

# The Waterford Chronicle.

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## THE NEW TAXES.

### COUNTY WEXFORD MEETING.

On Wednesday, pursuant to public notice, a numerous and most respectable meeting took place at the Court House, to petition against the proposed new stamp and spirit duties. The Chair was occupied by John Rowe, Esq. who stated that the High Sheriff was unable to attend, in consequence of Mrs. Morgan's delicate state of health. There was no speaking, and in this we think the meeting acted wisely—for where was the necessity for spending time in despatching upon a proceeding, the justice of which is so evident to every man? Who would consider it necessary to offer a single objection, in order to point out the iniquity of laying worse than war taxes upon a paper population, in a time of universal peace? With what face can we speak of the despotic nature and conduct of our governments, when even those unfortunate who are fated to struggle with poverty and disease, are not permitted to escape the fangs of relentless taxation under our own flag?—Charity advertisements, hitherto exempt, are to pay duty under the new system. Does not this one feature in it, if there were no other reason for objection, stamp it with infamy? How inconsistent it is for a government which professes liberty, to place a tax upon benevolence?—and, leaving made a noble and gratuitous offering at the shrine of public liberty, to seek to derive support from misfortune, and turn the distresses of its poorer subjects to the account of the necessities of the State! "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." The Duke of Wellington, no doubt, considers every meeting like that of Wednesday a "farce," and if the measure he carried, we are inclined to think that the nation will be pretty much of his opinion. At a time when there is an active and influential party in the country crying out for a repeal of the Union, to furnish a strong and practical evidence in favour of a repeal? But has the Duke nothing to learn from experience? Let him turn his eyes towards America; and ask, when he is looking in that direction, would he ask him has he no trans-Atlantic reminiscences? The resolutions entered into at the meeting were all unanimously adopted. The resolution respecting church property, proposed by Charles A. Walker, Esq. was particularly well received; and, the question having been put, it was carried by acclamation. Mr. Walker professed the resolution by saying that, after reading Mr. Carow's letter in the *Wexford Herald* of that day, it was evident that they should now use every means in their power to relieve themselves. His resolution, if carried into effect, would place in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a fund sufficiently ample to pay all the clergy of every denomination of Christians, and to support the poor, without the necessity of laying on other taxes, and adding to the burdens of the State.

### MOST IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CORK.

(Abridged from the *Southern Reporter*.)  
On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the greatest meeting of the Citizens of Cork that has ever perhaps taken place, in rank, talent and influence, was to be taken as a criterion, assembled in the Court House. We did not miss a single mercantile or other leading character—at all events, every commercial house had its representative present. The Court was filled to its utmost capacity. The Mayor, on taking his place, addressed the Meeting in an excellent and loudly cheered speech. Samuel Lane, Esq., President of the Committee of Merchants of the City, proposed a series of resolutions, which went to improve upon Ministers the certain annihilation of the Landed, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Interests of Ireland, in case they should succeed in carrying into effect the meditated infliction of increased taxation in Ireland, and praying that they might pause before they should be instrumental in causing such a desolation of the general prosperity of the Country.—Cheers.

Thomas Cuthbert, Esq. had great pleasure in seconding the resolutions. Mr. Walsh, before the Mayor put the resolutions, proposed by Mr. Lane, said, that he came there prepared with other resolutions, in case those which he should have proposed should not be sufficiently strong. In his mind, then, those which Mr. Lane had just read, lacked greatly in that respect. The Minister should be told that the people were perfectly capable of appreciating that dictatorial recklessness which was but too strongly evinced, when the venerable Newport, as the representative representative was told in effect, that the voice of Ireland was unheeded and the destruction of her interests determined on. Curses.

Mr. Dowden recommended the appointment of a Committee to draw up resolutions, in which a mitigation of the energy of Mr. Walsh's, and the reasoning of Mr. Lane's resolutions might be blended. Mr. Lane concurred with Mr. Dowden. The Mayor thought that the spirit which pervaded the recent resolutions at the Thatched House Tavern, would be suitable for those of the present meeting.

Mr. Boyle, although he greatly valued the suggestions of their excellent Chief Magistrate, would recommend a strict avoidance of what the representatives of the country might think proper to do. They (the meeting) were the constituents, and it was their prerogative to instruct, not abate by Cheers.

Mr. Bennett approved of Mr. Dowden's suggestion, that he had a resolution to propose, which went a little further than either of those already submitted. It prayed for a partial relief from the present taxation of the Country, not for an abandonment of increased burdens.

Wm Crawford, jun. Esq. concurred in all he had heard, and rose to suggest that immediate measures should be had recourse to.

Mr. James Duly deprecated the idea of appealing to the Government; the appeal should be to the Representatives of England and Ireland—the latter were bound to defend their country—the former would not crush Ireland, to please one of the most arbitrary Ministers that ever swayed power since the reign of the Stuarts. The Minister had better take care that he was not about to discover the connecting legislative link which binds Ireland to England, by persevering in measures of a legislative character that would sink the former. Ireland ought to be the recipient of a relaxation of burden, not the reliever of England.

Gerard Callaghan, Esq. thought that the Duke of Wellington was not impetuous to reasoning; and he should suggest that a personal appeal, containing facts and arguments, should be made to his Grace, for it should happen that the question has been brought before Parliament before their Petition reached London, it would be useless to appeal to the House. Hear, hear. Mr. Callaghan entered into the general question involved in the contemplated measures, and expressed himself satisfied that the destruction of the Irish Press, and a great deterioration of the leading interests of the country would follow the imposition of the burthens. Hear.

George Whiteley, Esq. perfectly agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Daly.

Mr. Meagher observed, that the Ministry not only sanctioned an illegal collection in this country, but they likewise imposed an additional duty of one shilling per gallon upon all Spirits going to England.

Doctor Baldwin—Such conduct deserves impeachment. Mr. Daly said, that in many instances, where the Collectors of Excise demanded the additional duty, and were refused, they did not enforce it, and when those persons who had paid it demanded back their money, and threatened them with legal proceedings if they refused, they had refunded it, thus clearly shewing the vacillating spirit of the orders received from head quarters.—Hear, hear.

Doctor Baldwin—If any local Collector assumed the authority of collecting a tax not sanctioned by law, he would be guilty of a gross outrage upon the public, and any individual who would have the audacity to interpose to stand up and resist such imposition, would deserve to have his name recorded as a second Hampden. Hear, hear.

James Morgan, Esq. next addressed the meeting. He would recommend to the Committee to keep in view the suggestions of their worthy Chief Magistrate with regard to unanimity, and to embody within their resolutions a spirit and tone of firmness, at the same time abstaining from any personal allusion to any individual, which may tend to render them objectionable. He should also, if it could be done with regard to the delicacy that was due to the state of our revered Sovereign, wish, that a remonstrance be carried to the foot of the Throne, complaining of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, for attempting to introduce taxation into this Country which it could not bear. Cheers.

Mr. Dowden said, that in the spirit of the Constitution, it was supposed the King was always accessible.

