



W. H. P. O'Connell

The Waterford Chronicle.

To the Forlorn Slave that makes the Oppressor. TACITUS.

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IRISH PROSPERITY—MORE FACTS FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From the Morning Register.)
The stamp duties produced in the last year 490,000—they produced in 1814, 782,000. The payments into the Exchequer, from the Post-office, in the last year amounted to 105,000. The cost of the collection of the gross revenue was 391 17s 8d per cent. In 1814, when the gross revenue was not collected under an expense of 911 7s 8d per cent., the payments into the Exchequer were 125,000.

The assessed taxes raised in 1822. They then produced 297,000. In 1816, their produce was 714,000. The excise payments into the Exchequer in the last year were 1,790,000. They were in 1814, 2,900,000; in 1815, 3,800,000; and in 1816, 4,047,000. In the latter year the expense of collection was 121 18s 1d per cent.—In the year ending 5th January 1830, the expense of collection was only 101 18s 6d.

The gross receipt of customs' revenue in the last year was 1,675,000; in 1823, it was 2,147,000. Malt produced in the last year 277,000. With a lower rate of duty, it produced in 1816, 563,000. In 1815, the duty was 13s per barrel. The duty was raised in 1816 to 17s 4d per barrel, and the net receipt fell to 413,000 or 79,000, less than it was under the comparatively moderate rate of duty in the year preceding.

Wine of all sorts produced in the last year 182,000. In 1819 it produced 234,000. Coffee produced in the last year 12,900. In 1818 it produced 18,500. Barilla produced in the last year 27,000. It produced 11 years ago 40,000.

Seeds of all sorts produced in the last year 4,900. They produced 8 years ago 10,000, and five years ago 14,000. Pepper produced in the last year 7,600. Seven years ago it produced 18,000. Raisins of all sorts produced last year 3,800. They produced eight years ago 6,200. Deals, and deal-ends, produced last year 25,000. Twelve years ago they produced 85,000!!

Staves produced last year 3,800. They produced twelve years ago 13,800. Turpentine produced last year 1,000. Ten years ago it produced 3,300. Even in toys there is a falling off of two-thirds in ten years. Rum, which produced only 9,000 in the last year, produced in 1818, 19,000. Currants, which produced last year 1,500, produced eleven years ago 8,500. In lemons and oranges; in mahogany; in apples; in books; in silks; in ostrich feathers; in nutmegs; in nuts; in rice, in short, in all articles of comfort or luxury, there has been a proportionate decline!!!

MORE FACTS FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The fair of Straid, held on Monday last, was one of the most discouraging to the farmer that has taken place in this county for a long time. We understood that so little demand was there for cattle, that twenty head did not appear on the green. The fair broke up at an early hour. The present state of the fair and markets augur badly for the success of the farmer and mercantile man. The farmer cannot obtain any thing like a remunerating price for the stock which he has on hand.—*Mayo Free Press.*

The poor have suffered much in consequence of the scarcity, and consequent dearth of turf; potatoes are also at a high price.—*Connaught Paper.*

Who is it that has visited the Irish but, and cannot feel for the degraded and miserable condition of its inmates?—who will not be assuaged to hear that the only luxury which many of our poor countrymen enjoy is a cabby bait of mud, and they do not even enjoy the whole of that same, for an ass, a pig, a cow, or perhaps a horse, is not infrequently an occupant of their wretched hovels, while the miserable owners are obliged to put up in the other end of it, with the beasts of the field for their companions! Who will see all this—who will see their little all distracted far and wide, and themselves driven far away from the home of their forefathers—and will not say that Ireland is an oppressed and injured country.—*Castletown Paper.*

Charles Lane, Esq., is at present on a visit to his estate near Dromahaire, county Leitrim. The tenants expect a great mitigation of their conditions at his hand.

The fair of Tempo on Friday last was greatly depressed, from the slack demand and low prices of cattle. Good three and four year old heifers sold for little more than £3 a head.—*Tyrone Paper.*

The fair of Glanagra, in the county Limerick, was held on Monday, and so bad a fair, the farmers say, they do not recollect for many years; milk cows sold freely, but at low prices, as also yearlings. One lot of prime calves were sold at 3l. 2s 6d a head. Pigs, sheep, and lambs, were nearly without purchasers.

