

The Waterford Chronicle.

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FORGERY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
The bill which is now pending in Parliament for consolidating the laws relating to forgery, and for making an alteration in the punishments employed for the prevention of that crime, calls deeply for the attention both of the friends of humanity, and of those who are interested in the security of the property more peculiarly endangered by this crime. It will be cruel if so favourable an occasion for making a good law upon this most important subject is lost; and if we are still to be doomed, for an indefinite period, to shed the blood of our fellow creatures, and so far from attaining the object at which we aim, to defeat that object by the sanguinary nature of the means which we employ.

It is certainly not out of doors—it is certainly not among that class of people who are properly most exposed to injury by the crime of forgery—that the necessity for a more severe and more effectual punishment does not increase, and that the efficacy of that class of persons is to their best advantage there is now, by the petitions before the British Legislature, overwhelming evidence of their deep conviction that the law intended for their benefit is not only feeble; but almost rendered inoperative by the revolting nature of the punishment, and that it is wholly inadequate to their protection.

Surely this is an occasion of which a humane legislature will delight to avail itself. Surely the opportunity of remitting any thing to the cruelty of punishment without impairing the object at which it aims, every human heart should be eager to embrace. The only apology which can be made for a legislature which has enacted punishments more severe than the occasion demanded, is that it was wrought upon at the time by the fears of those whose property was at stake, and whose short-sightedness a passion had too often made them look for security in nothing but the weight of the punishment to be incurred. But what apology will remain for the British Legislature, if, in opposition to the remonstrances and earnest prayers of the persons whose properties are most endangered by the crime of forgery, who affirm upon their own knowledge and experience, that the punishment of death for forgery renders the law for its prevention, in a very great degree, a dead letter, and that for the enactment of a milder punishment—the present bill, which makes no exception of a use of that dreadful remedy, shall be passed into a law?

It surely will not be held, in opposition to the evidence which is involved in the petitions of so many bankers and mercantile men, whose property is constantly passing from hand to hand by written documents of all descriptions, liable to forgery, and who pay for more protection, by abolishing the inhuman punishment of death, and substituting a punishment well adapted to the end, that there is any thing deserving an answer in the allegation, that the dread of death, without its infliction, or with its rare infliction, is the best of all securities against the crime of forgery. The complaint is, that this uncertainty takes away the dread; and to this source is traced the want of efficacy, testified by painful experience, in the law, as it is, to prevent the crime. A moderate penalty, the infliction of which is certainly anticipated, is known to operate with far greater intensity in the way of determent, than the most atrocious punishments, which are not unlikely to be escaped.

The occasion undoubtedly appears the most favourable which can well be conceived for a grand experiment in favour of humanity. If the change were likely to throw the owners of a great mass of property into violent alarm, and they were likely to suffer the apprehension of a serious diminution of their security in consequence of the proposed amendment, there would be good reason for the Legislature to move with caution, if ever so well assured that it was moving in the right direction. But in a case in which it may be tried whether a greater degree of protection to property may not be obtained by a diminution of the evil involved in the protecting punishment, not only without alarm to the owners of the property in danger, but a strong persuasion on their part of great advantage to themselves, it would seem unparliamentary that so important a result should not be put to the test of experiment. The danger is evidently none. If the security of property is improved by the change, the good which we aim at is attained, and the measure is successful. But suppose that, contrary to all rational anticipation, it is not successful—that a moderate, though well contrived punishment, does not prevent the crime of forgery—it can hardly be apprehended that the case will be worse than it is at present, when the aid from the laws is to be insignificant, and, farther, still, the hands of the Legislature will continue free; and if the end is imperfectly gained by such means, its wisdom may be immediately exerted for the discovery of other means which may be more successful.

In these circumstances, it is not easy to suppose that the expectations of the public will be disappointed. We say the public for the strongest conviction, as is not denied, pervades a great majority of the instructed persons of the community, that the severity of punishment proposed in the bill now before Parliament is highly impolitic, and the humane feelings of a civilized people, are outraged by the use of such barbarous means for the protection of their property.

One argument in favour of the sanguinary character of the proposed enactments of the bill is drawn from the partiality of the Bank of England to measures of severity. It is hoped that the wisdom of the Bank of England will not weigh with the Legislature against the deep laid conviction of a great portion of the best of the community, and the principles laid down by the

wisest men in every country of Europe, by whom this great branch of legislation has been explored. There is a difference between the situation of the Bank of England and that of other bankers, who have so generally borne testimony against the present bill—a difference which well deserves attention. Private bankers, and others, suffer the loss which is occasioned by forgery. The Bank of England throws it off upon others. The private bankers may safely be supposed to speak more feelingly, when they say, give us mild punishments, to save us from an evil which we ourselves, than the Bank of England, which says, give severe punishments, for the prevention of an evil which falls, not upon the Bank of England, but any body else.—Times.

IRISH NEWSPAPER DUTIES.

(From the Globe.)
The following returns, presented to the House of Commons, of the produce of the stamps on newspapers and advertisements in Ireland, are conclusive as to the fact that an increase of those duties in that country would, instead of improving, deteriorate the revenue derived from that source. With the exception of the two last years, when the ferment of the Association and the Catholic question gave a temporary increase to the circulation of Irish papers, the amount of stamps used has been, in spite of the increase of population, for many years stationary; and the produce of the tax on advertisements is now less by a third than in 1813. No financier of the least discretion would, under these circumstances, increase, with a view to revenue, the rates of duties which it thus manifest has been already raised beyond the ability of the people to pay them. To double a duty under such circumstances is the most preposterous proposition ever made, unless the intention really is not to increase the revenue, but to suppress the article which is taxed:—

An account of the amount of Stamp Duties on Newspapers received in Ireland.

