of the county. The public would naturally ask, could it be possible that in the County of Kildare there was not one ardent republic of writing a single plain, intelligible sentence.

Two or three on the part of the requisitionists observed, that at a public meeting, amidst the agitation of debate, a document of this kind could not be conveniently or accurately drawn out.—The supporters of the amendment (and they would write on in half a minute. A pause ensued, the Gentlemen proceeded to write, some of the requisitionists consulted and replied—"No, no,—we do not want it, we will not have it." Here the Duke of Leinster rose and withdrew his motion.

The Chairman then put the amendment, that the Meeting do adjourn sine die. It was carried by an overwhelming majority, the dissentients who assented to it, being only Gen. Cockburn, Col. Conolly and one or two others. Instantly the Requisitionists disappeared.

The High Sheriff walked from the Chair.

In a few minutes Baron Roche and Robert Cassidy, Esq. came forward, and the High Sheriff having resumed his seat, it was moved and seconded in the regular way.

That the High Sheriff do leave the Chair, and that Baron Roche be called thereon; the thanks of the meeting were then given to the High Sheriff.

The Meeting being over, the High Sheriff observed that many influential Gentlemen in the County refused to sign the requisition, having considered it objectionable. The meeting then gave three cheers for the High Sheriff, and separated.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE—DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Hereditary Precedence to be shown, it is well understood, has declared that, should that eminent fall on the country (which we are now constrained to contemplate), his first care would be to make no such change in the Constitution of the State. Still, it may be calculated that a dissolution of Parliament would speedily follow. The ministers, being newly appointed by their Royal Master, must be re-elected before they could sit in the House of Commons. May we not then fairly presume that this cannot be avoided, and as the period for a general election could not be very remote, that they would prefer returning to the latter at once?—*London Sunday Paper.*

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night, by some of the prisoners in Newgate, to escape from the goal, by cutting up their straw mats, of which it was intended to make ropes of sufficient strength for the purpose; and these were to be thrown across the outward wall, by means of a piece of lead, and held, of course, by persons in waiting. The plan, however, was discovered to Mr. Wootton, the Governor, in sufficient time to prevent its execution, and information of the attempt having been conveyed to the proper authorities, Mr. Sheriff Ward, and Peter Mallard, Esq., a magistrate for Middlesex, went round the different wards of the prison, and, in conjunction with the Governor, means were adopted to prevent a repetition of the attempt.—*Courier.*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MONOPOLY.

A meeting was held on Saturday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament not to renew the East India Company's Charter. The chair was to have been taken by Sir Francis Burrell, but the Honorable Baronet was prevented from attending by indisposition, and Mr. Hobhouse was called to the Chair.

After a few preliminary observations from the Chairman—

Mr. Buckingham rose, and was received with considerable applause. When it had subsided, he entered into a lengthened detail in order to prove that the East India Company were guilty of great mismanagement in the affairs of India, and contended that the abolition of the charter would produce the most beneficial effects. (Mr. B. remarked, that there were persons who objected to inquiry on the ground that it would prejudice their minds, and that the Duke of Newcastle was a man of this description, for he had as much as said, on some occasions, "I am the best man to judge of the matter, for I am quite unprejudiced, having heard neither one side nor the other.") A laugh. There was 131 millions of inhabitants in India (estimated Mr. Buckingham); and the country was most fertile, and possessed so many advantages that it ought to be most flourishing and prosperous. Under the management of the company, however, the contrary was the case, for their debts were increasing, though they had the right of coinage, as it would seem, to found their claims for an extension of their privilege, upon this ground; at least, no ready cash one was put forth. Mr. Buckingham then referred to the late work of Sir Thomas Munro, which he said, contained a most striking denunciation of the East India Company's system, though he himself had formed a part of it. Mr. Buckingham concluded an able speech (of which from the lateness of the hour, we can only give an outline) amidst much applause.

Mr. Otway Cave, in some observations, proposed a resolution to the effect, that it was highly expedient to inquire into the affairs of India.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Baines Mackintosh then rose, and after eulogizing Mr. Buckingham, proceeded to argue in favour of the expediency of renewing the East India Company's Charter. We left him speaking upon the subject at three o'clock.—*Times.*

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Saturday.
There has just returned from the Crown and Anchor, a meeting on the subject of the East India Company's Charter. Mr. Hobhouse was in the Chair. It commenced at ten, and lasted till twelve. It was a spirited career, was before triumphant. His defence of public liberty was so copious, that at the termination of the meeting, several grasped his hand.—*Morning Register.*

INDEMAN MURDER.

A husband and a wife, who were divorced, and the annuals of any country, has been committed in this neighbourhood a few days since.—A poor paralytic creature, a native of this place, and whose support was the charity of the humane, was attacked and robbed on his way from the market of this town, on Saturday evening. The perpetrator of this barbarous act is from the county of Longford, from whence, we are told, he was compelled to fly, being charged with an attempt to rob and murder in that place. He is scarcely twenty years of age, and has gone home by the name of Fat Sam. It appears that the deceased was going to a village about a mile from this town, in which also resided Smith, at present—Smith knew the deceased's accumulated (by begging) some money, and accordingly knocked him down with a stone, and demanded his money, which the deceased refusing to give, he inflicted two severe wounds on the neck and chin, with an edged instrument, supposed to be a blunt knife or wood; he also cut him in many places on the head, and kicked him on the face in such a manner that he could not open his eyes till a short time before he expired; after treating him in this inhuman way, the ruffian robbed him of a pair of shoes, which the poor fellow had in a small tin box in his pocket. About half an hour after some persons going the way, heard his moans, and searching the grim-faces the unfortunate victim almost dead. He was taken to the infirmary, where every means to recover him were had recourse to. He, however, died on Tuesday evening. He fully identified the inhuman villain who beat and robbed him on Sunday, before a magistrate and some of the police, but such was the state he was in, that the examinations could not be taken.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Smith.—*Roscommon Journal.*

SUICIDE.

We have just heard of a melancholy case of suicide, committed by a gentleman in the County of Wick, who has for some time past been labouring under mental aberration. As the case will come under the surveillance of the Coroner, we refer a man making any further observation for the present. By the death of this gentleman a pension of £1000 a year from the Civil List reverts to the Crown. This annuity he enjoyed in right of his late father, who was for many years an illustrious Dignitary of the Irish Bench.—*D. M. Register.*

NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.
Tuesday, May 11, Three o'clock.

Sir—Having been informed, that through information, you mentioned in your Paper of Saturday my name, as being connected with some Protestant Association about to be formed, in opposition to every measure proposed by the present Government, I beg to say that I not only never heard of such an Association, until I saw it noticed in the Paper, but that should such a Society be founded, I should be the first to denounce it, and to call for the incorporation of the principle, though their present views may vary from mine.

Very faithfully yours,
HARCOURT LEES.

MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell is daily more and more disclosing his character. In the House of Commons he is constrained by its forms and the awe of superiors to act with something like decorum; but his true disposition, as exhibited out of doors, really elicits particular animadversion. We quote an extract from a letter addressed to him, published in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of Thursday last:—

[This extract appeared in the Chronicle of last Saturday.]

This document is, in itself, ridiculous. Had it been addressed by any English gentleman to the English nation, it would have exposed the author to unextinguishable laughter, for it proceeds upon the modest assumption that Mr. O'Connell is wiser, more honest, and better informed, than all the Members of Government and the two Houses of Parliament to boot. The ninety-nine other Members for Ireland must be supplied with the same factious to denounce over them and their country in the manner he does. He professes that his object is to reconcile Irishmen to each other, and to assume that the country is oppressed? By what law is the country oppressed? Is not the oppression which Ireland is afflicted owing to the factious parties into which she is divided, constantly endeavouring to interrupt the fair and just administration of the law? Is it because the spirit of the law is resisted, and by men who assume an authority above and in defiance of the law, that the country has been so long a prey and a by-word?

We at present abstain from saying anything of the new threatened penny beggars. We know not, as yet, what to make of this illegal spirit of association in which the Irish representatives so strangely participate. This Church of England combination is of the self-same element as King Don's system of intimidation; but we may probably find a lesson, ere long, to some of the members.—*Courier.*

PENALTY ON CATHOLIC PRIESTS FOR MARRYING PROTESTANTS.

William and Catherine G. Gresham, who had been committed to the goal of Longford, for refusing to give information against the Clergyman who married them, have been discharged by order of the Court of King's Bench. The case was a very peculiar one, and the tenancy which the poor couple was allowed upon, rather little credit on the prince's part. The husband, it was alleged, was a Protestant, and that in marrying him the R. C. Clergyman who performed the ceremony had incurred a penalty of £500. In order to procure the fullness of this penalty it was necessary to obtain proof of the man's being a Protestant, and of the fact of his marriage with a Catholic. To obtain these certain Magistrates summoned the husband and wife before them; and on their refusal to furnish them with the information sought, committed them to prison, where they have remained for some time. The King's Bench has now set the commitment aside, and discharged the parties. The man had for some time previous to his marriage conformed to the Catholic worship, and was by general repute a Catholic, as he now professes himself.

MAD DOG.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday last, the neighbourhood of passengers along Gray's, in the Strand, were greatly alarmed by the cry of "mad dog," and immediately thereafter seeing a dog, especially in a rapid state, running towards the bridge, followed by ten or twelve fellows, hallooing; with all their might, and bowing to the passengers to kill the dog, as he had bitten two children in Ligoniel-street. No one, however, undertook the dangerous task on that part of the road. On arriving at Battle Bridge the dog proceeded on the New-road, and bit a young man in the leg, but most fortunately his boots and trousers prevented the teeth of the animal from penetrating further than breaking the skin. The young man, however, took the precaution of procuring instantly to the nearest surgeon's for medical advice. Immediately afterwards, near the end of Tottenham Court-road, the enraged animal attacked a fine spaniel, which he bit in the neck. The rabid dog then proceeded at a quick rate towards the Southampton Arms, Cannon Town, but he was very fortunately stopped in his career by a spirited countryman, who he bit in the ground with his walking stick, and before the dog could recover from the effects of the blow he was destroyed.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN VIRGINIA.

A letter from New York, dated April 5, gives an account of a hurricane which took place at Virginia on the 7th of March, and which did much damage. Its range was about a quarter of a mile in width, and fifteen or twenty miles in length. Several large buildings were unroofed, and three blacks were killed by the falling of a chimney. Much injury was also done to the tobacco crops, and the stocks of fadder and grain; many large trees were also torn up.

THE ORANGEMEN.

We mentioned last week that there had been a meeting of the Grand Lodge, to take into consideration the sentence of expulsion passed by some of the other Lodges, upon one of the officers of the Society, for the alleged misapplication of the funds of the Institution. The Grand Lodge confirmed the sentence of expulsion from the Brotherhood, and the individual implicated is now getting ready for circulation a "Keep behind the Curtain" of the manner in which the funds of the Orange and Brunswick Societies have been misapplied.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

An article in a Manchester paper begins thus:— "The eleven bodies of the twelve inferior orders in it."—If this appeared in an Irish paper it would be thought a buff.

BRITISH AND WEST INDIAN INTERESTS

(From the Times of Saturday)

Ever since the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the details of his annual budget, and announced an increase in the duties on home-made spirits, a warm contest has been carrying on between the British distillers and the West India planters—between the manufacturers of gin and the makers of rum. The cause of the North has been strong, and has passed the border, to contend for the right of supplying England with whiskey, as they formerly did with king. Deputations have come over from the 'sister island' to represent the Irish distilling pot, and to join their trusty brethren in this part of the empire. The English distillers, who on any other occasion would sooner have heard of a postulate than of an importation of whiskey, and would rather have seen a thousand new excisemen than one of their rivals from beyond the Tweed or St. George's Channel, have hailed the arrival of the latter as allies, with whom aid they hope to resist the colonies or to assault the Treasury. Nor does this coalition of the British distillers rely upon their own strength alone. They have called to their assistance the farmer and the landed proprietor, the barley grower, and the gin drinker. Having established their headquarters in Parliament-street, they issue their instructions to their agents all over the country. Their picquets and skirmishes are already stationed in both Houses, armed with petitions and prophecies of agricultural ruin. They have called out the landwehr if not the landsturm of the provinces, and displayed their banner over county meetings. Their leaders from the most distant parts of the two islands have been invited to take part in the war, and are now hastening up to the scene of action. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is understood to have expressed some alarm, though entrenched behind barrels of molasses and bottles of West India planters. The latter are equally active as their antagonists. They are resolved to fight for their interests, even against the landwehr, and express as great a horror against gin makers as against saints or abolitionists. Both sides, with a strong presentiment of victory, wait in anxious expectation the field day in St. Stephen's, which must decide their respective pretensions. Though we have regularly, as in duty bound, read the manifestoes of the belligerents as they appeared, we have hitherto found no reason to depart from our neutrality, or to take part with either. The interests of the public did not appear to us to be very deeply involved in the dispute, and private interests we knew would take care of themselves. Were the question merely a question of gin or rum, or rum or whiskey, we should have allowed the contending parties to litigate their case in their own way, and have awaited for the decision of the proper Parliamentary tribunal, satisfied that the less encouragement which either received, the more sober and happy would our population become; but, by the publications which have been sent us, we have been compelled to observe that some general principles are involved in the discussion, which deserve to be pointed out with an impartiality which probably could not be expected from either of the antagonist sides.