The fair of Ballingarry was held on the same day. It was wretchedly attended, and few purchases made, even at the great reduction that has taken place in the price of cattle.

Knocklong fair experienced the same pressure as those of Glanagra and Ballingarry.

The fair of Lisacarril, county Cork, took place on Monday. This fair was very well supplied, but few purchases attended; the jobbers who always attended at Lisacarril fair, lately told a stock of Longhorns, which they took from the fair of Bally, and having lost severely by the sale effected, refused to buy on any terms.

There was a very poor show of stock at the fair of Kilmallock on Tuesday, though trading the supply, yet many had to take their cattle to the place from whence they came.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY GOULBURN.

Dublin, May 27th, 1830.
SIR—At the present crisis I beg leave to offer a few suggestions on the contemplated taxation. Having had the honour of addressing a letter to you on some of the advantages to be derived from the home growth of tobacco, encouraged by a protecting duty, and as the only difficulty at present is to ascertain the amount of duty that will serve as a protection and encouragement to the home grower, I will confine myself to this particular, not deeming it necessary to use any argument in refutation of the opinions of those persons who foolishly asserted that this (in itself) worthless article should be free.

It is my opinion, Sir, (and I submit it with all due respect) that a duty of nine pence per lb. at present, with an additional duty of three pence per lb. annually until it will reach one shilling and sixpence per lb., would be a much better arrangement than to commence at one shilling and sixpence, as contemplated. I know the farming of tobacco would succeed at present at nine pence per lb., and I believe it is possible that it would bear the other nine pence if put on gradually; and I am conscious that this arrangement would be ultimately more serviceable to the revenue, as I am certain that many persons were deterred from planting this year in consequence of the contemplated duty.

I shall now, Sir, entreat your particular attention to the assimilated stamp duties' act. This measure, if passed into a law, as contemplated, would not only prove a selachism in legislation, but would, without its being so intended, operate directly and indirectly as an act of unqualified legislative tyranny.

If the end sought is an assimilation of taxes with England, the direct course to obtain that end is first to assimilate the means of payment. He is not a wise nor a natural parent who will require from his son who is in infancy the same exertions that this son who is a giant is capable of performing, merely because they are brothers and members of the same family.

The English stamp act is iniquitous, and, therefore, reformation should precede assimilation. For instance, a merchant who purchases at three months' credit cannot purchase as cheap as he who purchases at two months; but, by the English act, the former is obliged to pay the heavier stamp duty on the bill he passes, and thus his poverty operates as a source of taxation. Can any thing be more preposterous?

The American merchant can have his advertisements in a daily paper, and the paper also for thirty dollars annually (£10 15s). The duty alone in this country, on the lowest scale, would amount to 412 12s, being the duty on the paper in addition.—*From a paper letter to the Duke of Wellington, Secretary, September, 1826.* See also my respective, Sir, how much better they are than the duties in America. If more uniformly the object, as it cannot be revenue, it would be better to reduce the duties in England to our standard; let England by all means be benefited, but let not Ireland be penalized.

It is provided for by one of the laws of which your constitution is comprised, that we are not to be taxed without our consent. In the present instance, Sir, there is no consent—the people remonstrated against it—their representatives have remonstrated, and the Act, if carried, would lay the foundation for a national bankruptcy to obtain a repeal of the Act, and the people would be driven by the whirlwind of agitation, like the rolling waves of a troubled sea, and to what an end, God only knows. I remain, Sir, respectfully,
Your very obedient servant,
MICHAEL M'KENNA.

THE ODDIEST IMPOSTS.

In answer to a letter received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, from Mr Spring Rice, he has transmitted the following. It is a sensible and well written composition; and faithfully describes the pitch to which public feeling has been wound up, by the conduct of the Ministers:—

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the accompanying resolutions of the Irish Members in London. The citizens of Dublin were led to entertain a sanguine expectation that the Government, in compliance with the unanimous wishes of the people of Ireland, did intend to abandon the obnoxious measures. The disappointment of these hopes has awakened a feeling among all classes of the community here which I shall not pretend to describe, but certainly upon no former occasion do I remember a public sensation more general or intense.