Year	£	s.	d.	Year	£	s.	d.
1817	18,884	1	24	1824	25,433	13	0
1818	20,210	10	0	1825	26,600	0	0
1819	21,787	11	11	1826	25,187	11	0
1820	22,643	10	10	1827	25,581	3	11
1821	22,346	9	7	1828	27,330	16	8
1822	23,538	1	04	1829	29,373	10	74
1823	25,448	2	5				

An account of the amount of Stamp Duties on Advertisements received during each of the last twenty years in Ireland.

Year	£	s.	d.	Year	£	s.	d.
1810	15,743	11	24	1820	15,491	0	0
1811	20,478	5	3	1821	15,102	0	0
1812	20,016	5	10	1822	15,708	7	24
1813	21,263	3	11	1823	14,394	3	24
1814	18,739	17	0	1824	16,420	10	0
1815	20,475	10	11	1825	15,707	15	0
1816	17,486	7	5	1826	13,721	0	0
1817	18,191	12	7	1827	14,371	11	0
1818	18,635	12	6	1828	15,632	14	0
1819	16,737	1	24	1829	14,058	0	0

THE COURIER.

(From the Dublin Morning Post.)
Following the example of the Times, this venal and time-serving print has abandoned the question of Irish Taxation. Both the Times and the Courier sought to mislead the public upon this subject, but both are obliged to give it up; there are two reasons for this; the first is that the public understand the question and the second is, that the Irish Press will not allow it to pass without ample exposure.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)
London, Friday Evening.

The punctures in the King's legs have healed, which gives promise of a six weeks' or two months' existence. Thirteen notices on Irish affairs stood in the Commons' list yesterday; the first of which came on at three o'clock this morning. During the evening Mr O'Connell raised a laugh at the expense of the Attorney General. Allusion having been made by that functionary to the proposed alterations of the "Law of Libel," Mr O'Connell asked him if he intended to define how truth was a libel? upon which he asked Mr O'Connell "if he could define what truth was?" Mr O'Connell replied, "however difficult he might find the task, yet, of this he was certain,—that he, the Attorney General, could give a most able definition of what was not truth!" The Evening Post says, that the stamps on newspapers have been abandoned. This is, certainly, more than those who are nearer the source of information have as yet discovered.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

Their "Honours" are all in a state of considerable excitement and "agitation," at the Bill now before Parliament, which is likely to affect some of their "chartered privileges;" by dispensing with the attendance on the Bench at the Recorder's Court of the worthy Aldermen, from whom, also, the power of appointing that judicial officer is likely to be withdrawn, and vested in the Crown. A short interval appears to have had a great influence on the judgments and pursuits of these gentlemen. Formerly their cleavage was "Church and State"—"No Popery!" but now the reformation is—"the independence of our body, and no Government nominee." For our own part, we approve of the Bill—for we think that any measure tending to lessen the power of Corporations generally, but of our imbecile one in particular, must be of advantage to the country; besides, it will be taking the nomination out of the hands of an irresponsible body, who are despised by the people and endeavour to reciprocate that feeling, to place it in a responsible Government, who are constrained to respect public opinion in order to insure their own existence.—Freeman's Journal.

COUNTY TROOP.—Sir James Stronge will contest the representation of the County of Tyrone with one of the Stewart family.

DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Paris Papers of Monday bring the long expected intelligence of the dissolution of the Chambers. The Royal Order to that effect is in the *Moniteur* of the 17th instant:—
Cases, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre,
To all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Considering article 20 of the Constitution Charter; considering the laws of February 2, 1817, March 25, 1818, June 9, 1823, May 8, 1827, and July 2, 1828, and the Royal Ordinances of November 27, 1816, September 4, and October 11, 1820:— Upon the report of our Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior,
We have ordered and do ordain as follows:—

1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.
2. The Electoral Colleges are convoked throughout the kingdom; those of arrondissements, and of such departments as have a law college, for June 23, 1830; the Departmental Colleges for July 3; and the College of the Department of Guise, for July 29.
3. Conformably to Art. 2 of the law of May 2, 1827, and to Art. 23 of the law of July 2, 1828, the Prefecture shall publish the present Ordinance immediately after its reception. They shall open the register of appeals, post up again the electoral lists, and publish the table of qualification within the terms prescribed by the law of July 2, 1828.
4. The operations of the electoral colleges shall take place as they are regulated by the Royal Ordinance of Oct. 11, 1829.
5. The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for the 3d of August next.
6. The present shall be carried into execution in all the departments from the day it shall have been entered in the registers of the Prefectures, conformably to Art. 4 of the Royal Ordinance of Nov. 27, 1816.
7. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

(Given at our Palace at St. Cloud, May 16, A.D. 1830, and in the 8th year of our reign.)
By the King. CHARLES.
The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior, MONTBEL.

The general election will thus begin in about five weeks, and be completed in six or seven weeks from this date, by which time the result of the Algerian petition will, probably, be known.

(From the Courier Francais.)