Mr. Boyle thought the meeting was called upon to do something stronger. With regard to their representatives, there was no doubt in the world but that they would be all, with the exception of those in office, at their posts, in opposition to the proposed measure; but, though they may be against the Minister on that night, they would be with him on the next. They should be told that, if they did not oppose manfully the measures of the Government, which sought to oppress their country, on the next election they would be considered as unworthy of being elected as representatives.—Hear, hear, and cheers.

Mr. Robert Cummins thought Mr. Boyle's observations would tend to create discord.

Mr. Meagher—Not at all—I perfectly agree with them.

Mr. Daly said a middle course was preferable.

The following gentlemen were then named on the committee:—

Samuel Lane, Robert Deane, James Morgan, Thomas Harvey, J. J. Cummins, G. Baldwin, and Jeremiah Murphy, G. Callaghan, Esq.

Previous to the meeting, some discussion ensued between Mr. William Crawford and others, and the original proposition of Mr. Dowden was carried, with the addition of Dr. Baldwin's name.

Mr. Reynolds said he was glad to find that the sentiments which had been considered so singular in his advancing on the last day of meeting, were now fully adopted. He was the only person who then declared that the levying of the new duty on Spirits, without an Act of Parliament, was a direct violation of the Bill of Rights. He was also the only person who then declared that assimilating the taxes would be a violation of the Act of Union—and that if the British Parliament would not do justice to Ireland, the Irish people would insist on its repeal.

Captain Ponsoby, R. N. came forward upon this occasion to say that it was a private remark made to him by a man who was the Duke of Wellington, one of his (Captain Ponsoby's) relations, who had attended the meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, had assured him that at one time he heard the Duke of Wellington say, if the ears of his head knew what was passing in his mind he would share them off. He fought and cried, hear, hear. He thought he belonged to a noble family, who had fought and died for their Country not only in the field, but in the Senate, and it was as the representative of their sentiments he came forward this day—hear. In conclusion, Captain Ponsoby called upon the meeting to warn not only their representatives, but those who were to be elected at the approaching election, that those who were to be elected should be closely watched, and that, at the approaching election, if they had not previously acted for their country's good, they should be discarded as being unworthy of

being elected. Captain Ponsoby sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Boyle—Pray, Sir, may I ask your name, for indeed you have delighted us this day?

Mr. Ponsoby—My name is Ponsoby—and I am proud of it—loud cheers.

The Committee then retired; but had not returned into Court when our paper was sent to press.

### COUNTY KERRY MEETING TO PETITION AGAINST THE NEW TAXES.

(Abridged from the *Dublin Evening Post*.)  
A most numerous and respectable meeting of the County Kerry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County Kerry, was held on Tuesday, May 24, in the County Court House, Tralee, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature against the assimilation of the Stamp Duties, the increase of Duty on Spirits, and the Duty on Tobacco of Irish growth.

W. M. D. GODFREY, Esq. High Sheriff, was called to the Chair.

The under Sheriff was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The High Sheriff said he had convened the present Meeting, in compliance with a Requisition most numerous and respectfully signed. The object for which they had assembled was to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the new Duties proposed to be levied on Ireland by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He should be happy to hear any gentleman who should wish to address the meeting, and he trusted they would confine themselves to the object for which they had assembled.

A committee were named to prepare resolutions—they having returned.

John O'Connell, Esq. of Greena, said that the Committee had prepared resolutions and a petition which would be submitted for the sanction of the meeting. It was competent for any gentleman to discuss them, and to propose others in their place. There was not the slightest difference of opinion amongst the Committee. In submitting the first resolution he intended to allude briefly to the intended measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There was no difference of opinion amongst the people of Ireland upon these measures. They were cruel on a country which was not in a state to bear an increase of taxation. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer was disposed to adopt a wise course towards Ireland, he would not for a moment think of adding to her burthens, by increasing her present amount of taxation.—Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing the first resolution on the subject of the stamp duties.

Several other resolutions were proposed, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hibbert, Mulholland, Poles, Neilligan, and Primrose.

James O'Connell, Esq. of Lixnaw, proposed the fifth resolution, and said he concurred in its sentiments. The subject to which he alluded was too important to be passed over in silence.—This assembly which I have the honour to address is too deeply interested in the result of the measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to feel the necessity of using every constitutional means in his power, to prevent those ruinous measures from passing into a law. Cheers.

We are now met as the subject of a free state, without thank God, any religious or political distinction. It becomes our duty to devise the best and most constitutional means within our power, for protecting the interests of our common country. Since the great national question, which so long separated us, has been so happily settled, we evince our gratitude to the Government, by abstaining from all political discussion. Hear, hear, hear. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, I am apprehensive, taken advantage of our situation, and has proposed to tax us to the amount of £300,000. He has taken advantage of the ignorance of the people of Ireland, and he has attempted (and I trust it will be no more than an attempt) to inflict taxes upon us, of a most grinding and oppressive nature. The People of England, who are wealthy and prosperous, compared with our situation, have complained loudly and firmly against the pressure of the existing taxation. They assembled in their Counties, Cities, and Clief Towns, and called upon the Minister to relieve them. They were supported by their Representatives, and the Minister could not resist them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sympathizes with them, and consents to relieve them from a portion of their burthens to the amount of £3,000,000, and he turns round upon Ireland and says 'you are very tax.' I can run no risk in visiting you with new Taxes.' The remedies suggested for the improvement of Ireland reminds me of a conversation that passed lately between me and a friend of mine, who is rather of a peevish disposition.—He rode a fine horse, and I on his appearance, I was anxious to know how he felt so beautiful an animal. 'I give him plenty of thistles and turnipens,' said my friend, 'and you see he don't prosper.' 'That is very strange,' I rejoined, 'that he will not prosper upon such food as this thistles and turnipens, but try a little oats and see what effect they will have.' 'So it is with England; she gives us plenty of thistles and turnipens here in Ireland, and still she wanders we do not prosper. Let England try a little oats, and she may take my word for it that she will soon prosper.—I will persevere by every constitutional means, until England renders justice to our country.—[Mr. O'Connell concluded a very able and eloquent speech amidst great applause.]

F. W. Mullins, Esq. moved that this petition to the House of Commons be presented by the Knight of Kerry, and that Lord Ennisvogue, the Member for Clure, and Vernon Smith, Esq. the Member for Tralee, be requested to support the same.

James O'Connell, Esq. seconded the resolution, and said that the Knight of Kerry always adhered with a desperate fidelity to Ireland.

John O'Connell, Esq. moved that the petition to the Lords, be committed for presentation to the man whom the people of Ireland thought the

Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear looked to with admiration and gratitude—the noble, the generous, the disinterested Angleyse. Cheers. Mr. O'Connell concluded a very glowing panegyric by moving that the petition be immediately signed by the High Sheriff and the other gentlemen present, and be transmitted without delay to the Marquis of Anglesey, for presentation in the House of Lords, which was seconded by Mr. Mullins.