The expediency of calling another meeting of the citizens has been suggested, but I confess that in the present excited state of the public mind, I would be unwilling to incur the responsibility of convening such an assembly, especially as it is impossible that the expression of public opinion could be more strong and emphatic, although it might be less temperate, than at the meetings which have already taken place upon the subject.

The determination to persevere in the contemplated measures does not appear an extraordinary instance of political miscalculation. It occurs to me, however, that an appeal to the people of England, through their representatives, might be made with good effect. It can be a great and generous nation to overburden this country to injure its essential interests—to alienate its people for the sake of some wretched pittance of revenue, even if such should be the result.

I beg leave to add, that the proceedings of the Irish Members at the present crisis have been regarded with the fullest approbation of the citizens of Dublin, and to you, Sir, personally, they feel that their acknowledgments are especially due. If any reply to the arduous and patriotic conduct of our representatives must be made, it is mainly attributed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JACOB WEST.

RESTITUTION.—Mr. John Maher, of Ballybeg, Abbeyleix, acknowledges to have received one hundred pounds sterling, per the hands of the Rev. Mr. Kehoe, of Abbeyleix, being restitution money. About two years ago a letter was received by the same Reverend Gentleman, from a Mr. Dunne, of Ballyneil, acknowledging the receipt of thirty pounds restitution money, stating, at the same time, that he knew it to be a fact, that no less a sum than 700 pounds had been restored by the Rev. Mr. Kehoe.

THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION—THE TAXES—THE IRISH MEMBERS.

(From the Morning Herald.)
We are now arrived at the beginning of June; and the financial measures of the Government, which they have had the whole of the last autumn, winter, and spring, to concoct and arrange, seem to be in an incomplete state as if a change of administration had taken place, and a new set of Ministers had only a few weeks to prepare and consolidate their measures. Witness the new Beer Bill, and that relative to the Stamps; in both which cases nothing so crude and inexpedient was ever presented to the Legislature. In the first case—that of the Beer Bill—the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his advisers (if he consults any body) do not appear to have had the least knowledge of what they were about; and, in the shape of a boon to the public, by way of remission in taxation, it is now doubted whether the proposed measure would confer any. The truth is, that the details and probable consequences of the proposed measure do not appear to have been at all conceived or anticipated. Nothing like the accuracy, wisdom, and foresight, which ought to accompany official plans, is observable in this boasted project of the Finance Minister. It is now doubtful whether it must not be altogether given up—while a simple repeal of the whole or part of the Malt Tax would have done that which the repeal of the Beer Tax can never effect—viz. induce every man to brew a wholesome beverage for his family at home, instead of holding out inducements to him to spend still more of his time and substance than many do at present in the selfish pleasures of the alehouse. Of the other measure, the proposed Stamp Act, we have already spoken, as we feel, in no very measured terms of condemnation. No financial measure half so disingenuous as this was ever attempted to be forced upon the Legislature and the public. Formerly, whenever a Chancellor of the Exchequer had new taxes to propose, he opened his views, whether right or wrong, in full and explicit detail to the House; but here, under colour of simplifying and arranging old taxes, new ones are substituted and imposed, some of which, if submitted to Parliament, will operate in the most destructive way both as regards private and public interests. We would allude particularly to the new impost meditated upon the Press in Ireland, which we are convinced will be greatly injured, if not wholly crushed, should it be loaded, as is now proposed, with the chains of fiscal oppression. We are happy, however, to perceive that the people of Ireland are stirring themselves upon the subject—that petitions are flowing in in abundance against these new imposts; and we trust that in this, and every article of the new stamp duties schedule in which an increase has been surreptitiously intended, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his obedient ministers will be compelled to give way. At the same time we must observe that no measure, however unjust, with regard to the Irish Press, or any other Irish subject, can excite our surprise, when we take into account the exceedingly inefficient, if not derelict state of the Irish representation. There are not above three or four men of the least consideration of intellect, or attention to business, among the hundred members who are appointed to watch over the interests of that country; and those who are active are, for the most part, only distinguished for their apocryphancy and place-hunting accomplishments.

GOULBURN—THE TAXES.