The publication of the ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is an occurrence which has been considered for those two months as a constitutional necessity in the actual situation of the Ministry. When M. de Polignac conceived his famous project, he had not fixed upon any plan; he struck, as it were in the dark, without to over the consequences of the measure; but soon after, the exigencies of the party spirit on the Ministry, the wreck of the Vile Administration, forced the dissolution upon him. It is a constitutional solution; the crisis could not be protracted without shackling all our liberties, without endangering the future, and without carrying confusion into all our affairs.— The Chamber of 1828 has ceased to exist; it now belongs to history; it was a Chamber of Liberty and honour; but its majority displayed too much weakness for a Ministry to weak itself, that we may perhaps ascribe to it our present situation. It did, however, two good and great things; its amendments on the electoral law, and on that of the press, are even now constitutional guarantees. But it voted the budget of 1830 with too much confidence; it granted it to a Ministry behind which the Labouring Administration, which the Camarilla fostered in silence was seen to raise its head. In the last short session, the Chamber was seen proceeding in measures tending to the public good, the vote of the Address resolved one of the great questions of the representative Government. Let us, therefore, throw a veil over some military acts, which cannot make us forget the services rendered to the country by the majority of the last Chamber. It was essential that a decisive vote should point out, in a precise and clear manner, the true organs of the country. The address had separated the wheat from the chaff. The question is no longer a Parliamentary one,—it has become an electoral question; the struggle lies not between the Ministry and the Chamber, but between the Ministry and the electoral colleges, every one is set before his natural judge; the Crown by dissolving the Chamber, has exercised its prerogative; that of the Electors will come in its turn. The following great and fundamental question should be addressed to the Ministers: Will you consent to take the Electoral Colleges as final judges?— Shall this final decision of the country be an irrevocable judgment for you, to which you, as well as the Opposition itself, will conform?

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.
We have received by express the *Gazette de France* dated Tuesday. The following are extracts:—
M. de Chabrol and Courvoisier having resigned, His Majesty the King has appointed M. de Montbel Minister of Finance, and M. Chanteleux Minister of Justice. M. de Peyronnet takes the place of Minister of the Interior.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.
London, May 18, Halfpast Two.

ADMIRAL DUFFERS to HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINE and the COLONIES.
The fleet is ready to sail; every thing is embarked, both men and material.
The fleet is ready to sail; every thing is embarked, both men and material.
The fleet is ready to sail; every thing is embarked, both men and material.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FLEET FOR ALGERIA.
Extract of a letter received from Messrs on Friday:—"The whole of the British fleet, with the exception of the *Briantia*, has sailed for Algeria. It is reported that a detachment of the Russian squadron will follow. It is believed here that it is occasioned by the necessity of guarding the lives and property of Europeans. There is, however, a rumour of a misunderstanding between the English Consul and the French Admiral d'Agates."

STATE OF FRANCE.

The condition of France is every day becoming more interesting. We cannot but regret that in the present crisis any change whatever should have taken place in the Ministry. It is not that we attach importance to the resignation of Messieurs de Chabrol and Courvoisier, which we noticed last night; that we are, for we are not much acquainted with their personal character; but, because, at a time when the Ministry should appear as compact, and in all its parts as adhesive as possible, this occurrence is like opening a flaw in its structure; for, whether well or ill founded, the addresses of the Administration will not fail to represent it as a proof of something shaken in the Government, while the friends of the Administration will probably draw the same conclusion. This event, we fear, has indirectly weakened the moral strength which the influence of union and consistency impart to the proceedings of men joined together for a common purpose.—*Courier*.

THE COAL DUTIES.
The Evening Packet of Saturday states that a meeting of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Dublin is about to take place, for the purpose of passing a vote of censure on the sixty-two Irish Members who were absent from Parliament during the late debate on the Coal question. We trust that our contemporary is rightly informed upon this subject, and that the measure he anticipates will be carried into effect; it shall not want the most effective co-operation we are capable of giving it.—*D. M. Post*.

CHURCH REFORM.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.
Moore Park, May 18, 1830.
Sir—I beg to enclose a letter from the Secretary of the Home Department, in answer to the petition in favour of Church Reform, addressed to His Majesty by the members of the Church of England in the County and City of Cork. During the present lamented state of His Majesty's health it is not surprising he should feel unable to devote attention to a question of so much magnitude and importance.
The petition to the House of Commons, presented by the Hon. Robert King, was received with the degree of interest which the subject demanded; and the speeches made on the occasion of Sir John Newport's motion, as well as the measures then adopted, prove that the representatives of the nation consider it to be to inquire into, and to correct, some of the most glaring abuses in the Church Establishment of Ireland.

According to the resolutions at the Cork Meeting, I had the honour of laying before the House of Lords the petition addressed to their Lordships. I then brought forward a motion, which I considered an individual could find fault with,—namely, for a Commission of Inquiry, to ascertain whether any and what abuses existed in the Church Establishment of England and Ireland. My object in proposing this measure was to protect our Church from the attacks of her adversaries, and to ensure to the people adequate religious instruction from their appointed teachers—in respect what is allowed by all rational and discriminating men to be practically wrong. That not many Noble Peers would engage in the debate, and that very few would take an interest in the statements I felt called upon to make; was what I thought possible; because the subject was new to the House, and the temporal affairs of the nation had too long exclusively engrossed attention. I requested no Noble Peer to second me—but, because it is unnecessary that a motion in the House of Lords be seconded; and in the next place, I was anxious in no way to be committed by the statements or assertions of others, who, though agreeing with me in general principles, might hazard opinions or expressions repugnant to my sentiments.
Much as I regretted the haste of the Lord Chancellor in putting the question, which presented the Earl of Winchester (who had risen for the purpose) from addressing the House, I felt satisfied that great good may be expected to result from the uncontradicted statement now before the public. I entertain also strong hopes that some of the most zealous and active members of our hierarchy, though not prepared to speak, are ready to act in a way that will be beneficial to religion and gratifying to the nation.
Should the abuses, however, so justly complained of, not be abolished before the next Session, I shall, with divine permission, again bring this most important of all questions before the British Senate.
I am, Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,
MOUNTCASHEL.