In the first place, it should be remembered, in favour of the home distillers, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward the new scale of duties, professed to impose an additional shilling on the gallon of British spirits, not as a protecting duty, but as a productive tax—not to support the separate interests of the West India planters, but to aid the revenues of Great Britain. The Right Hon. Gentleman in justifying his measure, did not say, "I think that gin is drunk too much in this country, and rum too little—that the British barley grower is too highly favoured, and the colonial cane planter too much overlooked; therefore, I shall impose an additional duty on British spirits, without touching rum, to turn the balance against the former, and promote the consumption of the latter." If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had desired to alter the relative situation of the parties to each other, this ought to have been his language; if he did not, then he ought to have imposed the same additional duties on both. But though this plea has not been put in by the Right Hon. Gentleman, his would be West India clients contend, that in the settlement of the distillery question in 1825, they were injured by the imposition of disproportionately high duties, and that the proposed new arrangement only restores them to their proper equality with the British distillers. The answer returned by the latter to this allegation is quite satisfactory, if correct. We shall therefore extract it from their own representation, without vouching for its accuracy:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of duty and Amount. Includes 'The present duty on English raw corn spirit is 7s 0d', 'The proposed additional duty on ditto is 1s 0d', 'This spirit cannot be afforded for less than 8s 0d', 'The expense of rectifying, compounding, and sweetening the gallon at proof, without profit to the rectifier is 0s 5d', 'The present market price of rum is 11s 3d', 'The present duty on rum is 8s 6d', 'Total cost of rum in its finished state is 10s 3d', 'The disadvantage to English spirit is, consequently, obvious.', 'Malt whiskey distilled in England, or brought thither from Scotland or Ireland pays a duty of 7s 0d', 'Besides the whole of the duty on Malt is 1s 2d', 'If to this be added the proposed new duty of 1s 0d', 'The duty per gallon on malt whiskey in England is 8s 6d', 'While the duty on rum is only 8s 2d'.

In order to show that the higher duty previously imposed on rum did not diminish its relative use, the British distillers produce a Parliamentary paper, from which it appears that the consumption of this spirit was last year 237,287 gallons above that of the previous year, while the consumption of British spirits had diminished 68,934 gallons.

Every person who understands the subject, and who lies under no bias to mislead his judgment, must allow that as both kinds of spirits are made by British subjects, they should be permitted to come into consumption under the same encour-

agement or disadvantages. The dispute between the parties would thus be resolved into a mere question of fact; and though that fact may be differently stated by each, it is equally capable of being ascertained by the Legislature with some degree of certainty. We quoted above the estimated charges on the gallon of British spirits and rum, as given in the case of the distillers. Mr. Laney, an advocate for the West India Planters, proceeds on a different calculation, and probably arrives at a result more wide of the truth. He calculates that the peculiar burdens to which the British distillers are liable, amount only to the value of 7d per gallon, while those which press on the West India distillers amount to 1s 2d. In answer to the argument drawn from the increasing relative consumption of rum for the last year over British-made spirits, Mr. Innes produces the accounts of both sorts, consumed since the arrangements of 1823, by which it appears, that while the quantity of home-made spirits consumed in England has more than doubled, that of rum has only increased one-third, the former being in 1825 3,440,533, and the latter year 7,700,760;—the latter in 1825 being 2,832,933, and the last year only 3,732,143 gallons.

We pass over all the arguments drawn by the British distillers in favour of their own trade from the policy of encouraging domestic agriculture—from the consumption of 1,400,000 quarters of barley in their manufacture—from the employment of their labourers. Probably the best way for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get out of the difficulty would be, to raise the duties on rum in the same proportion as those on British spirits, or to propose a repeal of the Corn Laws as far as they relate to barley. The public will then be enabled to consult their taste rather than their purse whether they shall drink of rum or of gin.

To the Lords Temporal and Spiritual in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned Corn Distillers of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

That your petitioners have learned with alarm that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to increase the duty on Corn Spirits for consumption in England, without at the same time imposing a corresponding increase on the duty on Rum.

That your petitioners being deeply interested in the manufacture of Corn Spirits, humbly hope that such a measure will not be allowed to take place without due enquiry into the grounds upon which the duty on Corn Spirits and on Rum was fixed in the year 1825.

That when the respective duties of 7s. per gallon on Corn Spirits, and 8s. 6d. per gallon on Rum were imposed, the difference of 1s. 6d. per gallon was, after the most mature consideration on the part of the Government, considered as a necessary protection to the manufacture of Corn Spirits for consumption in England.

That Rum and Corn Spirits being distilled from different materials, are not alike applicable to every purpose. Rum may easily be converted into Gin, (an article in the manufacture of which, almost all the Corn Spirits made for consumption in England are used), but Corn Spirits can by no process yet discovered be converted into Rum, consequently it is the preferable spirit of the two, and it may be produced by the Colonies in any quantity.

That Rum not only enjoys the free scope of the Home Market, and with the difference of 1s. above mentioned, but has also the exclusive supply of the Army and Navy Services requiring 400,000 Gallons annually.

That Rum, as imported from the Colonies, is already prepared for consumption, and requires no further process, whereas, Corn Spirit, after the payment of 7s. per gallon is unaleahle in England unless it be at a considerable expense, rectified and compounded.

That the duty on Corn Spirits (as it is used,) has since the duty has been reduced to 8s. 6d. per gallon on the average of the last four years, the consumption of Rum has increased about 50 per cent.

Your Petitioners further submit to your Lordships, that Corn Spirit pays a duty on the Malt used in its manufacture, and that they are sometimes produced from Malt alone. This duty the Distillers pay in addition to the Spirit duty of 7s. per gallon.

That as long as a protecting duty is imposed on Corn, for securing the interests of the Landholder, the Distiller pays nearly double the price at which, without the payment of any duty he could import his Corn from the Continent.

That this duty at present amounts to nearly equal to 1s. per gallon on the cost of the spirit.

That the Corn Distiller suffers great disadvantage from the Legislative restriction imposed on his process of manufacture; for securing the Revenue, his subject is not a mode of work, accompanied by restrictions unknown in the West Indies, and which to him are daily and consistently the source of much injury, vexation, and expense.

That in order to comply with these restrictions, and in consequence of the new and important changes made in the Distillery Laws in 1825, the Distillers by altering and remodeling their premises, have been compelled, without any corresponding advantage to themselves, to expend more than half a million, to uphold which their annual charge for waste of capital and wear and tear have been greatly augmented, and which, if the trade were to be overthrown, would prove nearly a total loss.

Your Petitioners trust that this alone, which cannot be met by any corresponding disadvantage on the part of the Colonies, would entitle them to the protection of your Lordships.