F. W. Mullins, Esq. was then called to the Chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting were given to the High Sheriff, for his dignified conduct in the Chair, on the motion of Mr. John O'Connell, who paid a well-merited compliment to the patriotism and independence of Sir J. Gorey, and his family.

The meeting then separated, after three cheers for Old Ireland.

### MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

(Abridged from the *Limerick E. Post*.)

On Wednesday, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings we have ever witnessed in this County, was held in the Court House of Ennis, for the purpose of opposing the contemplated taxes. Among those present were Major M'Namar, Andrew Stackpole, Captain Sudhart, Thomas Brown, Burton Bondin, John Singleton, Charles Malton, of Chiracolla, John Macnamara, Thomas Spaghly, Charles Mahon, of Newpark, Francis M'Namar, Hewitt Budgeon, Richard Sudhart, William Scott, of Naspogue, Sir John Blood, Thomas Spaghly, &c. &c. &c.

The High Sheriff presided.

He read the Requisition, in obedience to which he convened the meeting, and said he would with pleasure hear the sentiments of any Freeholder, under the hope that whoever addressed the meeting would confine himself to the subject immediately before them.

Major M'Namar said he was happy to see all parties met there of one opinion, with respect to the necessity of giving every opposition to the additional taxes on Spirits and on the Press. A declaration of what they felt, he would propose the following Resolutions:—

Resolved—That a Petition be presented to Parliament, expressive of our opinion on the injurious consequences likely to arise from the proposed alterations in the duties on home made Spirits, a measure tending to ruin one of the most efficient causes of demand for the agricultural produce of this Country.

Resolved—That the intended additional duty on Stamps is calculated to destroy the public Press of this Country, to check the progress of information, and to injure most seriously the agricultural and commercial interests of the Empire.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to be forwarded to the Members of the County, and by them presented to Parliament.

Mr. J. M'Donnell seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Andrew Stackpole, in supporting the resolutions, congratulated the County that they had met, free from all party discussion, to remonstrate against taxes that he did not hesitate to say would be big with the most disastrous results to the country. The extent of individual wrong which they would inflict, in fact amounted to an injury on the public at large. The tax upon the Press, independent of its operation upon a valuable principle, was an injustice to many Gentlemen who had embarked their capital, and prepared themselves by assiduity and education for the avocation they had adopted, but who now were exposed to mendacity by these contemplated measures.

Mr. John Macnamara joined Mr. Stackpole in giving his full sanction and support to the resolutions, and expressing his satisfaction at the unanimity that prevailed among all parties in the meeting. He remembered when, from the distraction of the country, very few could be induced to attend a public meeting, for the consideration of any matter of public interest. He recollected that on one occasion when Mr. Pincus, the then High Sheriff, summoned the county on the small note bill—the meeting was so thin that they were obliged to adjourn, which was solely attributable to the divided state of society. It was a great consolation to think that these prejudices which were the cause of that separation, being removed, they were able to direct their intellects and energies to the sustaining and forwarding of their common interests. If Members do not attend to the combined sentiments of Ireland, but for one would look for a repeal of the Union—cheers—and the restoration of their domestic Legislature.—clearing. If these taxes be imposed by Ministers, he would not, as a freeholder, vote for any man who would support such a frustration. Cheers.

The Committee appointed having prepared the petition, it was read and adopted.

### MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Monday a meeting of the landed proprietors and freeholders of this county, was held in the Courthouse of Newtown-Linnavally, in compliance with appointment of the High Sheriff.

The High Sheriff, Connolly Gage, Esq. took the Chair, and having read the requisition, addressed the meeting, which he was happy to find so numerous and respectable—a meeting imperatively called for by the expressed intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose an increased taxation on an already impoverished people. The only apology for such a measure, after a peace of fifteen years, was that the population of Ireland was not so heavily taxed as that of England, while it is well known, comparing the circumstances of the two countries, that indirectly Ireland paid more than a fair proportion. Ministers could not carry such obvious measures, in opposition to the will of the Irish members; and it is for this meeting to call upon our representatives to do their duty.

Bert Beroft, Esq. next addressed the meeting. He said it required no powers of reasoning or oratory, in commenting upon the injury which the passing of the measures of the Chancellor must entail upon Ireland. The plan of assimilation, as respects the Stamp Duties, would be most disastrous in its results, as well as unproductive. It would injure the merchant and every individual in that Meeting, and crush the Press, to whose exertions the country was so much indebted. He concluded by moving a number of resolutions.

Mr. Robert Ferguson most cordially seconded the resolutions so eloquently proposed by Mr. Bo

reford. The assimilation, as it is called, of the Duties of England and Ireland, was not now for the first time imposed upon this country—it had been gradually creeping upon us, by one act after another of silent legislation, till he supposed England considered no burden was too heavy for the People of Ireland to bear. He instanced the increase in the rates of postage which had taken place in 1823, and he could tell the meeting, that the postage from Dublin was greater to each individual town in Ireland, than that from London to any town equidistant in the sister Kingdom; and again, the article of Glass, on which the duties had been doubled, and the drawback withdrawn on importation.

A Committee was then appointed for preparing a Petition grounded on the resolutions. On the return of the Committee, the Petition prepared by them was read; and on its being proposed that it should be entrusted to the County Members, the Rev. Mr. O'phert a led if the County Members would support its prayer? If so, he would be glad to place it in their hands.

J. A. Smyth, Esq. stated that he was most certain it would meet the support of Mr. Dawson, and begged, in justice to that gentleman, to read a letter to the meeting, which he received the day before from Mr. Dawson, in which he Mr. D. stated, that the subject of a former petition from the landholders, &c. of the county had his fullest concurrence, and that he would use his best exertions to have the Duties in Ireland placed on the same footing with the Scotch Distilleries.

The Rev. Mr. O'phert—If Mr. Smyth will say that Mr. Dawson will support the Petition, I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. Smyth considered he had already said as much as he thought might satisfy Mr. O'phert. Mr. O'phert was not satisfied with the statement of Mr. Smyth, and would rather trust the petition to Sir John Brylges, who had stood forward like a man, and although unconnected with the county, to oppose the assimilation of the Stamp Duties. Marcus M'Canland, Esq. proposed that the petition should be entrusted to the County Members, with Sir John Brylges.

Major Scott would not give the Petition to Sir John Brylges alone.

The Rev. Mr. O'phert had no wish whatever to cast a slur on Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Wm. Patton, (Nycroft) said our County Members did not deserve the petition, as they had lost the confidence of the Freeholders of this County.

The Rev. Mr. O'phert was glad that the two gentlemen were present who proposed themselves for the Representation of the City of Derry, as they would learn from what had been said at the present meeting, that they cannot hope for the support of their constituents if they did not do their duty.

Samuel Martin, Esq. said he considered the Petition should be given to the County Members; and if they did not support their Constituents and do their duty, they (the Freeholders) would soon have an opportunity of punishing them, by withholding from them their suffrages.

It was then agreed that the Petition should be entrusted to all the Members of the City and County of Londonderry, and Sir J. Brylges; and also, that a copy should be sent to all the Irish Members, with a request that they will support its prayer.