Whitehall, April 27, 1830.
Mr. Leno—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the petition in His Majesty's name, which your Lordship laid at the Office of the Home Department.
Having laid the petition before His Majesty, I am to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has not been pleased to signify any commands upon the subject of it.
I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient servant,
ROBERT PEEL.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

In England and Wales, the number of Cathedral Parishes is 735; of Church Livings, 10,874. Of the latter 1014 are in the gift of Government, 3769 of the Church, 794 of the nobility and gentry, and 63 of the inhabitants of respective parishes. The total number of Dissenting Congregations is 7094; of these 389 are Roman Catholics, 238 Presbyterians, 1663 Independents, 947 Particular Baptists, 107 General Baptists, 296 Quakers, 2827 Wesleyan Methodists, 424 Calvinistic Methodists, 680 Methodists of other descriptions, and 211 belonging to the House Missionary Society and to other connexions.

The following anecdote of the King is related by a gentleman of high rank, who accompanied His Majesty on his visit to Ireland.—On his way, the King called at the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, at Plas Newydd—and, being very fond of children, he amused himself for some time with those of the Noble Marquis. One of them, a little boy of about five years of age, while playing on the King's knees, looked in his face and said—"Mrs Collins, my nurse, tells me that you are the King; but I do not believe her, for you are not different from any other man—if you are the King, why do not you wear your crown?" His Majesty turned to one of his courtiers and observed—"There is wisdom in infancy—this child can see nothing extraordinary in a King, whilst those about me would almost persuade me that I am a God!"

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Thursday afternoon an inquest was held in the Champion Tavern, in "President-street," at Goswell-street-road, London, before Mr. Uwin, and a respectable Jury, on the remains of Mr. Charles Marshall, aged 22, late a clerk in an extensive mercantile house in the city, who had committed a most determined act of suicide, by shooting himself through the breast.

Mr. Robert Marshall deposed, that he was brother to the deceased, and resided at his house, No. 47, King-square, in that neighbourhood. His brother had, for some months past, been in a delicate state of health, and latterly become rather low-spirited and dejected. On Tuesday evening he appeared somewhat more than usual, and retired to his bed-room shortly after 10 o'clock, leaving him, witness, in the parlour. In about a quarter of an hour after his departure, witness, heard a noise issue from his sleeping apartment, which he at first thought was produced by the falling of some part of the furniture, but on going upstairs and entering the chamber, he found it full of smoke, and his brother lying on the floor in the agonies of death, by a wound in his left breast, from which the blood was copiously flowing. He was unable to speak at the time, and died almost immediately. On subsequently examining the room, he found the pistol then produced (a large horse pistol) lying on the floor, a short distance from the lifeless remains of his brother, and which appeared to have been recently discharged.

Coroner.—Can you account to the jury for the cause which would have induced your brother to commit this unfortunate act?

Witness.—I cannot, Sir, unless it was that the pressure of his business was too much for his mental faculties, impaired as they were by his bodily infirmities.

Coroner.—Are you aware of his having formed an attachment to any female, as I believe he was unmarried?

Witness.—He was unmarried, Sir, but I have never heard of his forming one.

The witness here handed to the Coroner a letter, which he found in his brother's room after his death. It was addressed to him, but was written with so much heat, and evidently under so strongly excited feelings, that the following is all of it that could be deciphered:—
"Dear Robert,—I suppose you will feel rather surprised at the foregoing act. I am about to ratify on my own life, but I am sure you will not do the office of a moment. Had that concluded attended to his business, I might perhaps still have lived."

A juror asked who the person was to whom the angry expression in the letter alluded to?
The witness said that he was a porter in the establishment where his brother had done business, and thought that this angry feeling was excited by his (the porter) being in arrears in his accounts. The witness, in reply to another question from a juror, said that the deceased had brought home the pistol, with which he shot himself from his office, on the evening of Tuesday.

Sarah Davis, the servant of the deceased, corroborated the greater part of this testimony, and spoke of the general depressed state of the deceased's spirits, particularly on the Tuesday evening and night.

Mr. Roberts, a surgeon, in Goswell-street-road, said, that between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night he was sent for to attend the deceased.—(On going to his house he found him quite dead.— There was a wound in his left breast, which he had no doubt was produced by the discharge of a pistol, and caused his death.) He (Mr. Roberts) was of opinion, from the largeness of the orifice of the wound, that the pistol was loaded with large shot, and not ball.

This was the whole of the evidence. The Coroner read it over to the jury, who after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Suicide, committed while insane."

About six o'clock on Friday morning two of the new Police observed some persons knocking for admission at the door of the Three Spies, public house, West-church-street, but as no one came for some time, they began to try something else was wrong, and therefore they quietly effected an entrance. They found Mrs. Warner in bed, and an explanation taking place, she told them that her husband had got up some time previously. They therefore made a further search, and perceiving some blood, they traced it to the yard, where they found in the water but the dead body of Mr. Warner, with his throat cut from ear to ear. No reason can be assigned for the act, as he was in good spirits when he left the bed-room. It is matter of astonishment how he could have walked from the parlour, where he appears to have done the deed, to the water-hut. We find that an inquest has since been held upon the body of Mr. Warner, and the Jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