After the confidence we placed in the assertion of the *Dublin Evening Post*—after the reliance we placed on the policy of the Cabinet, we are at length deceived. Ireland is to be taxed. Let her remonstrate—unite—resist. The six counties of Munster have met to petition. Connaught is inactive. We thought we lately heard something of a county meeting here. Why did it not take place? What can O'Connell do, unless assisted by the people? Moyseulen met—Claregalway will meet on Sunday. When will the other parishes follow their example!—*Connaught Journal.*

DONORABLE TRIALS.

Our readers will recollect that a serious difference as to a matter of fact existed between Doherty and Mr Jephson, in the Doneraile discussion. Doherty rested his defence on this—that if he was wrong in withholding the documentary evidence of Daly's presentation, so was the judge who had the same document before him on the two first trials. Mr Jephson's recollection, and he was sustained by many circumstances, was that the Judge only saw the document at the last trial, when he instantly gave the prisoners the benefit of it. Mr Jephson wrote to Baron Pennefather, to state what were the facts, as he wished, if he were wrong, to do justice to the Solicitor General. The answer leaves no doubt as to the correctness of Mr Jephson's statements. The correspondence has been shown to the Members of Parliament who took a part in the debate.—*Pilot.*

NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

It is stated in well informed quarters that Sir Henry Hardinge is going to Ireland as Secretary, and that Lord Leveson Gower will take Sir H.'s office of Secretary at War.—*Times.*

CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS.

Between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning, the watchman on duty in Trinity street discovered the door of Mr Crosby's shop, in the same street, open. Having entered the inn-yard, it was ascertained on examination, that some of the *Knights or Nymphs of the press*, who are continually on the alert for an opportunity of committing to their own use the negligence of unwary shopkeepers, had, on this occasion, succeeded in carrying off a small sum in copper.—*Dublin Paper.*

LONGFORD LIBERAL CLUB.

(From a Correspondent.)
On Friday, 28th May, there was a meeting, and considering the industry used to circulate a report that it was just to dissolve the Club, the short notice given, and the day appointed, the number of members in attendance was most gratifying. On Mr Stafford's taking the Chair, the relative merits of the candidates for the approaching election were discussed. Mr Lefroy's friends pointed out the many defects in Lord Forbes's Parliamentary life, and though they could say little for Lefroy or his friends, they would have Forbes put out to make room for one likely to be worse. Lord Forbes's friends could not boast much of him, but claimed credit for the patriotism of his uncle, Moira, and his father, who was a thorough anti-Unionist, and came, in the end of his days, from France, to vote in person on the settlement of the Catholic question. The Lefroys, finding they were on the weak side, attempted to slip a resolution declaring that the Club would suspend their choice, until they heard the declaration of the candidates at the hustings, which would be a virtual dissolution of the Club, and leave us, on the day of contest, a parcel of unarmed, undisciplined recruits. It was met by a resolution, that we would, individually and collectively, use exertion to promote the registry of freeholds, and the independence of the County. This, as a resolution that should take precedence, caused the other to be withdrawn; and being put again, was met by one pledging the Club to support Lord Forbes against Lefroy. The amendment was carried by a sweeping majority, leaving only four for the original resolution. The Secretary, who called the meeting, announced he would not abide by the decision of the Club; would vote for Lefroy, and cause his tenants to vote with him. He was then given to understand his absence would be desirable, so he resigned. On the resolution of advertising being proposed, the *D. E. Post* was omitted. The call for the meeting being published in it, its former services and its old age were put in as pleas to stay the sentence of condemnation, and for the time had effect; but the general feeling was, that it had given up its legitimate support of the people, and that it should be given up by the people; however, until it is renovated, it will not receive any of the advertisements of the Longford Liberal Club. The dinner was at Mr Fullerton's, and consisted of the best and best calculated to gratify the most refined palate. The wines met general approbation, and the moderation of the charges met universal astonishment. The usual rounds of toasts were given, but O'Connell's name being announced, it was received as the regeneration of his country, with rapturous applause. That the County had shown ingratitude was admitted, but gentleness on all parts pledged themselves that in harvest there should be a general contribution to the O'Connell Fund, from the County Longford. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, and each person seemed well satisfied with the proceedings of the day, and delighted with the harmony of the evening.—*Pilot.*

PEERAGE—HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 28.