On the motion of Marcus M'Canland, Esq. seconded by A. Alexander, Esq. the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the High Sheriff, for his prompt attention in calling the Meeting and his very able conduct in the Chair.

### POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Sadler last night brought forward a motion (we cannot say in pursuance of his notice) for the establishment of a system of Poor Laws in Ireland, on the principle of the 43d of Elizabeth. The motion was for a resolution declaratory of the expediency of such a measure, and the mover thus avoided the questions concerning the machinery of a poor law system in Ireland which have embarrassed the subject. The proposed resolution was put aside on the previous question without a division.

Mr. Sadler's motion was certainly one of the nature of which could scarcely be questioned at the terms of his notice; and owing to this, among other causes, he was not listened to with favour, or even with just attention. He is, in fact, suffering under prejudices not unlike those which he himself endeavoured to raise against Mr. Malcher, Mr. Wilmot Horton, and others; he is in danger of being overpowered by the howling of the political rabble whom he wished to excite against benevolent and laborious inquirers; by arts and insinuations which ought to have been foreign to philosophical discussions.—*Globe of Friday*.

### DESPERATE RIFT.

Our accounts from the neighbourhood of Corofin, county of Clare, are by no means favourable. On Tuesday last Tomkins Brow, Esq. the stipendiary magistrate, attended by a party of Rifles, succeeded in apprehending two men against whom informations had been lodged, when the magistrate, and his party were attacked by a mob which numbered two thousand and upwards, and the prisoners rescued. With the aid of the military, Mr. Brow afterwards succeeded in capturing five of the ringleaders; but he was subsequently set upon by a second mob of between four and five thousand, who overpowered him, and succeeded in releasing the five captured men. Mr. Brow, it is said, acted with the greatest forbearance in not availing himself of the power which he possessed to cause the military to fire. In that part of the Country there is no resident nobility or gentry, nor even magistracy, save those upon the constabulary establishment, and to the absence of a resident gentry is mainly attributed the lawless propensities of the peasantry.—*Pilot*.



to be a lovely slave. She is too rich in her natu- rally fertile - too strong in her intellectual popu- lation - too gigantic in her physical and moral qualities, to have a province Nature, and Nature's God, gave her all the great features of a mighty nation. And a nation she shall - she will - she must be!

THE NEW TAXES.

By reference to the proceedings of the Irish Members at the Tenth House, on Saturday, it will be seen that Ministers are determined to persevere in their measures - *Seeing Past.*

Such is the dry, renegade announcement of our hired contemporary - such, without even one word of apology for his base and profligate conduct, in the manner in which he tacitly acknow- ledges that his efforts to stem the current of indig- nation which was flowing, and, with the blessing of God, will again flow impetuously in Ireland, against the odious scheme of oppression prepared for her, was neither more nor less than an in- famous trick - tacitly practised through his quom- odous reputation as a generous and confiding peo- ple - to minister to the views of his heartless and unjust employers.

An open and undisguised enemy may be guarded against - a covert one in the garb of a friend, may inflict an irreparable injury on the object of his enmity before he can turn upon his assailant. So it has been with the Post; but let him not imagine that his stipendiary hireling will guard him against the consequences of public indignation. The country now knows him - by one act of unparalleled turpitude - he will never again be able to repeat it, and though "Othello's occupation" may not be entirely "gone" - his influence will be, and the Minister will soon discover that the rashness of his advocates has rendered his future exertions wholly unnecessary, because unavailing. Does he now come forward, as a journalist with the slightest pretension to honesty of principle would, to declare that he was himself deceived - to reprobate the foul and iniquitous device - and to proclaim openly and fearlessly, that the imposition of the new taxes on Ireland is a measure of unmitigated and unqualified injustice. No - no! He dares not do so; he has got into the ministerial harness, and must bear to be whipped as the charioter may please to drive him. But enough of the political anecdote, who is but the servile tool; we shall turn from him to say a word to his master. We tell him - and we do so in the tone and manner of simple truth - that he may succeed for a season in inflicting upon this country those measures by which he contemplates the extinction of her public spirit and the prostitution of her public virtue; but the day of retribution will arrive - when the great occasion first suggested in the mighty "National Assembly" of Irishmen, by her best and bravest patriot, will be enforced with a rigour which must produce, even in the indelible muscles of the warrior, a visible relaxation - The Irish members must coalesce to oppose every measure of his ministry; they will be shortly before their constituents - and the question of *invariable and unremitt- ing opposition* will become the chief test of qualification. We will call upon the counties to apply this test - and we know we shall be answered by the trumpet tones of freedom. Those who are members in the present Parliament, will be judged of by their past conduct - and both they and the new candidates will be pledged as to the future. In addition to this the country shall be divided into "Sections," to act in concert, of which we shall hereafter furnish a plan - and we do not fear that a power will be concentrated in Ireland sufficient to drive any Minister who may show himself cruel and regardless of her distress, from the had eminence to which he had intriguously attained. The men who have successfully worked for their own regeneration, still live - parties have already forgotten their former feuds - and prejudices - all are now willing to combine for the purpose of a joint and general resistance; and his "Highness" will be taught, that though the domineering discipline of the despot may enforce order in a Cabinet, it will prove quite inadequate to subdue the spirit, and destroy the liberties of a nation.

WATERFORD HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

The usual weekly meeting of this body took place on Monday evening - Mr W. HEARN in the Chair - when it was announced that a report was forwarded that the late Churchwardens had expended against the Acts of the Vestry for examining the accounts of the Churchwardens, a resolution was passed appointing a Committee to ascertain from the Town Clerk whether such report had any foundation, and that the Com- mittee report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday evening.

TUESDAY - SECOND DAY.

This evening the adjourned meeting took place - Mr DOWLING in the Chair - when the Committee reported that the appeal had been lodged. Spirited resolutions were then passed, pledging the Club to defend the interests of their fellow-citizens. A report having been circulated that the Protestants intended to have spared the union the further agitation of this question, by paying the amount (£280), the disappointment was excessive when it was announced to the Club that the Churchwardens had appealed; and it was resolved that a Committee of eight be specially appointed to act as ex-collectors of contributions, to proceed next day and call upon the principal taxpayers for their contributions - and a further adjournment to Thurs- day evening was proposed and carried.

THURSDAY - THIRD DAY.

On Thursday evening the adjourned meeting took place - Mr POWELL in the Chair - and was numerously and respectfully attended. Letters were read by the Secretary from Coun- cillor Rosnyne, and the subscriptions of the fol- lowing gentlemen "who had died in":

- Thomas Carroll, Schreiber, £1 0 0
Henry Winston Barron, £1 0 0
John Carigan, £1 0 0
William Aylward, £1 0 0
David Condon, £1 0 0
Edward Lyndell, £1 0 0

THE DISTRESSED MANUFACTURERS OF CELBRIDGE.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

The following accurate report of what took place at the meeting of the nobility, gentry, and landholders of that vicinity on Monday last, to take into consideration the distressed state of the operatives of that district, and to adopt measures for their speedy relief, has been furnished to us, by a gentleman, who was present.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster being voted to the chair, read the petition which had been presented to the Celbridge magistrates, by the distressed manufacturers, on the Monday previous. It was his Grace's opinion, that certain expressions in that petition were too strong, and seemed to threaten the gentry and inhabitants, if relief were not granted to the petitioners. He was prepared, as governor of the county Kildare, to protect its peace from being violated; and to have troops sent down from the garrison of Dublin, to quell any attempt at violence that might be resorted to. He merely mentioned this to show that it was not from fear, or any other feeling of the kind, that the meeting had been assembled.