On Monday, about two o'clock in the morning, a poor woman, named Nash, put a period to her existence, at East Levent, near Chichester, by cutting her throat, and afterwards throwing herself into a well. Her husband, that morning, was awakened by the crying of the infant, about nine days old; when, to his surprise, he ascertained that his wife had left the bed. On going in search of her, he found a knife, with a candle and a looking glass, on the table, down stairs; and the door of the room leading to the back of the house open; and on going into the yard, he discovered that his wife had thrown herself into the well. The ill-fated woman had been confined with the first child, who, it appears, had refused to take the breast, and the mother neglecting the usual precautions, the milk fever had ensued, and produced a aberration of intellect.—*Brighton Herald*.

possession to the Church of Ireland, and if it were carried, would be attended with great advantages to the church, and must attain the end of confirming and consolidating its power. He has the authority of Lord Maryborough, at the time that the noble Lord was the Secretary for Ireland, for saying that the imposition of a tax of 2 1/2 per cent. upon ecclesiastical property would be advantageous, and ought to be adopted; and the then Bishop of Ireland, Archbishop Stewart, had expressed himself also in favour of that opinion. He thought this opinion ought to be carried, although he was ready to admit that the character of the church was improving; for in the last ten years, he believed he might say, there had been no objectionable appointments. He admitted that the consequence of this motion would affect the plurality of livings in Ireland; and he thought that such an object was desirable to attain; and Bishop Badell seemed to have thought so too, for he had given up a second bishopric; thus confirming, by his own example, the opinion he had expressed against pluralities. He should most cordially support the motion of his Right Hon. Friend.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that as this was the second discussion of a subject that had already been fully canvassed, he did not feel bound to go fully into it. He was altogether opposed to the motion, from which he did not anticipate any such advantages as the other side supposed. If these things were at all meddled with, there must be an alteration of the whole law, for one part could not be changed while the other remained the same. He begged to say that this was not entirely acquisition of bishops' incomes, confessedly large, but not larger than the necessities of their sees required, but affected the incomes of all the clergy in the country. In answer to the case of Bishop Badell, who proposed to divest himself of certain emoluments of his see, he cited the conduct of Dr Brinkley, the great astronomer, who, immediately after his accession to the Bishopric of Cloyne, gave up a portion of the income of his see for the purpose of creating a new benefice, that the people of a particular district might have the benefit of a resident minister. In conclusion, he said he was not prepared to impose the tax, this motion proposed upon the clergy, and he accordingly concurred with the Noble Lord in opposing the motion.

Sir J. NEWPORT replied. The House then divided. For the motion, 63. Against it, 94.

Majority against it, 29. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

Table with 7 columns: Bank Stock, Ir. Sp. Con., Do. do. Red, Gv. D. S. p. c., Do. St. p. c., Donegal, Old Can. I. S., Do. do. p. c., R. Can. St., Gov. Deben. Rows show values for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We received the letter of Messrs. Bludny, &c. from Boyle, too late for insertion. It shall appear in our next. We have curtailed the letter of Mr. Martin Doyle of what superfluous matter it contained, as we cannot, in justice to the public, afford much space to the production of any private individual.

The Waterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1830. The London Mails to Saturday (inclusive) have been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH. Windsor Castle, May 20. The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms continue to improve. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

The following Bulletin was issued this morning: Windsor Castle, May 21. The King's symptoms continue favourable; but his Majesty has passed a bad night. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

The latest accounts from Windsor, through an authentic source, are not of the most cheering character. His Majesty is certainly much better, as compared with his state at one period of the last week; but we regret to find that confident hopes of permanent recovery are not entertained. The following is this day's bulletin: Windsor Castle, May 22, 1830. The King's symptoms remain the same. His Majesty has passed a better night. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH. Nothing can exceed the sensation produced throughout the country by the speech of Mr. O'Connell, annihilating Doherty and Co. The house of Councillor Roanoyne, in the West of this County, where it was known that the Pilot was received, was actually besieged by numbers of persons interesting to be allowed to read it. It was found to be utterly impossible to gratify the universal anxiety, that Mr. D. P. Roanoyne ordered a printer in Youghal to print off 300 copies of it. They were ready at nine o'clock next morning, and before eleven they were every one of them bought. The demand becoming still more vehement from all the neighbouring villages and districts, he then ordered 500 more to be printed, which were as speedily disposed of as the first. There is nothing else talked of throughout every part of the country, and amongst every class and party.

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD AND THE NEW TAXES.

We have been for some time aware that many of the "Beresford men" in this City, and also residents of the County, had written to his Lordship in strong language on the subject of the new taxes, and intimating, in very unequivocal terms, that if he supported the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could not any longer calculate on their support. These intimations have placed his Lordship in a critical situation— for if he supports the Chancellor, he will, next certainly, lose his seat in Parliament, and by thus losing the Treasury Bench vote, for which he receives his pension, he may risk the loss of that pension. On the other hand, if he votes against the Minister he will be dismissed from his situation, and most certainly lose his pension. Such is the dilemma in which he appears to be placed at present. Under these circumstances, what course has he adopted? He has been called upon by the Irish Members in London, to attend their meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, and declined attending, excusing himself (as we have been informed) by a plea of indisposition. The meeting, however, was held, and strong resolutions adopted. Those resolutions were signed by all the Irish Members who attended the Meeting, and by several others afterwards, who did not happen to attend. They were brought to Lord George in his gouty chair, and being thus deprived of any feasible pretext, he distinctly refused to sign them! Mr. WATER GRUEL of the Waterford Mail is then compelled, most reluctantly, to admit the fact. For in the Mail of Wednesday we read the following admission: "Lord George Beresford did not attend the Meeting held at the Thatched House Tavern—and that he refused to sign the resolutions which had been adopted at that Meeting. Thus, he refused to associate himself, in any manner, with those who were taking the only step which could be of any practical value to the people—for it is easy to see that the only chance of warding off those ruinous taxes will be by exhibiting such a strong manifestation of public opinion as may induce the Chancellor to abandon the scheme before it is brought forward in the House. If the Minister does introduce his bill, he will, of course, carry it, because he would not be so weak as to try it forward until he had counted his number and was certain of his majority. Lord George having been written to, he replies to these communications by a private letter, and says that if the question of the taxes should come on he will vote against them!! In reply to questions connected with this subject, his Lordship has assigned, as the real cause of his refusal, the relation in which he stands to his Majesty, or rather to the King's household, and that it would be rather indecorous of him to go to a public meeting, and oppose the King's Ministry! The relation in which he stands towards the King is that of groom of the bed-chamber, or, as Mr. O'Connell calls it, a sort of upper servant. For discharging the duties of this post, he receives, out of the public treasury, several hundred pounds a year; and he feels that it would be "indecorous" of him to risk the forfeiture of his salary. Will any honest man say that such a person is fit to represent an independent and enlightened County, such as Waterford. Ireland now wants a description of senators, very different from the Foxes, the Baresfords, or the Dohertys—who want men of sterling integrity and of uncompromising political sternness. Men who will openly and boldly oppose the Minister both in the House and out of it, when his measures may be calculated to degrade or impoverish this Country.