That by the trade of the Corn Distillers, the consumption of Corn in the United Kingdom has arrived at 1,400,000 quarters annually, thereby affording a ready and sure market for all descriptions of inferior or damaged Grain, which is unfit for milling. During the present season, Barley of this description, in the extent of many hundred thousand quarters, has found a vent through this channel, which under other circumstances must have been left useless in the hands of the grower, the quantity of damaged Barley this year, having been more than could have been consumed through the usual channels in which such a description of Corn is sold.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly represent from the foregoing statement, that if the proposed increase of 1s. a gallon on Corn Spirit, should be made without a corresponding increase to the duty on Rum, the consumption of Corn Spirit in England will be completely superseded by the introduction of Rum.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordships to continue that protection to their interests which the Legislature has ever given to them, and that the present proposition of duty on Rum and Corn Spirit may be preserved, or at all events, that your Lordships will be pleased not to allow such increase to take place, without granting to your Petitioners a full investigation into the grounds upon which the duty on Corn Spirit and on Rum was fixed in the year 1825.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

DISTRESS IN BANDON.—There is not a most distant prospect of a revival of trade, and the consequence is, that hundreds of families whose industry in the different branches of the cotton manufacture had enabled them to maintain a decent competency, and support a respectable station in society, are now reduced to the appalling and mind subduing necessity of seeking, through the means of common charity, as much subsistence as will prevent themselves and little ones from falling victims to actual starvation.

SINGULAR ANGLING.—A few days ago there were caught by a gentleman in a river near Dandalk, two salmon, two trout, and a pike, in the space of fifteen minutes.

ELECTIONEERING HUMOURS

The voters gather over the waterfield on the eve of election. Barré Bon-fidé is busy canvassing the County Derry for some young scion of the family; he is said to have been peculiarly successful in the neighbourhood of Castle Dawson. A Catholic friend of ours, in that quarter, laments, in his letter, that the Under Secretary should be sacrificed to the fury of the disappointed Brunswickers. We would say to our Catholic friends in the County Derry, that though Mr. Dawson does not deserve the slightest credit for the vote which he gave in favour of Emancipation, yet they should stand by him, if the alteration in the Stamp and Spirit Duties be abandoned. He said this not in preference, let them vote for Tom the Devil in preference; or for any young Berridale, though, bodily, he should not merely be a "chip of the old block," but the old block himself; and have for a soul a transmigration of Dr. Duiganan's. Colonel Forde, we understand, will start for Down, on what is called the independent interest. Lord Gosford has, for some time past, been endeavouring to make himself peculiarly popular in Armagh—he has a son, Lord Acheson, just of age, a fine young fellow, who, though foreman of the last Armagh Grand Jury, is said to have more brains than usually attend hereditary rank.—Colonel Stewart intends, on account of ill health, to retire from the representation of the County Tyrone. Sir James Strong will offer himself as candidate, and sincerely do we wish him success. We believe that his political views are liberal and enlightened; and we know that he is one of the best landlords in Ireland—a constant resident in the country—a man who is not content with giving the toast of "Live and let Live," at a Farming Society dinner, but one who makes it a practical maxim in his dealing with his tenants. He is, moreover, gifted with a sensible, manly eloquence; and going to Parliament with these qualifications, and all the better qualities of an Irish country gentleman, he would do credit to himself and render a service to his country.—Newry Examiner.

AWFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION IN AMERICA

A heart-rending account has been published at Washington, of the destruction produced by the explosion of the steam-boat Helen M. Greig, on the 25th of Feb., by one of the surviving passengers. The number of passengers altogether was between four and five hundred. On the morning of the explosion the steam boat stopped at Memphis, in Tennessee, to land and take in passengers. While the cabin passengers, about 60 in number, were at breakfast, and almost all the others standing on the deck, over the boiler, the pilot's bell was rung to put the machinery in motion. It was instantly followed by a sound resembling the discharge of a small piece of artillery, and the rushing sound of steam. A general cry of "a boiler was burst," resounded through the cabin, and a general rush was made into the ladies' cabin in the stern of the boat. The writer and two others remained in the cabin, in which nothing was injured. He opened one of the cabin doors, when a man rushed in, covering his face with his hands, exclaiming, "Oh God! Oh God!" He immediately began to tear off his clothes—his whole skin came off with them! He was literally flying alive—his face was coloured black from the effects of the steam. He sank on the floor in a state of agony and exhaustion. He gave his name and place of abode, called on the names of his wife and children, said, "It was hard to go without bidding them one farewell," and soon became insensible to all earthly suffering. The whole floor of the cabin soon became covered with the miserable sufferers, many of them imploring that an end might be put to their insupportable agony by death. The dying and the dead lay mingled, and nothing was heard but the shrieks and groans of agony and despair. The writer adds, "So soon as I was relieved from attending on those in the cabin, I went to examine that part of the boat where the boiler had burst. It was a complete wreck—a picture of destruction. The steam had given every thing a whitish hue—the boilers were disarranged—the deck had fallen down—the machinery was broken. Close by the boiler was a large rent, through which, I was told, the boiler after exploding, had passed out, carrying one or two men in its mouth. Several dead bodies were lying around; their fate had been an enviable one compared with that of others—they could scarcely have been conscious of a pang ere they had ceased to be. On the starboard wheel house lay a human body, in which life was not yet extinct, though apparently there was no sensibility remaining. The body was thrown from the boiler deck, a distance of thirty feet. The whole of the forehead had been blown away; the brains were still heating. Tufts of hair, shreds of clothing, and splashes of blood might be seen in every direction. A piece of skin was picked up by a gentleman on board, which appeared to have been peeled off by the force of the steam; it extended from the middle of the arm down to the tips of the fingers, the nails adhering to it. So dreadful had been the force, that not a particle of the flesh adhered to it; the most skillful operator could scarcely have effected such a result. Several died from inhaling the steam or gas, whose skin was almost injured. The number of lives lost will, in all probability, never be distinctly known. Many were soon flung into the river, most of whom sunk to rise no more. Could the survivors have been kept together until the list of passengers was called, the precise loss would have been ascertained; that however, though it had been attempted, would, under the circumstances, have been next to impossible. Judging from the crowd which I saw on the boiler deck immediately before the explosion, and the statement which I received as to the number of those who succeeded in swimming out after they were cast into the river, I am inclined to believe that between forty and fifty must have perished. The cabin passengers escaped, owing to the peculiar construction of the boat; the boiler head was in front-black range with the breakfast table; a part of the metal that went in that direction was turned aside by striking against an iron pillar, and entered a bale of cotton.

The High Sheriff of Louth has refused to convene a meeting to petition against the new taxes, although the Requisition which was presented to him was signed by 12 Freeholders of the County.

SHOCKING MURDERS—CRIME IN ENGLAND

The English papers afford us melancholy proofs of the gross immorality and irreligion which exist among the lower orders in the sister country.

The Taunton Courier contains the particulars of a cruel and brutal murder committed by a father upon his own child. The Courier observes, "Chard and its immediate neighbourhood have of late a melancholy pre-eminence in crime. Another frightful outrage on humanity has just occurred at Buckland, St. Mary, by which a poor lad has become a victim of the savage violence of his father." It then proceeds to narrate the circumstances of the diabolical deed, at which humanly shudders. The poor lad, who appears to have been twelve years old, received the most cruel and inhuman treatment from his parents; the father had frequently beaten him with a rope, at other times with an enormous stick, and occasionally by kicking him, from which treatment the poor child had often to seek common succour from the neighbours. On Friday evening, the father (whose name is John Lane) after having violently beaten the boy, threw him into a ditch, where he remained a considerable time in a lifeless state. A neighbour having extracted him, he was brought home, and thrown on the floor. The unfortunate victim of this brutality never spoke after; and a death-warrant for the poor creature was in the state described, he was not noticed by his father or mother from Friday night, when he was put to bed with his two little sisters, until six the next morning, an hour before he breathed his last! The inhuman monster has been committed to Rochester goal.