THE ROBBY PEERAGE.—The claimant in this case is Matthew Montague, son of Morris Robinson, who resided some years ago in Chancery-lane London. In order to establish his claim, which is a right to vote at the election of the representative peers for Ireland, the following evidence was put in:—

The original patent, conferring the dignity on Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh, and the heir male of his body, or, in failure thereof, on Matthew Robinson, his brother, and his heirs male. This patent was dated 1777.

There being no register of deaths kept in Armagh antecedent to 1804, the inscription on the Primrose's tombstone, which represented him to have died in 1794, aged 86 years, was admitted to prove that fact.

Sir John Robinson proved that the Archbishop died without leaving any issue.

Some documents were produced to show that the nephew of the Primrose had succeeded to the title, and that it continued in that line down to the death of the late Lord Robby, in 1829.

Sir John Robinson deposed, that the late Lord Robby had the reputation of having died unmarried, and that the claimant was his eldest brother.

The Rev. Gilbert Beresford, Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, produced the register of births of that parish, in which was recorded the birth of the claimant, in 1772, as the son of Morris and Jane Robinson, of No. 33, Chancery-lane.

Mr Bigland, from the Earl Maraball's office, produced a book containing a record of a licence, granted by his late Majesty to the claimant, to bear the arms and name of Montague, on the petition of his aunt, Mrs Montague.

A pedigree of the family of Robinson, signed by the Primrose of all Ireland, the first Lord Robby, was produced from the Herald's office.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that if the documents produced were such as they were represented to be, they were sufficient to establish the claim; but before the Committee could decide on it, it would be necessary for them to inspect these documents. He therefore moved that the further consideration of it be adjourned until Wednesday, which was accordingly agreed to.

POLICE DOINGS.

We have just heard from unquestionable authority, of a most wanton outrage committed by a party of police, on a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood of Moriscoe, in Clare.—*Clare Sentinel.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Eight months ago, the *Pilot* stood alone at the press, an advocate for repeal—now, thanks to Wellington, the great majority of the Irish press warmly advocate the measure, and there is not one positive hostility to it. The Corporations, and old Orange party, are standing on the brink ready to take the plunge—and even the young Catholic lawyers, who suddenly got general, when they got emancipated—who forgot the people, from whom they sprung, and turned to the Court, who despised them—who became on a sudden ex-quisite leader of the feelings of men in office, quite aristocratized, fancying every curl in their wig was the feather of a dead ancestor in their caps, and that because they imitated their readiness to accept office, that office they must surely get—even these are looking out for a decent pretence to turn once more to the people. Well, let them come. Ireland will receive the terry or the recreant—and the memory of the past be forgotten in one grand simultaneous struggle for future independence.—*Pilot.*

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—MR. O'CONNELL.

The motion of Mr. O'Connell, in favour of Radical Parliamentary Reform, was as a matter of course, lost by a tremendous majority, the numbers being 309 to 13. Mr. O'Connell, however, if he had few votes, had the arguments decidedly in his favour; nor was even an attempt made to invalidate his reasoning founded upon the doctrine of Blackstone and others, whom we have been taught to look upon as historical lights, whom it is not only proper, but constitutional, to take for our political guides. Several of those who opposed Mr. O'Connell's motion, in the course of their speeches, adverted and deferred to the opinions of the late Mr. Fox. Mr. Fox's name was once affixed to a patriotic and manly vindication of universal suffrage, election by ballot, and annual parliaments. Mr. Fox's subdued tone on these points in subsequent life, is not to be ascribed to any real change of opinion, but to the debasing association with placemen, courtiers, and borough traffickers. Mr. Brougham, too, notwithstanding his laboured but in unsuccessful attack upon the *Pilot*, we recollect might, stand riveted as the visionary advocate, not only of the ballot, but of the other measures recommended by Mr. O'Connell in his speech on Parliamentary Reform.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

CAUTION TO KEEPERS OF TURNPIKES.