The admission amounts to this—that Lord George Beresford did not attend the Meeting held at the Thatched House Tavern—and that he refused to sign the resolutions which had been adopted at that Meeting. Thus, he refused to associate himself, in any manner, with those who were taking the only step which could be of any practical value to the people—for it is easy to see that the only chance of warding off those ruinous taxes will be by exhibiting such a strong manifestation of public opinion as may induce the Chancellor to abandon the scheme before it is brought forward in the House. If the Minister does introduce his bill, he will, of course, carry it, because he would not be so weak as to try it forward until he had counted his number and was certain of his majority. Lord George having been written to, he replies to these communications by a private letter, and says that if the question of the taxes should come on he will vote against them!! In reply to questions connected with this subject, his Lordship has assigned, as the real cause of his refusal, the relation in which he stands to his Majesty, or rather to the King's household, and that it would be rather indecorous of him to go to a public meeting, and oppose the King's Ministry! The relation in which he stands towards the King is that of groom of the bed-chamber, or, as Mr. O'Connell calls it, a sort of upper servant. For discharging the duties of this post, he receives, out of the public treasury, several hundred pounds a year; and he feels that it would be "indecorous" of him to risk the forfeiture of his salary. Will any honest man say that such a person is fit to represent an independent and enlightened County, such as Waterford. Ireland now wants a description of senators, very different from the Foxes, the Baresfords, or the Dohertys—who want men of sterling integrity and of uncompromising political sternness. Men who will openly and boldly oppose the Minister both in the House and out of it, when his measures may be calculated to degrade or impoverish this Country.

MORE FUDGE FROM THE COCRIER. The Irish malcontent Press has shown upon us with beak and tongue, for our animadversions on the Thatched House Caucus—but we shall still take every opportunity of expressing our condemnation of the unconstitutional proceeding. In the mean time we have the pleasure to refer our readers to a letter from Mr. O'Brien, who seems to have a right sense of his duty as a Member of Parliament. Of this gentleman we know nothing; we do not even know to which side of the House he is considered to belong, but his conduct in the business of the cabal entitles him to the praise of having been actuated by correct constitutional principles.—Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY CAPOUR.—John Crawford, Esq., was examined before the East India Committee. We give the following extract from the minutes for the benefit of those whom it may concern:—You are residing here as agent to certain parties at Calcutta? I was appointed agent to the inhabitants of Calcutta. I am now fulfilling my duty as their Parliamentary agent. Is there a salary attached to it? There is a very handsome one.—To what amount? 1,500l a year, besides extra expenses, which I do not draw. I think the extra too much, and I have proposed to my constituents that it should be reduced!!! A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone was mentioned on Wednesday at Lloyd's. Two vessels, the Lochiel, of Liverpool, and Britannia, of London, remained there on the 25th of February, the crews of both being dead.

MR O'CONNELL AND THE LONDON PRESS.

The late specimens of reporting for the London Press, where Irish affairs have been the subject of debate in the House of Commons, must convince every unbiased mind that there is a disinclination in some places to let the people of Ireland have correct information upon the subject of their national concerns, as well as upon the conduct of those men who call themselves the representatives of the Irish people. The first London papers which reached the Chronicle Office, containing the report of what occurred in the House of Commons, between Messrs. O'Connell and Hume, and their antagonists, had not much more than one half the matter which appeared in those reports subsequently given to the public by the Dublin Pilot. Messrs. Doherty's and North's speeches appear to have been reported in the London Papers with singular attention to the mode of expression chosen upon that occasion by the retainers of the Ministry, and the Detail appears to be most accurate. The contrary to these qualities are quite manifest in the speeches which have been reported by the same papers as Mr. O'Connell's. In the last number of the Chronicle it has been stated that Mr. O'Connell was scorned, shortly before he departed for England, that he might calculate on being badly treated by the London Reporters. He said at the time, that "if his speeches were worth reporting, he did not think they would be mutilated in the publication." We presume he is, by this time, convinced, that whether it is owing to national jealousy or actual antipathy—to editorial corruption or private enmity, the London press has not done him justice, and that the caution he received was timely, and might have been useful had it been attended to. It now behoves him, for the sake of his own character, to suggest some plan by which a correct and incorruptible medium of communication may be established between the British Parliament and the people of Ireland. We know but of one certain and practicable mode of effecting what we recommend to Mr. O'Connell, and that is the selection and appointment of a reporter from Ireland, whose sole duty it shall be to report the proceedings of both Houses, alike merely. When Irish affairs may become the subject of debate, Irish affairs to have a preference in these reports, and the choice of any other matter to be left to the reporter's discretion. We do not mean that this plan should be carried into execution at the individual expense of Mr. O'Connell, but we conceive that this suggestion is worthy the consideration of those public men who have heretofore exerted themselves so meritoriously in the advancement of those public and national interests with which Mr. O'Connell is so completely identified. There are some gentlemen now in Dublin very capable of executing the duties of reporters which might be confided to any one of them, if chosen for the purpose.