The Essex Gazette says, a person named Robert Chorley, used his brother Thomas a sum of money, for which the latter obtained a writ of distress, and had his goods sequestered; and he (Thomas) became dreadfully exasperated against his brother, and threatened to shoot him. On Thursday he went to a neighbour of the name of Sawdwell, who was unacquainted with his murderous purpose, and procured his gun, with which he proceeded to the residence of his brother. The latter was, fortunately, for himself, absent at the time; when Sawdwell, hearing of his diabolical intention, followed him, and insisted on having the gun restored. Chorley refused to give it up, and in the struggle which ensued between him and Sawdwell, the latter was shot in the stomach so severely that his entrails protruded. Chorley immediately cut his own throat in three places, of which he died, and we are sorry to state that Sawdwell is not expected to survive.

A singular and most distressing nature appeared in the London Globe of Friday. A man named Francis Monk, who had been in the employ of Mr. Hynes, silver smith, in Red Lion street, having become frantic at the solicitation of his daughter, cut his throat in a shocking manner. It appears that the ruffian who was necessary to the suicide, and whose name is Robson, was foreman in Mr. Hynes's establishment, and being on intimate terms with the family of deceased, had succeeded in seducing the eldest daughter, a girl under 12 years of age! The circumstances of the case are so horrible, that Robson was a married man with a family. The deceased committed the act in the presence of his wife and daughter, who were unable to prevent it. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict.—That the deceased was in a deranged state of mind, occasioned by the infamous conduct of a man named Robson, to wit, his daughter. Coroner.—Mr. Robson were hanged for it, I should not be sorry.

LIFE RESTORED.—Among other curious inquiries carried on by the surgeons of Paris, we were lately struck by the details of success which had attended the experiment of inflating the lungs of a still-born child, by blowing into them. A case was reported of a still-born infant, which was taken to M. Portal, who, when about to dissect it, conceived the idea of blowing into its mouth. At the end of two or three minutes a rattle returned, the blood circulated, the heart began to beat, and the child was sent back alive to its parents. A similar thing was stated to have occurred to a surgeon at Lyons, who communicated it at the time to M. Portal.

An Excise case was tried on Thursday last in Belfast. A penalty to the amount of 126 gallons of spirits was sought to be recovered from a distillery, because there was a deficiency of 36 gallons in the stock taken. Upon the trial it appeared that the apparent decrease was owing to the neglect of the excise officers, who omitted to gauge a cask containing 31 gallons, a small cask of 4 gallons, and a jar not having more than 2 gallons.—The excise officers were very properly defeated in their application for a penalty.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A respectable man of the name of Carleton, residing in Belfast, has been for a length of time affected with a pain, stiffness, and swelling in one of his arms. He a few days ago, applied to Dr. Hawthorne, of this town, who, on examination of the case, told him that there was a needle in his arm. Mr. C. thought this impossible, as he said that he had never, to his recollection, been pricked with an instrument of that kind; and observed, that nothing of the sort could have ever entered any part of his body without his knowledge. Dr. H. then examined him that he must, at some time, have swallowed a needle, as certainly there was one then in his arm. With considerable reluctance he submitted to an operation, when, to his surprise, Dr. H. extracted a needle at least an inch and a quarter long. Mr. C. says, that if he had ever swallowed a needle it must have been when he was a child, as since that time he could never have swallowed a needle of such a size without perceiving it. So that, as he is now thirty-two years of age, the needle must have been lurking in different parts of his body for at least twenty years—a circumstance, we know to be neither improbable, nor of rare occurrence. We saw the needle in this article, which is perfectly black, but not at all corroded. The arm is now got quite well.—Belfast Guardian.

A NEW NAME FOR DUELING.—The killing in a duel of Mr. Miller, a Philadelphia barrister, by Lieutenant Hunter, of the American navy, is stated in the New York papers under the head of "Honourable Murder."

JAIRI EMIGRANTS.—Within the last fortnight

from two to three hundred natives of the Sister Isle, comprising men, principally weavers, women and children, have arrived in this town, in the hope of obtaining a livelihood. Numbers of them in most destitute circumstances, having been unable to obtain employment, and possessing no means whatsoever to procure subsistence, have applied at the Churchwardens' offices for relief.—We have seen several of these poor creatures from whose statements it would appear that a numerous party were sent to this country from Liverpool, the expense of their passage to Liverpool having been paid by the Relief Committee in that city, and that another large party from Bandon, near Cork, were induced to leave home by the representations of individuals, by whom the expense of their passage to England was paid.—Some of these wretched and destitute people have gained employment; but a considerable number of them have not been so successful, and are suffering severely from poverty.—Manchester Chronicle.

A project is on foot at Paris, the object of which is a regular communication between the capital and St. Petersburg, in ten days. The route is thus laid down:—

Table with 2 columns: Route and Days. Includes 'From Paris to Amsterdam, by land... 2 1/2', 'Amsterdam to Hamburg, by steam-boat... 1', 'Hamburg to Lubek, by land... 1', 'Lubek to Petersburg, by steam-boat... 4', 'Absence for casual delays... 1'.

From London the conveyance to Petersburg will be, or rather already is, still quicker, as the steam boat from London reaches Hamburg on the third day. Light goods, such as silks, muslins, and cottons, are forwarded by this conveyance, in the same way as they have been during the last seven years by the steam packets from London to Leith.

A regular communication by steam between Marseilles and the principal ports of the Mediterranean is also in contemplation; and thus a speedy and direct intercourse will be established both with the North and South of Europe, between Petersburg, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Leghorn, and Naples; and steam packets from the English Channel will regularly to Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Corin.

PEERING.—Some make love like pedagogues, some like rakes; but what I was against—for I have suffered much from its effects, alas!—is that abominably barbarous custom entitled Peering; and, strange to say, although I have given it the epithet of barbarous, it is only in civilized nations that it is tolerated; for who ever heard of a Kambodjan "whispering soft whispers in a lady's ear?"—What traveller describes an Equinoctial philosopher, or a Catalan dangle? or in whose latitude (save our own) dwells the savage whose passionate contest in trifling with the female heart? You may imagine, young gentlemen; but let me tell you, this practice is at best contemptible, and is often times dangerous. Bear in mind the tale of the Fox and the Frog—it may be a parable for publication; and what renders the case more horrible is, that Robson was a married man with a family. The deceased committed the act in the presence of his wife and daughter, who were unable to prevent it. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict.—That the deceased was in a deranged state of mind, occasioned by the infamous conduct of a man named Robson, to wit, his daughter. Coroner.—Mr. Robson were hanged for it, I should not be sorry.