Colonel Conolly entirely concurred in his Grace's observations. He was happy to state to the meeting that the distress of the Celbridge manufac- turers was not so bad as it was described; that there was no ground for complaint, and not even the shadow of a ground for alarm. He too as an magistrate was ready, if occasion required, to protect the neighbourhood with the King's troops. He read to the meeting a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, stating that 1080 of the starving artisans of the city had been enabled, by the Mansion-house committee, to quit this country, and that they were not likely to return.

The Rev. Mr. Packenham, Protestant Rector of Celbridge, and his curate, Rev. Mr. Grier, endeavoured to show that the state of distress among the manufacturers was not by any means general. Both these gentlemen stated that during the morning they had visited the houses where the greatest want was said to prevail, and they found the inmates supplied with provision and fuel. The former gentleman then moved a res- olution to the following effect, which was con- sidered by the latter - That the state of the dis- tress amongst the operatives of the factory was not such as called for an interference on the part of the public, and that the meeting should ad- journ sine die.

The question being put from the chair, a few voices cried out "aye" - the rest of the meeting cried out "shame! shame!" Send us out of the country by fair means! You must send us to Botany Bay at last! Confine us down in dungeons so as you give us bread! Distress! great distress! beggary - starvation! His Grace here called order, and said he was perfectly willing to hear every thing that could be said on the subject, and to give every person a patient hearing.

Messrs. Sheehan, Bagnoll, Bradshaw, and others stated, that the great and general distress prevailed; and that the Rev. Gentlemen and their deputations went round the houses of the unfortunate people at times when they knew they should find them at a morning meal, which was prepared for them, evidently, it appeared, to give a colouring of truth to the ill-contrived and extravagant motion which was brought forward and attempted to be supported by the Rev. Mr. Packenham and his curate. Had these gentlemen visited the wretched sufferers a few days' back in company with the Rev. Mr. Murphy, the parish priest, they should have had a different story to tell the meeting. If gentlemen looked earnestly towards the distress which must follow this temporary and trifling relief, could they honourably persist in a line of conduct towards a number of destitute and un- happy men, which Mr. Packenham's motion was calculated to encourage.

Mr. Bagnoll, in a very independent manner, re- lated some allegations which had been made use of by certain gentlemen at a late meeting of the Celbridge Magistrates, against the inhabitants of Celbridge, who it was there, said, conjoined to urge on the manufacturers to the decided course they adopted. Such language was entirely un- founded, and to say the least of it, extremely ill- natured. Mr. Bagnoll then recounted the many occasions on which the inhabitants evinced the best possible feelings towards the owners of the factory, and had demonstrated their regard for him.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster confessed that he was under such an impression for some time; but was extremely glad to perceive from Mr. Bagnoll's testimony, and that of the inhabitants, that such was not the case. Mr. Sheehan, junior, after having made some observations on the subject, proceeded at some length to animadvert upon some remarks which had been made during the debate by certain speakers on a report which had appeared in the public papers of the occurrences at the former meeting of the magistrates and inhabitants of Celbridge, on the same subject.

Mr. Blyth, of the Celbridge charter school, and the Rev. Mr. Packenham attempted at different times to interrupt Mr. Sheehan, who claimed the attention of His Grace the Duke of Leinster, and said that: - When argument could not be met by argument; when the language of common sense and common truth could not be refuted, to have recourse to an unfair and contemptible subterfuge was beyond all gentlemanly usage. - From gentlemen and men of honour, such as he considered many of those present, he was not afraid but he should receive courtesy and protection. From Mr. Blyth he expected nothing more or less than the line of conduct he adopted. To Mr. Packenham he would beg leave to say, that he was sorry he lent himself to the feelings of designing individuals. After some further re- marks Mr. S. sat down amid cheering.

The manufacturers having retired at the re- quest of the gentry and inhabitants, and these latter having consulted together for some hours, a plan of relief was entered upon, and nearly two hundred pounds subscribed during the evening, to enable forty or fifty of the distressed weavers and their families to emigrate to England or British America.

The George IV. steamer, in the river, has been ordered to proceed with the utmost expedition to Algiers, to watch the French squadron. She is to be placed under the command of a Lieutenant - *Hibernian Telegraph.*

THE REGENCY.

(From the Observer.)

The near approach of that catastrophe which cannot be averted - the delicate and uncertain, we might say, the indescribable state of the health of the Duke of Clarence - and the tender years of the Princess Victoria; all unite at the present mo- ment, to raise the question of a Regency, and to embarrass the operations of the Ministers. Three parties are, it is said, already in the field, and earnest in their preparations for the coming struggle - namely, the partisans of the Duchess of Kent - of the Royal Family, meaning thereby, we presume, the Duke of Cumberland and his brother - and the Duke of Wellington, the head and obvious course of making the mother the guardian of the child, and the Regent during the minority, we render the question complicated and embarrassing, and bring into collision party feel- ings and bitter personal hatred, now well nigh ex- tinguished or forgotten. Let us hope then, that the threatened departure from ordinary rules will be abandoned, and that no Minister, whatever may be his desire to perpetuate his power, will en- dorse the decision of Parliament for the mere gratification of his ambition. That such a course is threatened there can be no doubt. The insult offered by Lord Aberdeen to Prince Leopold - an insult countenanced by the Duke of Wellington - is not easily to be understood. The grand entre- tainment given to the Prince of Salms, at Apsley House, on the eve of these discussions, has not failed to produce its impression. The project of the Premier is avowed - the decision in favour of the Duke of Cumberland is tacitly acknowledged, and no remains to be decided, whether the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Cumberland, or the Parliament and the People, be the predominant power in England. Much as we dislike the prospect of the contest, for the sake of the peace of society, and of that union of interest which is at present so much required for the public welfare, we yet feel that it will be ultimately productive of changes which must be beneficial. Every struggle between the People and the Crown must now bring concession to popular rights; and in the contest between these parties for power, we perceive those concessions, in which all that is de- sired by the most zealous reformer may be ac- complished.

We hope that there will be an union of parties to rally round the King. Let the Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Sussex, forget their feuds and differences, and cordially unite for the interest of their family. We are happy to assure our readers that measures are taking for bringing about this desirable event. Let the Duchess of Kent and her brother, instead of ming- ling in underhand intrigues, in which they will be failed if they and avers to play at this game by themselves, unite with the members of that house to which their marriage have connected them. Let the Old Tories, forgetting the dreams of personal and individual importance which have, for a couple of years, kept them sitting singly, and therefore feebly, coalesce cordially among them- selves, and show a fair disposition to meet those of the Whigs who can lay claim to principle.