O'CONNELL FUND. As there is a meeting to be held in the Club House this evening, to make arrangements for collecting the outstanding subscriptions due to this fund, we trust that such an attendance will be held as may prove to this indefatigable labourer in the cause of his Country, that the inhabitants of the County of Waterford will not be the last to testify their gratitude for his insustimable services.

ELDON TESTIMONIAL. Seven thousand pounds have been collected to erect a testimonial, in or near London, as a memorial of the judicial and political integrity of this most remarkable character. The subscriptions, we learn, have been obtained, principally, from lawyers and attorneys, who have so much reason to lament the departure of this venerable personage from the high judicial station which he had so long occupied. If his admirers have not already written an inscription for the testimonial, the following is at their service:— THIS TESTIMONIAL Has been erected to perpetuate, in the memories of the British People, The character of a great and valuable public functionary, JOHN, LORD ELDON, Whose elevation, from the humble condition of a coal-broker's son, To the Chancery of England, Ought to serve as a stimulus to the industry of others in low life; Whose prudent changeableness, in adapting his opinions to the opinions of those that could advance his fortunes in life, was so manifest in his Behaviour to the late CAROLINE, Queen of England; Whose knowledge of the English laws was so profound and unlimited, That he thought it necessary to keep Seditors for more than twenty-five years in the High Court of Chancery; By which thousands of English families were beggared; While himself, the Officers, Lawyers, and Attorneys of his Court were greatly enriched; Whose scruples were so religious and sensitive, That he declared in the House of Lords he had never given one man's property to another; The consequences of which religious scruples were, That several estates, of considerable value, in the Kingdom of England, were not equitably disposed of; To either Plaintiff or Defendant; But sold to defray the expenses of Chancery suits; And whose piety was so edifying and consistent, That he never, during his long life, Gave a single vote in favour of Religious Toleration. He accumulated, By savings from his judicial income, and the fees of his Court, A SUM AMOUNTING TO ONE MILLION AND A HALF, STERLING, Which he placed at the Public Funds. And which, in a short time after his decease, was lost to his Heirs. BY A NARRATIVE BARRISTER.

DEPART OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY QUACKS BY PETER KENNEY, ESQ.

Never was any overthrow more signal and decisive than that which was sustained by these sanctimonious humbuggers, on Friday last, in this City. To the public spirit, good sense, and powerful talents of Mr. Kenney, the dispersion of this gang of political jugglers is to be attributed. On the days of Thursday and Friday last, circular letters were flying through Waterford in all directions, inviting the attendance of the rich and the poor, the whiskey drinkers, the beer drinkers, and the water drinkers; the brewers and distillers, the malsters, farmers, quay potters, doctors, apothecaries, and fish-women; the lame, the blind, the fevered, and the convalescent—in short, such an assemblage was calculated upon by Gen. Brown and his Aide-de-Camp (Messrs. Eily and Carr), as had never before appeared in Waterford, nor ever will appear until the coming of the Millennium. The Meeting was held in the Town hall, his Worship the MAYOR, presiding. Mr. Sheriff ROBERTS moved the first resolution, to wit:— That it is generally felt in this Kingdom that one chief cause of its miseries is the prevalence of drunkenness, and believing that Temperance Societies, which require total abstinence from spirits, are well calculated to remedy the evil, we resolve that a Temperance Society be now formed, auxiliary to the Hibernian Temperance Society. Mr. CARR seconded the motion, and we have been informed that during his speech, several of the auditors had nearly suffered internal hemorrhage, by endeavouring to avoid that sort of boisterous rishiness which would have been violatory of public decorum and the implied regulations of the meeting. He mentioned several extraordinary instances of drunkards, who were supposed to have died in a state of intoxication, but after they had slept for some hours, awoke perfectly alive, and effectually reclaimed, in consequence, it is imagined, of their having, during the drunken treat, been favoured, by anticipation, with a drop of the Eternal regions. He quoted, as authorities in his favour, Doctor Doyle, Surgeon Craunpton, and Doctor Choyne, and referred to the examples of Doctor Piverty, Dr. Prier, and Thomas Payne. Mr. P. KENNEY proposed the following amendment:— That we conceive the establishment of a Temperance Society, on the principle that spirituous liquors should be totally refrained from, to be necessary and wise; and that we never can permit a principle to be recognised that admits as a fact that the abuse of any article is an argument against its use. Mr. KENNEY'S amendment having been seconded by Mr. Michael Burke, the former gentleman proceeded to answer the arguments advanced by Mr. Carr, in a strain of eloquence which has seldom been excelled by the best professional or public speakers. In his speech there was so happy a combination of wit, argument, and ridicule, that he kept the entire audience for more than an hour in roars of laughter. He enumerated a variety of articles that were found necessary for use or consumption in society, which might be objected to on the same principle that the use of ardent spirits was objected to. For example, arsenic and other delinquent drugs—shaving, and adoration of the fair sex, because some men cut their throats with hair razors, and others lost their senses for love of some fair one. He finally contended that there was scarcely any one thing in common use amongst mankind which might not be found fault with on the same principle that Temperance Societies objected to the use of ardent spirits. Mr. CARR replied, and was very far from wishing that his fellow citizens should injure their health, or encroach on their recreations in life, by an immoderate use of ardent spirits, or by wasting their time in public houses; but he considered the projects of Temperance Societies to be wild, visionary, and impracticable. Mr. J. PALMER argued that it would not be creditable to the city, if the resolutions were rejected by the meeting, as there would be nothing intolerant in doing so. Mr. KENNEY would not object to the formation of a Temperance Society, by any particular class in the City, but he could not consent that the Meeting should plunge itself, by a resolution, to rules and regulations which would be only made to be broken. The question on Mr. Kenney's amendment being put, it was carried by acclamation, and with great cheering, after which the Meeting immediately dispersed. The obligations of the Citizens to Mr. Kenney, upon all occasions, have been very great, but never greater than for his exertions to defeat the schemes of a cunning, hypocritical crew, amongst which there is scarcely to be found any steadfast or sincere friend of Ireland and its wretched population. We may be asked, do we mean to recommend the use of ardent spirits or justify the habits of the intemperate?—No, we are deeply impressed with a conviction, that the physical, social, and moral evils consequent on intemperance, are almost of as great a magnitude as any other evils which can afflict mankind; and if we behold the politically honest, the liberal, and the benefactors of the poor, associated to reclaim them from their vice, on habits, they should have our support, for we could not doubt the sincerity of their motives. But who are the leaders of these Temperance Societies? Some of them men who have been, at their lives, notoriously inimical to religious toleration—others, the most heartless animosity in the country—cackling fanatics, with a few known idlers, who, having no occupation at home, have discovered that journeying through one province to another, in pursuit of temperance, is both pleasant and profitable. Doctor Doyle is quoted as an authority, and we really lament that he has been induced to give the sanction of his high name to the fooleries of such men as General Roanoyne, Of Doctor Doyle's honesty we do not entertain a doubt; but his judgment is not infallible. The real object of those temperance men, is to call off public attention from the contemplation of these intolerable evils, which, in the shape of taxes, tithes, church cesses, sinecures, places, and pensions, have reduced nine-tenths of the people of