BEWARE! Infectious sigh, the pleading look Downcast and low, in meek submission dress, But full of guile.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITEN FLOUR.—A medical gentleman, named Gouldson, residing near Manchester, has discovered a mode of separating and preparing the farinaceous parts of such boluses as it is turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, &c. and of converting it into fine flour. After a great variety of experiments, carried on with perfect success for nearly two years, this gentleman has obtained a patent for his process, which, if his report is in every respect correct, and that he really does produce good and nutritious bread, equal both in quality and colour to the purest white wheat bread, which is a positively asserted, the discovery may be considered to be of incalculable value; for the quantity of farina to be obtained from the roots grown upon any given quantity of ground compared to that produced from the ears of wheat upon a similar space, must be greatly increased. The patented says, twenty times at least.

An "inkeeper" residing not a hundred miles from the Bull's Head, Conington, has been married 18 years and four months, and has had 19 children; a brother of his is married 19 years, and has had nineteen children; their sister has been married 20 years, and has had twenty children.—The father and mother of the above had 23 children in 21 years and a half. [We can assure Mr. Wilnot Horton the above is fact.]—Manchester Courier.

The Baron of Roxbury has presented a petition to the House of Lords, claiming a right to vote for Representative Peers for Ireland; and it has been referred to a Committee of Privileges.

KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.—The sum of £20,000 was voted by the House of Commons on Monday night, for carrying on the works at Kingstown harbour.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay. Yearly... £3 0 0 Half-yearly... 1 12 6 To be paid in advance. Quarterly... 0 16 3 DATES OF PUBLICATION: On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietors, at the Office, on the Quay, Waterford.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with columns for Stock Name, Price, and other financial data.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1830.

The London Mail to Saturday, inclusive, have been received—the following are extracts:—

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Globe of Thursday.)

We have again to repeat our regret that the favourable accounts given by our contemporaries as to the state of the King's health are not confirmed.

The King passed the whole of yesterday comfortably; his Majesty's symptoms were mitigated; but his Majesty has passed a bad night.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIBRNEY.

(From the Globe of Friday.)

We are happy to find that his Majesty's symptoms are mitigated. The following is this day's Bulletin:—

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIBRNEY.

(From the Globe of Saturday.)

The private reports respecting the King's health are still unfavourable. It is now said that there are symptoms of dropsy, and that the operation of puncturing has been performed.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIBRNEY.

CAPITAL NEWS FOR THE FUND-HOLDERS.

Lord Goderich declared in the House of Lords, on Thursday night last, that a general relapse prevailed as to the nature of the National Debt, in which it was assumed that it was a capital debt. No such debt exists. A common debt implies that while it is competent for the debtor to relieve himself from the debt, it is equally competent for the creditor to demand both principal and interest.

IRISH VESTRIES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr O'Connell gave notice for the 10th of June of a motion for a repeal of the law empowering Vestries to levy rates for building and repair of churches in Ireland.

The three Powers having consented to guarantee the loan of 60,000,000, it is thought the Prince of Saxe Coburg will not any longer hesitate accepting the sovereignty of Greece.

PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW ELECTION.

We have from good authority, that in the course of Monday and Tuesday, intimation had been given to certain professional Gentlemen, to consider themselves engaged, if a melancholy occurrence, much to be dreaded, should call for a new Election.

OUR EXCELLENT COUNTY MEMBER, LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

Into the last number of the Waterford Chronicle we copied, from a London paper, the resolutions passed at a meeting held in the Thatched House Tavern, where forty-seven of our Irish Representatives were present. The object of these gentlemen, as attested by their resolutions, was to declare, in strong language, against the projected augmentation of taxes in a country which is bowed to the earth by the intolerable pressure of those taxes already in existence.

MEETING OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

- List of names of Irish Members including Sir John Newport, Sir Henry Perrell, Hon. George Ponsonby, R. Latouche, Richard Power, Hon. Francis A. Pittis, J. S. Lambert, T. Bernard, Vernon Smith, General Hart, George Moore, Sir J. Fetherstone, A. French, J. Hutchinson, Tipperary, J. H. Hutchinson, Cork, Daniel O'Connell, Charles Brownlow, Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, Hon. Robert King, Lord Killeen, Hon. F. Ponsonby, R. W. Talbot, Thomas S. Rice, Sir J. Brookes, Lord Oxmantown, Sir C. H. Coote, Alexander Sanderson, R. Howard, G. Rochford, Hon. G. Lamb, General Archdall, J. O'Hara, J. White, Lord Corry, Hon. H. Garry, James Gratia, Lord A. Hill, Lord Tallanore, Sir M. Somerville, Lord Clements.

It is with pleasure we notice the merits of any improvement, when they will bear the test of scrutiny. This satisfaction must be fully felt in recommending the Spectacles of Mr Solomon. The benefit of his improved glasses for weak and inflamed eyes, have now obtained for the inventor a reputation beyond equivocation.

Tuesday, at the Dispensary, Doctor Briscoe operated successfully upon a man named Patrick Codd, in a case of Double Polypos.

Saturday an awful instance of sudden death occurred in a coal-yard in High-street. A woman fell in a fit and expired almost immediately.

NEW TAXATION.

THE MEETING IN DUNGARVAN.

On Thursday last, a meeting of the Landed Proprietors, Landholders, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford, took place, pursuant to public requisition, in the Court House of Dungarvan. About one o'clock a numerous assemblage of gentlemen having arrived from all parts of the County, they proceeded, accompanied by a large concourse of the people, to the Court House, when

THE HIGH SHERIFF (Piers Hely, of Rockville, Esq.) was called to the Chair.

The High Sheriff then read the requisition convening the meeting, and pointed out the objects for which they had assembled, and concluded by expressing a hope that Gentlemen would confine themselves strictly to that object.

A Committee, to prepare resolutions and a petition, was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

- Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. J. M. Galwey, Colonel Curry, H. W. Barron, Robert Power, Richard Cusher, John Musgrave, Dominick Koozany, Pierre George Barron, Thomas Walsh, John Nugent Humble, Christopher Cusher, Thomas Wyse, John Foley, Esqrs.

At about half an hour the Committee returned into Court—Sir Richard Musgrave moved the first resolution, and in so doing, stated that their object in assembling that day was not to oppose any Ministry or any particular set of men in office, but to oppose with all their energy, the proposition which was at present before Parliament—and by which it was intended to heap an additional load of taxes and most ruinous taxes on a country which was already sunk to the lowest degree of poverty.

The second resolution was moved by Colonel Curry, and seconded by John Nugent Humble, Esq.

The third resolution was moved by John O'Callaghan, Esq., and seconded by Robert Power, of Whitechurch, Esq., who stated that he hoped every Irish Member would be now found at his post, doing his duty to his Constituents and his Country—loud cheers.