THE OPPOSITION.

The fact which we stated on Friday last, of a great political meeting at the Marquis of Lansdown's, has since been confirmed by the attestation of almost all our contemporaries; and we are now enabled to add that several meetings of the same description have also been held at Holland House, and at which the most distinguished Whig leaders were present. What the resolutions adopted on the occasion were, we do not yet know; but public opinion attributes to them an invitation to Prince Leopold to head the opposition which is now making against his Majesty's Government. - *Morning Advertiser.*

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: BUTTER, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, etc. and rows for various market types like WATERFORD MARKETS, CLONMEL MARKETS, etc.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 31.

There is no alteration in the price of Wheat from last Monday's report; and fair sales have been made at the quotations then given of all descriptions. The Barley trade remains also as we last noticed, but with very little doing; and the quotations of Friday last - Beans, Peas, and all other articles of grain, are also as we last quoted; and Flour remains at the quotations of this day week.

Table with columns: WHEAT, RYE, OATS, etc. and rows for various grain types like Small Borne, etc.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

Table with columns: WHEAT, RYE, OATS, etc. and rows for various grain types like Wheat 8834 qrs, etc.

The George IV. steamer, in the river, has been ordered to proceed with the utmost expedition to Algiers, to watch the French squadron. She is to be placed under the command of a Lieutenant - *Hibernian Telegraph.*



THE KING.

(From the Court Circular.)

The King, we are happy to state, passed yester- day in a comparatively comfortable state. - The symptoms of the complaint under which his Majesty is suffering were alleviated. His Majesty received visits yesterday from the Duke of Clarence, the Princess Augusta, and the Duchess of Gloucester, who had all inter- views with the King. The Duke of Clarence remained four hours at the Palace, and took his departure at four o'clock on his return to Bushy Park. The Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester left together some time previous to the Royal Duke.

The Duke of Cumberland visited his Majesty on Sunday afternoon, and spent some time in company with the King. His Royal Highness returned in the afternoon to his residence at Kew. Sir Henry Hallford was in attendance yesterday. Sir Matthew Tierney and Mr Brodie left the Palace yesterday morning, and were expected to return to the Palace last night.

The Bulletin was shown, as usual, at the King's Palace, St. James's, by the Earl of Fife (Lord) and Col. Wadley (Groom) in waiting. The Duke of Sussex paid a visit to his sister the Duchess of Gloucester, yesterday evening, at Gloucester house, on the return of her Royal Highness from visiting his Majesty at Windsor. The Duchess of Clarence attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Hall at the King's Palace, at Hampton Court.

Orders have been given to stay the erection of the temporary stables at Ascot (generally put up for his Majesty's use), which have been commenced. Sir H. Hallford and Sir M. Tierney were in constant attendance during Saturday, and slept at the Palace, and the King continuing not so well on Mon- day, neither of the physicians left the Palace. Mr Brodie left the Palace on Saturday morning, and returned at night. Mr B. again left the Palace on Sunday morning, but was expected to return in the evening.

His Majesty's appetite has in a great measure fallen him, and the King has been supported principally by port wine and water. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the Palace about half past twelve o'clock on Saturday, and had an audience of his Majesty, which lasted about an hour. Lord Brougham arrived at the Palace on Saturday morn- ing, in order to put his respects to the King, on his return from his Embassy at Florence. The Duke of Wellington and his Lordship took their departure from the Palace together and returned to London.

Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Palace about half past one o'clock on Monday afternoon. Sir Robert had audience of his Majesty. The Russian Ambassa- dor arrived about the same time at the Palace, to pay his respects to his Majesty. His Excellency remained about an hour at the Palace, and then took his leave. Sir Robert Peel remained at the Palace till five o'clock, and then accompanied by Lady Peel (who came with Sir Robert from London), left the Palace, on his return to London.

The public instruments which had been wait- ing for the signature of the King have been forward- ed from the Palace to the respective offices to which they belong, in order that they may be prepared for the Commissioners to affix their seal to them.

It is not true, as stated by a Sunday Paper, and copied into your paper of to-day, that the Duke of Clarence was not admitted to an interview with his Majesty on Monday last. His Royal Highness was admitted to a long interview with the King on the Monday, and again on the Tues- day, at part of which latter interview the Duke of Wellington was present. To day his Royal Highness had another long interview with his Majesty; and also the Royal Highness the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester. They arrived about one o'clock, and they still (at five o'clock a.m.) remain in conversation with his Majesty. - *Morning Herald - Windsor Correspondent.*

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Russell, and Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Sir R. Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exche- quer, and Mr. Herries. The Council resolved in deliberation till past 10 o'clock.

A French paper says that when some one told the Princess Victoria, in jest that she would be queen, she said, "Well, if I am queen, Prince George will be king." - *Globe.* [What it is to be a princess! How odiously is every word that falls from the lips of royal prattlers noted down! But there are two princes George, and which is to be the future King?]

The John Bull hints pretty distinctly that the Duke of Clarence is not inclined to increase the Royal Family. Their Sicilian Majesties are still amusing them- selves at Paris. The Duke of Leuchtenberg is the adopted grand- son of Napoleon and cannot enter France by the existing laws.

WARSAW, MARCH 20. - Just at this moment (eleven o'clock in the forenoon) his Majesty the Emperor and King has arrived, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael.

BERLIN, MAY 24. - The Prince Royal is gone to Warsaw; Baron Humboldt and General Thiere are also gone to that city.

VIENNA, MAY 18. - Prince Philip of Hesse-Philippsthal, who is now here, will probably go to War- saw, to compliment the Emperor of Russia, in the name of our Sovereign, whose visit to Trieste is de- layed till after the holidays of the Chapter of the Order of the Golden Steeple, which will be in a few days.

A Frenchman wanted to purchase a pair of black small clothes, but could not tell how to designate the material. At length he enquired from his mercer, "What name do you call de devil's hair- cloth?" "Bretzel-brot." "Eh bien Bretzel-brot bigehes?" "No - Lucifer." "Eh bien Lucifer small clothes?" "No - Satan." "Ah oui, Yes! I want a pair of black satin breeches."

In the Common Council, which forms a tolera- ble representation of the feelings of the people of London on such a question, there was, on Friday, only a solitary vote given against a petition for the abolition of the punishment of death in cases of forgery. This is a very different indication of opinion from that in the House of Commons. - *Globe.*

NEW SOVEREIGN OF GREECE - It is said the choice of the Allied Powers might have fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria, but that the alliance formerly contracted between that house and the family of Buonaparte would be attended with political inconveniences. The selection of the Prince of Wurtemberg would have many other inconve- niences, which may be said to amount to the most absolute impossibility. At present it is thought that the French government will negotiate in fa- vour of another Prince of Saxony, sprung from the Aethiopia stock, the elder of the Ernestine branch of Coburg, and professing the Catholic reli- gion.