HENRY STREET POLICE OFFICE, DUBLIN.—Thursday last the keeper of the turnpike at Ballybough-bridge, attended on summons at this office to answer the complaint of Captain Selwyn, of the engineers, for unlawfully compelling him, by stopping the horses of his carriage, to pay toll, contrary to the Act of Parliament, which exempts officers in military uniform, and on duty, from payment of toll. The keeper on being informed of the law, acknowledged his error, and expressed his regret for the circumstance, on which Captain Selwyn at once consented to withdraw his complaint, signifying that his only object in bringing the case before the Magistrate, was to assert and uphold a right belonging to the profession of which he was a member.

MR. NORTH.

Bull Dog has arrived in town, sent home as a nuisance by the Ministers. He is canvassing Trinity College—having no chance of being returned for Lord Anglesey's borough again—who voted contrary to his patron, and yet did not resign his seat. No man will surely trust him again for a borough. Will Trinity College degrade itself by returning this political dog? We cannot believe it.—*Pilot.*

BILLS RELATING TO IRELAND.

The Irish Bore or Bigg Bill has been read a second time, and committed for Friday. The following bills were deferred to the same day—Roman Catholic Charities, Deserted Children, Irish Sheriff, Poor Removal, Substituting Act Amendment, Embankments, and Importation of Arms Bills.

IRISH GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Lord F. L. Gower has given notice for three bills—one to explain and amend the Act 59 Geo. III, chap. 91, for the payment of costs and charges to prosecutors and witnesses, in cases of felony in Ireland—the second, a bill to amend the Act for the regulation of Dissension Schools in Ireland—and the third, a bill to amend the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.

IRISH FREEHOLDERS.

At the desire of Lord Palmerston, a return has been ordered forthwith of the number of freeholders registered, and qualified to vote in each county in Ireland.

THE NEW JUDGE.

It is understood that Mr Leslie Foster will take his seat on the Exchequer Bench, the first sitting day of term (Friday, the 11th instant.) If his commission has not yet arrived, it is hourly expected. His robes are finished.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF POWIS.

An account has just arrived of the death of the Countess of Powis, mother of the amiable and greatly esteemed Duchess of our illustrious Lord Lieutenant. The Vice-Regal establishment will, of course, put on mourning for the occasion.—*Evening Packet.*

FATAL BIGHT.

We understand that Sandy McKay, the Scotch champion who fought on Tuesday last, with Byrne, at Stony Stafford, died this morning of his wounds and bruises, at Cribb's.—*Sun of Friday.*

ALGIERS.

The United Service Journal gives an account of the defenses of Algiers. On the east side is a work containing 24 guns, and nearer Algiers is the fort of Bab Azoun, commanded by the rear by a work called the Sultan Kellachi. To the west of the town the defenses are less considerable, and consist of isolated batteries extending to the Torretta Chica, a lower mounting some guns, to which the Dey has added a work of ten guns. The citadel of Sultan Kellachi, which was the head quarters of Charles V., is the key of the whole line of defence, and is situated on the ridge to its south east of Algiers. It commands part of the walls of the town; it is a hexagon without bastions, with three guns on each side of the polygon, but is commanded within 600 yards, and will most probably be the first point of attack after the landing is effected. The town itself is almost an equilateral triangle, one side along the sea, and its opposite side rising to the summit of a ridge which extends from Cape Matfoc to Torretta Chica. This elevated angle is crowned by a regular citadel called Casaba, which is, however, commanded by the Sultan Kellachi. The sea face and Mole are now too strong for attack, but on the land side there is only an old Moorish turreted wall, without fosse, or outworks of any kind. The ditch is complete round the town, but has no covered works; it slants downwards to the centre, and there is even a low wall along the middle of it. The whole beach to the K consists of low sand, convenient for landing; but the tongue of land, on which stands the Torretta Chica (Sidi ul Ferruch), about four leagues from Algiers, is considered the most suitable. The Cape will afford some shelter to the shipping. Neither Charles V. nor O'Faily, found any difficulty in landing. The frigates and bombs will cover the landing, and the chaloups will tow the flat boats, each containing 180 men, and two field pieces; 8,000 men may thus be brought to bear on one point, or on separate points, to distract the enemy. It is calculated that the boats will be about six minutes under the enemies' grape shot before landing.