The fourth resolution was moved by Richard Cusher, Esq., who said that although not a public speaker, yet he felt that the present was a crisis when he considered every Irishman was bound to come forward to give expression to his sentiments. Mr Cusher dwelt particularly on the immense advantages which would flow to the poorer classes in this country from the cultivation of tobacco.

This resolution was seconded by H. Winston Barron, Esq., who spoke nearly as follows:

Mr Sheriff—The pleasing task of seconding this resolution is imposed on me. I feel most happy at seeing persons of all parties meeting here this day in opposing the monstrous proposition of the minister. It argues well for our success, that men of every sect, of every party, are here combined against the oppressions about to be heaped on unfortunate Ireland. I rejoice as much as any man at this union of parties. It must effect good for our distracted country. This resolution is one deeply affecting the landed interest. The cultivation of tobacco in Ireland was giving employment to thousands, and was opening a new source of agricultural improvement—it afforded the means of subsistence to numbers of our starving population, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes to deprive them of that employment, by placing a duty on the article which will completely extinguish it.

From the best information, I could get no Irish tobacco will pay the amount of the duty about to be levied—because no manufacturer can afford to give even 1s. 8d. (which is the amount of that duty) per lb. for the article on an average of the quality produced in this country.

Therefore, if the minister imposes this tax, the grower will not receive 1d. per pound for the article which costs him about 6d. per pound to produce, taking casualties and outlay of capital into consideration. The production of it is therefore annihilated by this measure; and whilst Parliamentary Committees are sitting to devise employment for the Irish poor, the minister is driving thousands of them out of employment. And under what circumstances is this done? At what time is it carried into effect? Under circumstances the most insulting, when the minister is forced in England to remit 3½ millions of taxes—in that country, that is so much richer than ours—at a time when we, landed proprietors (I appeal to all around me for the truth of my assertion) find it almost impossible to collect in any thing near our rents, without ruin to our tenantry—at a time when agriculture and commerce are depressed to the lowest possible state. It is not to be borne with. Hear, hear. These monstrous impositions will not be submitted to by the people. And should their representatives betray their constituents on this occasion, I trust that the people will visit with their vengeance those who act so dishonourable a part.

There remains still a more odious, a more intolerable tax—that on the Press. Thought is to be taxed—opinions are to pay a duty. This is striking at the very root of freedom—this is the most deadly blow ever aimed at our rights and liberties. Public opinion is become too powerful for a corrupt system of government—it is resolved to crush it in its bud. I call on all my countrymen to come forward and resist this attempt at stifling free discussion. Let every town, every village, meet and express openly their opinions. The opinions of the people are strong on the subject—let them be openly expressed, and no Minister will dare to follow up these iniquitous measures. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must be taught that he is placed in his high station not to inflict taxes on us, but to husband the resources of the country. We must ery aloud for reduction, not increase of taxation, after fifteen years of peace. It is monstrous to think that we can bear equal taxes with England, when we see our wretched resources and her riches—when we see our absentees draining us and enriching her. I call upon all those Englishmen who value Irish connection, to vote against these taxes. If carried, they must tend most strongly to break the link of union between the two countries. I am a friend to British connexion, but conduct such as this towards Ireland will drive every well wisher of Ireland to adopt the opinions of the anti-unionists. I am an advocate for British connexion so long as that connexion is mutually beneficial, but no longer. Let Ireland be treated as a sister, and we will cherish the connexion. Parties hitherto the most opposed, are now united in one common bond of opposition to these fatal measures of the Minister. The Northern Whigs applaud the Dublin Evening Mail, and adopt its views and sentiments on the subject, as will be seen by the following extract, which I will take the liberty of reading from that talented Paper:—

Let our Members dare to give a vote in favour of it, and, to borrow an expression from the Dublin Evening Mail, who, at least on this subject, writes honestly, 'we shall direct them to the burning post.' Let our Irish Member desert us in this hour of common peril, when faction is dead, and when Brunswick and Ribblesdale, Whig and Tory, Radical and Ultra, have only one interest; and we hereby vow against him interminable war—war even to the knife—as a base perjury to his country, should any one suppose a dissolution of Parliament is at hand, and if vengeance can have her course, we devote his political existence on the altar of his abandoned country; but we must not, we cannot sustain defeat. Look at the odious measure, and look at the spirit that is abroad.

Mr Barron concluded amidst loud and universal applause.

The fifth resolution was moved by Thos. Wyse, Esq., who spoke at some length, and seconded by J. M. Galwey, Esq.

The sixth resolution was moved by Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., and seconded by Thos. Walsh, Esq.

The seventh resolution was moved by Christopher Cusher, Esq., and seconded by John Foley, Esq.

The eighth resolution calling upon all Irish Members to oppose those new taxes, was moved by Dominick Koozany, Esq., who spoke as follows:—

Mr Chairman—Cooperating, as I do, most fully, in the propriety of all the resolutions which have already obtained the universal approval of this meeting, I rise with pleasure to propose one, which appears to me necessarily to result from those which have preceded it, and which emphatically conveys to our representatives in Parliament, the wants and wishes of their country. It calls upon every Irish Member to stand to his duty at least upon this occasion, by voting against those projects of increased taxation, under the specious name of assimilation, and distinctly tells every one of them who may refuse to obey the call, that he is unworthy the future support or confidence of an Irish Constitution. Hear, hear, and cheer. I will not, Sir, at this late hour of the day, trespass on the time of this meeting by reiterating observations and urging topics which have been so very ably put forward by the gentlemen who have addressed the Chair; but I must take leave to observe, that I cannot altogether coincide in their censure of, or hostility by, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, though I most willingly acquit him of any friendly feeling towards England, has been, in the present instance at least, her best benefactor, by uniting his children.

He has made us forget our friends and follies; he has made us lay aside our absurd and wicked discussions, which have heretofore lost us the very prey of tyranny and oppression—he has made us do what we should long since have done, combine our efforts, and make common cause for our common country. Cheers. Can I doubt that Mr Goulburn's meditated hostility to Ireland has produced these happy results, when I perceive the pages of the Pilot and the Mail, the Packet and the Register—when I read the reports of the different County and City Meetings on this subject, which have taken place within the last fortnight, can I doubt it when I look around this Court House, where I see

Triumphant Tories and desponding Whigs, Forget their feuds and join to save their wigs.