The following version of the circumstances at- tending the disagreement between Lord and Lady Wm Lennox is given in a Morning Paper: - The proceedings of Saturday week between Lord W. Lennox and his wife, known at the theatre as "Miss Paton," according to his Lordship's state- ment at Bow-street a few weeks ago, took place after the play. His Lordship was attended by Colonel Berkeley (the claimant of a barony by tenure of Berkeley Castle); and after the solicita- tions to the lady, all which, however, were vain, to return with Lord Wm. Lennox, Mr Wood, the singer, was exposed to some strong accusa- tory remarks. He contradicted them firmly, ex- pressing most decidedly that he was innocent of what was laid to his charge. This, however, is re- presented to have by no means satisfied the No- ble Lord; on the contrary, it is added that the Noble Lord so far forgot himself as to give some- thing like a challenge. Mr Wood, it is stated, replied to this: - "You are warm, my Lord, think of what you say, and, if you are of the same opinion tomorrow, I hope I shall be able to reply to you satisfactorily." It is added - and all that has here stated - on the authority of a spectator of the scene - that a copy of the noble lord's then asked - "But could you get a gentleman to attend you?" A distinguished performer and one who has to do with trifling interest in the theatre, then upon remark- ing that "an actor would be ready to attend a braver performer, and would endeavour, in any way that might be required, to sustain the character of a gentleman." Words between Lord W. Lennox and Miss Paton then rather high; and, in reply to some remark of his Lordship, insinuating that the "lady was somewhat indebted to him for a bank," the lady, slung by the observation, and neglect- ing what she had done for his lordship, warmly replied, "When I first knew you, you had not a decent cent to your back." When Miss Paton left the theatre, it was with Mr Barclay, the stage manager; and Mr B. saw her home to her resi- dence in Bond street. She has had three chil- dren by her unfortunate marriage; and some mention that there may be an addition to the family at no distant day. - *Globe.*

ILLUMINATED CLUCK - A grand accommoda- tion has been recently afforded to the inhabitants of the Tewkesbury road, and the lower part of the town of Cheltenham generally, by the erection of a clock on the large building at the Gas Works, which strikes upon a bell of considerable weight, and in such a clear and musical tone, that it may be heard for several miles. The dial, which is simi- lar to that of St. Bride's Church, in London, is brilliantly illuminated at night, and presents a singularly beautiful appearance, who's size (five feet in diameter) enables the passengers to dis- tinguish even the minute strokes from any part of the road which commands a view of the face.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE - A few days since a woman, aged 108 years, residing in the neigh- borhood of the Brown Mount, was seen engaged in driving home peats in a wheelbarrow from an adjacent moss, without either shoes or stockings on her feet. So much for the salubrity of the climate of Bisham, and the hardihood of its in- habitants. - *Elgin Courier.*

THE LAST OF CLOSTRAY.

And oh! if there be in this earthly sphere  
A boon - an offering Heaven holds dear,  
"The free libation that I bring draw,  
From the heart that beats and bleeds in her  
cause."  
PARADISE AND THE PAIR  
The sun flashed on the blood-red death,  
Where the gnawing vultures lay,  
And the charging shout - the blasting breath  
Of the war-whoop shrill - and the clang of death  
In silence died away.  
And mine a faldion deeply gilt -  
And red blade shivered to the hilt -  
In that wide-wasting fray -  
The tale of battle thundered by -  
And in the bright blue sky, as  
The rains moon trimmed her ray.

Death's lingering last and long eclipse  
Shaded the field of fight -  
And burning throned, and blood-streak'd lips  
Gnaw'd for the dews of night -  
To quench the dead-thirst; all in vain -  
Convulsed, they grasp'd the battle-plain,  
Long may they groan, and cry,  
The plowly clouds careering o'er -  
They sail unbroken by -  
Mark! you Warrior - breathing on -  
Waving his victor brand -  
His eagle plume - the last - sole one -  
His blood red'd' - libit seatless above -  
Last, for his father's land -  
He fixed his dark wide-peering eye  
On the swift clouds, that blue and high  
In glory seemed to roll:  
As if the spirit of the tree  
Had skim'd their breasts - that be might see  
The passage of his soul!

And Liberty, in herred abroad,  
Sat weeping by his side -  
Around him lay the brave - the proud  
Who for their country died -  
Round in the icy clasp of death -  
With shattered breasts - while tomb'd beneath -  
A thousand despad and pent -  
Where each with strong reluctant hand  
In the despairing struggle made  
His glorious monument!

Adieu, he cried, enabling spot,  
Which now receives our cry -  
Though, in thy bosom we may ro -  
Yet, shall we pass away?  
No! those fair mountains still will stand  
Our columns in our own lov'd land,  
And from our chainless graves,  
Long speak to many a patriot eye,  
When errant trampling Liberty  
Our glorious country saves.

WIZARD, T. & S.

Table with columns for 'PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS' and rows for various stocks like Bank Stock, Do. do. Red, etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1830.

The London Mails to Wednesday (inclusive) have been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

Nothing has transpired respecting his Majesty's health since our last, to justify any favourable conclusions. The following is the bulletin of the morning: Windsor Castle, June 5, 1830.

MISTER PIERSE MAHONY, ESQ.—THE D. E. POST—AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Waterford roundly asserts that Mister Pierse Mahony, Esq. is the REAL English correspondent of the D. E. Post. For the Duke and Mr Mahony we care so little that it would be matter of the most perfect indifference to us if they were both this moment in the Maelstrom whirlpool, but we deeply regret that the Evening Post should have forfeited the confidence and esteem of the Irish people for any consideration which the Dictator or his treasury could bestow.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER'S GRAND PANACEA FOR IRISH WRETCHEDNESS.

An article which appears in this day's CHRONICLE places the character of this worthless aristocrat in a new and not very enviable position. He answered the complaints of the wretched weavers of Colbridge, by telling them that he would bring down troops from DUBLIN, to teach them, as we suppose, how to bear starvation with proper Christian patience.

MAD DOGS.

On Monday last the Cabinet Council was breaking up, and the Members separating to return to their respective dwellings, a dog named St. Gilla's, supposed to be Irish, ran furiously into the centre of the Ministerial gang, gnawing horribly "a ghastly smile" at Goulburn, and snapping at the Duke of Wellington.

STATE OF PARTIES.

It seems evident from the tenor of the various statements upon the subject, that systematic opposition to the present Ministry is about to be formed, under circumstances to which the present state of Irish affairs is not unlikely to add some useful and healthy vigour.

BILLS RELATING TO IRELAND.

The Royal Assent has been given to the following bills:—Mau duties, repeal of leather duties, fever hospitals, Richmond Lunatic Asylum, leases of lands, Kimerick hospital, Limerick, Charleville, Waterford, and Dundalk roads bills.

BLOW UP THE BANKS AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—ENTER INTO A NON-CONSUMPTION AGREEMENT.

The recommendation which we put forth in the last number of the Chronicle, for the purpose of prostrating the Dictator, has, so far as we have been able to ascertain its general effect, met with public approbation. We have, since the publication of that article, conversed with intelligent gentlemen, possessed of considerable property in this County—and the plan suggested by us will be seconded, if it shall become necessary, by their most zealous co-operation.