The infantry carry chevaux de frise, formed in as to shut up for carriage, but when opened presenting three lances upwards. A line of these, with good infantry behind, would laugh to scorn all the cavalry in the world. They have a so block houses, made musket proof, which are taken to pieces for carriage, and will be used as redoubts or picket houses. There is said to be a road practicable for artillery, from the point of landing to the point of attack, Sultan Kellachi. The attempt to take Algiers, by a coup de main would be fatal among the narrow lanes and small apartment houses. Bourmont ought to take it by bombardment and rockets. It is said that a workman of the Woolwich Laboratory is superintending the manufacture of the latter engines. Each house in Algiers is supplied with rain water from a cistern. The expedition must rely on Mahon and Toulon, in a great measure, for provisions. The whole north-west coast of Africa is a conquered country; 10,000 Turks at Algiers rule a much greater number of Berbers and Arabs, whose only bond of attachment is their common religion. They may assemble 60 or 80,000 men, and third cavalry, who can do nothing against steady infantry. They are as uncertain in their service as the old feudal armies. The forts and city will have such a 10,000 Osmanli, and 4 or 5000 Konigraie or slaves, as can be spared from Oman. The Dey told the Captain of an English frigate that 'God was great and good, and the sea uncertain and dangerous; but he is fully aware of the dangers that are impending.'

CONVICTS AT BERMUDA.

At the Court of Assize, at Bermuda, on the 31 of May, true bills had been found against five of the convicts, for stabbing and wounding and violently beating some of their keepers, and the officers of the hulks. The offences of three of these had been committed so long ago as 1828 and 1829, but they could not try them with any chance of finding them guilty until lately, for want of the necessary evidence as to their being convicts. This evidence had, however, arrived from England since the last assizes. Outrages had become so general, and such a spirit of insubordination, and unrestrained violence had arisen among them, from the fact of their knowing that they could not be punished, owing to the then defective state of the law, that the Governor was advised by the Privy Council to appoint a superintendent, to whom the overseers of the different convict hulks would be responsible. Captain Boxer, of the Hussar, was accordingly sworn in a magistrate and superintendent, and this appointment tended greatly to the re-establishment of discipline and good order. The state in which the convicts were, previously to the decisive steps which it was found necessary to employ against them, may be estimated by the following particulars of a disturbance which took place on board the Coromandel. Mr Richard Armstrong, overseer of the Coromandel hulk, having been informed that the prisoners on board that hulk intended, soon after being locked up in their cells on the 23d April, to raise a cry of murder to decoy the officers below, with a view to murder them, gave orders to the mates and guards to have their arms in readiness, and, in case of any tumult in the prisoners, to proceed immediately to quell it, and if any attempt should be made to force the prisoners, or any act of violence be committed on their persons, they were directed to make use of their arms, but on no account to do so till every other means had been tried to restrain their violence. Accordingly, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the night of the 23d, after the prisoners had been locked into their cells, great confusion was heard among them, and the cry of 'Murder!' Mr J. Howarth, the first mate, then went below to quell the disturbance, and on his approach the prisoners cried out, 'Now we have them, out with the lights, and let us murder the ———.' The lights were then extinguished and a general rush made at the prison bars. About this time the reports of two pistols were heard, when some of the prisoners exclaimed, 'There is nobody hurt,' but after peace was a little restored, the body of James Ryan was found lying dead in No. 8 cell. The pistols were fired by Joseph Palmer, third mate; on firing the first into the starboard prison, the prisoners gave three

cheers, but when he fired the second time, they became immediately quiet. The above is the substance of the deposition taken before the Coroner, Mr D. R. Pradlan, on the body of James Ryan, whose verdict was returned of 'Justifiable Homicide.' The five convicts against whom true bills had been found were tried on the 4th of April, convicted, and sentenced to be hung. Three of the men were, however, subsequently reprieved, and are come home in the Tyne, but the other two were to be hung on the 10th of May, on the top of the Citadel-hill in the dock yard.

THE IRISH PRESS.