Cheers and laughter. Sir, I think I can, in Mr Goulburn's recent measures, discover other evidence of his kindness and partiality for Ireland, assimilation being a favorite project, and indeed the order of the day, for the purpose, no doubt, of elevating this country to an equality with England. He felt that we could not well endure so sudden an elevation, and therefore he considerably over-estimated to accommodate us by reducing English taxation while he augmented ours. He determined, in the good natural spirit of union and conciliation, to do more than come half way to meet us, he struck off three millions of our burthens and seeks to add one to ours. But, to be serious, Sir, he will not, he cannot succeed in this detestable attempt—the voice of Ireland, united for the first time, must reach him, and will, I have no doubt, make him pause in his course of taxation—a species of taxation, too, of the most arbitrary character, as it has a direct tendency to the suppression of liberty by the extinction of the Irish Press. An increase of revenue can be the only legitimate object of this taxation. Experience has proved that a decrease will be the con-

sequence of augmenting the stamp duty on newspapers. Am I, then, not justified in calling this meditated measure to a determination to extinguish the Press, and thereby still the growth of public opinion in Ireland? Goulburn, though not a very luminous personage, has sagacity enough to know, that public opinion occasionally presents rather a formidable obstacle to the measures of a Minister of State—he well knows that public opinion in this country would indignantly crush to the earth, and consign to eternal infamy, any man who would dare openly to avow such an intention, and, therefore, with the characteristic cunning of the weaker classes of animals, substitutes fraud for force—steadily stands in flank the enemy he dare not assail in front—and strives to rob Ireland of her Press—the best bulwark of her liberty—the best guardian of her rights—under the false pretence of increasing the revenue, and under the insidious and soothing name of assimilation. Loud cheers.—The Learned Gentleman concluded by moving the resolution.

John Musgrave, Esq. seconded this resolution. The ninth resolution, calling especially upon the Members connected with the County of Waterford to oppose this attempt at additional taxation, was moved by John Nugent Humble, Esq., who remarked that the time of need was now at hand, when the Irish Members would have to appeal to their constituents at the hustings; and he hoped the electors would closely watch the conduct of their Representatives, and that there would be no elector found so regardless of his own interest, or that of the country generally, as to vote for any candidate who would now vote for this new imposition of ruinous taxes. Hear, hear.

John Musgrave, Esq. came forward to move the Petition, to be h. Houses of Parliament, which had obtained the sanction of the Committee, Mr Musgrave then proceeded to read the petition, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The Petition of the Landed Proprietors, Landholders, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

That your Petitioners beg leave to state to your Hon. House that great numbers of persons in this part of Ireland are now in a state of extreme distress, and that one cause of their increased condition is the pressure of taxation upon productive industry.

That, under these circumstances, we have been sorely pressed to find, that a proposition has been submitted to the Legislature for increasing that taxation, in such a manner as to annihilate some employments, from the extension of which considerable relief might justly have been anticipated.

That the manufacture of Spirits in Ireland affords the best encouragement to the employment of labour in the cultivation of our poorer soils; but if the present duty upon Irish Spirits be increased, without a corresponding increase of the duty upon Rum, this encouragement will be withdrawn—the distress among our poor will be greatly aggravated—and the benefits now derived by the landholders of this part of the United Kingdom will be transferred to the proprietors of estates cultivated by slaves in the West Indies.

That the duty of 1s. 6d. on the pound of Irish Tobacco will effectually prohibit the exportation of that plant, from which considerable relief might have been derived, particularly by the inhabitants of towns in which great distress exists, because in such situations the requisite manure and cheap labour can be obtained. As prohibitory duties upon foreign produce have been abolished, your Petitioners respectfully hope that they will not now be imposed upon the agriculture of Ireland. They beg leave to suggest that measures may be devised for the prevention of smuggling in this case; and also, that the persons engaged in this illicit trade may be effectually deterred from preventing the free importation of Tobacco from foreign countries.

That the additional duties upon stamps will operate as a check to industry, and will be felt as a grievance in every pecuniary transaction, and that the increased expense of an application to the legal tribunals for redress will tend to produce all those evils that necessarily flow from a denial of justice. Your Petitioners perceive that the increase of Stamp Duties is detrimental upon the principle of assimilating the burdens of Ireland to those of England, a principle which, they respectfully submit, is founded upon a total misapprehension of the comparative resources of the two countries, and from overlooking the important fact, that while Ireland is injured by the absence of English duties, advantage from the residence, of proprietors and others deriving large incomes from the rental and taxes of Ireland.

That your Petitioners cannot refrain from strongly recommending your Hon. House to rescind the duty upon Newspapers and Advertising, because experience clearly proves that it will diminish the general Revenue; and can therefore only tend to close many useful sources of information, and to restrict the growth of correct public opinion upon subjects of vital importance to the welfare of society.

Your Petitioners therefore hope that your Hon. House will refuse your sanction to the measures now proposed for augmenting the taxation which already presses so severely upon the resources and productive industry of Ireland. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The Petition was seconded by Mr P. George Barron, and carried unanimously.

The High Sheriff having left the Chair, and Sir Richard Musgrave having been called thereon, the thanks of the meeting to the High Sheriff, were, on the motion of Robert Power, Esq. seconded by J. M. Galwey, Esq. passed with acclamation.

The meeting then separated. The most unanimous and determined spirit of opposition to the new taxet was manifested throughout.

THE CHURCH.

His Grace the Primate of all Ireland has nominated the Rev. J. E. Jackson, late Incumbent of Tynan, to the Deanery of Armagh. The valuable living of Armagh in the present instance accompanies the Deanery.

The Reverend Dr. Magee, late Incumbent of Inch, is promoted to the Archdiocese of Kilmacduagh.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has presented Archbishop King to the Rectory of Inch at Kilgorman.

The Rev. John Brothwell has been installed in the Prebend of Tipperkevin.

The Rev. Wm. Magee has been appointed to the living of Finglas.

The Rev. Arthur Irwin, late of St. Luke's, has been appointed to Ballintemple, Conny Wicklow.

The Rev. J. Stafford has been presented, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the living of Ardee, in the Queen's County.

Pierre Mahony, Esq., has succeeded to the valuable office of Accountant General of the Irish Court of Exchequer, void by the death of Mr O'Neill.

Sir JO... Waterford... General... Letter... petition... Majesty's... Sir J... Chancellor... his prop... papers... and Ire... measure... lay restric... sent the... sent mon... testimony... and was p... good. Mr MC... the licen... that the P... heat. H... that the w... those e... subject w... would in... warm... Mr SF... sent to... that it w... majority... Members... posed by... calculated... land, but... derived fr... duties on... work from... moment w... had select... ment of a... per Press... were calc... to diminish... as te... freedom... find that... upon this... that while... of the Pr... tions, they... to its full... Mr O... was one... allow his... The obje... inhibit... holding... duties, un... licentia... tion of it... quantify I... decrease i... any act... Flattery... truth was... it could... Governm... Irish Pre... Mr FR... not a man... shamed... gence in... men who... at taxati... that con... were to be... the taxati... or by lov... taxation... ready to... for the fo... of the pr... land. If... there wo... country, c... ported by... hand by t... people. The pe... printed. AT... The H... nittee up... Ireland. Lord I... in dealing... the Hon... Harrington... The Nob... Sir J... of the sui... move that... one of... Barringto... printed. S... as Judge... only part... that it is... tee, that... guilty of... tion of J... land. J. R... Address... Majesty's... mission, u... salaries, o... that part... that laid... for the r... of Admir... such Rep... been pass... 2. T... Court of... city and i... rupt exco...