this country to a state of pauperism. They know well that if public opinion becomes concentrated, and is necessarily directed to the great objects of Parliamentary reform and a diminution of the public burdens, the people will succeed eventually, in spite of the most corrupt Ministry that can be brought together.

Let the advocates of these temperance goddams mention the name of any one of them that ever suggested a plan for rescuing the Irish poor from poverty and degradation—or the name of one of them that ever subscribed his name to a petition which contained a recognition of liberal or tolerant, or philanthropic principles, and we shall admit that they ought not to be counted from the platform of every public arena in Ireland, where they may assemble to perform in their mountebank exhibitions.

PLAGIARISMS OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

If the Dublin Evening Post intends to establish a character for universal knowledge, at the expense of the Provincial Press, it should be taught that unworthy practices which it has resorted to for this purpose, will no longer be tolerated. In almost every Post, we perceive quantities of Irish local intelligence, to obtain which, the Post would seem to have the faculty of second sight, or the assistance of a familiar spirit; for in no one instance, almost, does it acknowledge the authority from which the intelligence has been derived. As we have always held such despicable stratagems in deserved contempt, and unworthy of any respectable Journal, we shall not suffer them to be again practised, in our regard, with impunity; and, therefore, desire the Post not to copy any article in future from the Waterford Chronicle, if it does not consider it worth acknowledgment.

FUDGE OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE TO WATER GRUEL OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

That, in your address, you were half so cruel, I never could suppose, dear WATER GRUEL. As to engage me in a paper duel, in which I'll be your death, dear WATER GRUEL. Continue to supply me with news, and I'll continue your copies, WATER GRUEL. You'll not, I'm thinking, in a short time, draw forth, I'm sure, the columns of WATER GRUEL. The anniversary of the Press you drew forth. To smooth your bed of roses, WATER GRUEL. Lord George's rhapodies no more you'll brew, For soon I'll chaunt your dirge, bland WATER GRUEL. And then, in grief, most like he'll say you knew I! When you were safe and healthy, WATER GRUEL. But much I fear you'll sport your picture, draw I! To frighten death himself, sweet WATER GRUEL.

RIGHT REV. DR. DOYLE AND THE TULLOW SEMINARY.

The following is a specimen of juvenile eloquence, addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, by Master Sarfield Ratigo, on his late visit to the Seminary of Tullow: My Lord—The high honor conferred on us this day by your kind condescension in visiting this Seminary, emboldens me to address your Lordship in a few words, on the part of my fellow students. My heart swells with delight when I consider that both the Seminary and the Seminary were struck with more than ordinary astonishment at the mighty powers of your eloquence which giving evidence before one of the most powerful assemblies in the universe; and also, when I consider that it was on the part of my fellow students, the Seminary of Tullow, that you were struck with more than ordinary astonishment at the mighty powers of your eloquence which giving evidence before one of the most powerful assemblies in the universe; and also, when I consider that it was on the part of my fellow students, the Seminary of Tullow, that you were struck with more than ordinary astonishment at the mighty powers of your eloquence which giving evidence before one of the most powerful assemblies in the universe; and also, when I consider that it was on the part of my fellow students, the Seminary of Tullow, that you were struck with more than ordinary astonishment at the mighty powers of your eloquence which giving evidence before one of the most powerful assemblies in the universe; 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