MR. MARTIN DOYLE.

This Gentleman will be entertained by his countrymen on Monday next in the town of New Ross. His talents, honesty, public spirit, and indefatigable exertions in the cause of his country, have earned for him this gratifying attestation of his public deserts.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The London Observer states positively that a coalition has been formed between these two Dukes, and very judiciously asks which are they or the Parliament and the people to prevail? If over these Dukes' luckless stars should plummet them to make the fatal experiment which has been so broadly hinted through various channels, the answer to the question and the decision of the people will be coordinate and conclusive.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

We refer our readers to this letter for instructions to direct them in the present conjuncture.—Waterford, ever foremost in the race of patriotism, has already set an example to the different counties in Ireland, and nothing remains now to complete the task suggested by the Liberator, but that all those parishes in this county which have not already assembled, shall forthwith hold meetings and petition, in nervous and determined language against the Duke of Wellington and Goulburn's 'infernal machine' for blowing up our scanty remnant of public spirit and national prosperity.

ECCLESIASTICAL TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Waterford & Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—When a juvenile writer rushes into print, it is quite a matter of course that he should put on the garb of modesty, and regret that the advocacy of the cause he espouses has not fallen into better hands.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

London, May 31st, 1830.

Hereditary bonds men, know you not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow! I have more than once roused large bodies of the people of Ireland to exert themselves for liberty of conscience. They succeeded in their exertions—and the best fruit of their success is that the cause of distinction is now removed, and ALL, the inhabitants of Ireland—Irishmen of every class, creed and denomination may now combine for the protection of their common country.

There are many circumstances which render this a period of peculiar interest—a military power or rather cabinet despot (for he acts by himself and rules his colleagues) is at the head of our country. The too-nearly approaching demise of the Sovereign, with an immediate accession to another illustrious person far advanced in years, and then to a royal infant, a female too, at such a moment as this becomes every man who wishes well to the stability of the throne, the security of property, and the continuance and amelioration of our national plan of constitutional liberty, to rally the fatal effects of that deep and heartless discontent which must be engendered by the tooth and wicked scheme, if carried into effect, of increasing taxation in a country labouring under the deepest distress and almost universal embarrassment.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

TO INCREASE TAXATION in a country already overburdened by local assessments, and exhausted by the most ruinous absenteeism, would be a proof of a contemptuous inattention to the situation of Ireland, or of utter insanity.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FIRST—The Irish revenue in 1807, produced an annual income of four millions three hundred thousand pounds—Well, in the ensuing eight years, the ministers got the English parliament complacently to lay on Ireland additional taxes, calculated to raise in that country three millions more, so that if Ireland were even then, with war prices, capable of paying more taxes, she would have produced a clear revenue of £7,300,000. But what did she actually produce? Why in ALLY only 3,600,000! Mark—that is, by increasing taxes the revenue was lessened in the sum of nearly four million pounds. Surely this, to a rational or sound mind, demonstrates the incapacity of Ireland to bear increased taxation, and shows also how fast the cruel consequences of the Union are tending to the exhaustion and in addition of our wretched country.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

SECONDLY—Recollect, also, that England has got this season a remission of taxes to the amount of three millions and a half—Ireland is to have an increase of 300,000! This fact is familiar, but it cannot be repeated too loudly or too often. I would ring it in the ears of every living man I would fain proclaim it to the gallant spirit of the honoured dead, who, in 1782, without a tear and without one drop of blood, made Ireland what she ought to be—an independent nation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

THIRDLY—Remember, also, my countrymen, that the tax on newspaper stamps, even at 21 per cent, has fallen off. It has diminished from £21,000 to £14,000 and has fallen off during years of the greatest political excitement. I have fallen off, although several of the contributors to it were supported by government money, paid them for proclamations, &c. These sources of contribution cease, and yet the duty is doubled. Surely no man out of Bedlam can be mad enough not to see that increase of revenue is impossible; that nothing but a diminution can ensue;—save this—save only THIS ANNIHILATION OF A FREE PRESS IN IRELAND.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FOURTHLY—Great Britain exports to foreign countries annually about sixty millions worth of commodities—Ireland exports to foreign countries annually about one million worth of commodities. So much for their comparative foreign trade.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FIFTHLY—As to the international trade, Ireland exports to England the raw agricultural produce of her soil; England exports to Ireland manufactured goods. Ireland has but one profit, she has on her exports; England has two—on the capital, and on the labour of the people.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

THIRDLY—Remember, also, my countrymen, that the tax on newspaper stamps, even at 21 per cent, has fallen off. It has diminished from £21,000 to £14,000 and has fallen off during years of the greatest political excitement. I have fallen off, although several of the contributors to it were supported by government money, paid them for proclamations, &c. These sources of contribution cease, and yet the duty is doubled. Surely no man out of Bedlam can be mad enough not to see that increase of revenue is impossible; that nothing but a diminution can ensue;—save this—save only THIS ANNIHILATION OF A FREE PRESS IN IRELAND.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FOURTHLY—Great Britain exports to foreign countries annually about sixty millions worth of commodities—Ireland exports to foreign countries annually about one million worth of commodities. So much for their comparative foreign trade.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FIFTHLY—As to the international trade, Ireland exports to England the raw agricultural produce of her soil; England exports to Ireland manufactured goods. Ireland has but one profit, she has on her exports; England has two—on the capital, and on the labour of the people.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

SIXTHLY—I return to this point again. England, with all these advantages, diminishes her burthens this year to the enormous amount of three millions and a half. SIR HAS A RESIDENT PARLIAMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

SEVENTHLY—Ireland with all these disadvantages, increases her burthens this year. SHE HAS BEEN DESPOILED OF HER RESIDENT LEGISLATURE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

London, May 31st, 1830.

Hereditary bonds men, know you not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow! I have more than once roused large bodies of the people of Ireland to exert themselves for liberty of conscience. They succeeded in their exertions—and the best fruit of their success is that the cause of distinction is now removed, and ALL, the inhabitants of Ireland—Irishmen of every class, creed and denomination may now combine for the protection of their common country.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

TO INCREASE TAXATION in a country already overburdened by local assessments, and exhausted by the most ruinous absenteeism, would be a proof of a contemptuous inattention to the situation of Ireland, or of utter insanity.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FIRST—The Irish revenue in 1807, produced an annual income of four millions three hundred thousand pounds—Well, in the ensuing eight years, the ministers got the English parliament complacently to lay on Ireland additional taxes, calculated to raise in that country three millions more, so that if Ireland were even then, with war prices, capable of paying more taxes, she would have produced a clear revenue of £7,300,000. But what did she actually produce? Why in ALLY only 3,600,000! Mark—that is, by increasing taxes the revenue was lessened in the sum of nearly four million pounds. Surely this, to a rational or sound mind, demonstrates the incapacity of Ireland to bear increased taxation, and shows also how fast the cruel consequences of the Union are tending to the exhaustion and in addition of our wretched country.

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