(From the Observer of Sunday.) A remarkable change will be effected in the condition of the Irish Press, by the new financial arrangement in contemplation, by which the duty on each copy of a newspaper will be raised from 2d to 4d; and the duty on each advertisement from 2s 6d to 3s 6d. From motives, however, apparently blameless, evil results may sometimes ensue, to say nothing of the loss of property to those whose capital may be engaged in Newspaper speculation, or the loss of a local vehicle for the dissemination of local intelligence, and the discussion of local questions and interests; to say nothing of the loss, in a political point of view, of so many guardians of public freedom, who have here the immediate practical and crying grievances, resulting from a large body of hitherto respectable artisans being thrown out of employment. There are, at present, published in Ireland about sixty Newspapers, of which sixteen or seventeen are printed in Dublin. If the new taxes be imposed, as no doubt they will—now above half of the Dublin Papers will survive, perhaps not one-third; and certainly not one in ten of the Provincial Irish Papers will bear the increased expense. Those who have a very competent acquaintance with the Irish Press, entertain a strong persuasion that no towns, except Belfast, Cork, Waterford, Galway, and perhaps either Londonderry or Limerick, could maintain a paper under the new system. Assuming that ten of the Provincial and eight of the Dublin Journals may stand, upwards of forty will disappear, which have given employment to nearly 200 printers, and perhaps a much larger number of persons in other departments. This arrangement, however well intended, will do nothing towards the increase of the Revenue, but, on the contrary, tend to its diminution. It may still have great value in the eyes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—it ought to have great value, to warrant the ruin of so many hundreds of families, up to this time accustomed to comparative comfort, and that without the extenuation afforded by those politico-economical grounds which have justified so many of our recent commercial changes.

NEW MIRACLES—SCOTCH SUPERSTITION.

A new sect of believers has lately sprung up in Galloway, Scotland, whose faith and works are beginning to attract the attention of the learned, as they have for some time excited the warmest feelings of the ignorant. Miss Campbell was of the sect who lay claim to direct inspiration, and being listened to with reverential feelings, she probably regarded what she pointed forth to her admiring auditors with such facility, as in reality the outpouring of the spirit. She some months ago determined, in gratitude to Heaven, to devote her life to the conversion of the heathen. It was obviously necessary to the success of her work that she should understand the heathen language. The difficulty was overcome by a new miracle, and Mary Campbell received the gift of tongues, in which she became quite as fluent as in her native speech. It is true no one who has yet listened to the voice of her inspiration can understand one word she utters, when she quits her mother tongue; but their faith is not shaken in the reality of the miracle which is to be manifested, even to unbelievers, when Mary visits the heathen. Every time she opens her mouth the sounds she utters are different; but this only proves the greatness of the miracle, the languages being those of many nations.—The fame of Mary Campbell's inspiration, and the divine influence, as it was called by the true believers, was felt by others of the faithful. The shape it in general took was the miraculous cure of diseases. When the miracle did not work well, it was always owing to the want of faith in the subject. The effect of the imagination in the cure of many diseases is well known. Miss Mary Campbell's miraculous tongue, understood by no one, can be accounted for; but the real miracle is, that men of education—that members of the Scottish bar, and ministers of the Scottish church—should be found among the believers. Their number exceeds two thousand, and it is still increasing.—Abiding aid from an Edinburgh Paper.

FRIGHTFUL AND ROMANTIC EVENT.

On Monday evening, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Anthony, merchant, of Butehead, being on a visit to the worthy family of Samuel Crocker, Esq. of Bickington, accompanied by his two eldest daughters, in taking an evening walk on Bickington Marsh, Barnstable river, unfortunately from the high and rapid spring tide, they got surrounded. Death staring them in the face, Mr Crocker's second daughter attempted to cross the channel, followed by Miss Anthony and her sister, in which attempt she lost her life; their dreadful shrieks and distressing situation were heard by two respectable ladies, at a distance, of the names of Loder and Lovine; Mr Lovine not being able to swim, young Loder gallantly dashed into the river, whilst the former ran for a boat. Before they could arrive Miss Agnes Crocker had sunk to rise no more and to the heroic conduct of Mr Loder to the two survivors owe their preservation. He had held the face of one of the survivors; he then directed his attention to the two survivors. Miss Anthony sunk twice with him, at each time clasping him and pulling him under; his undaunted ardour increasing in this scene of peril and danger, though he was seen to sink with the two surviving ladies, he providentially got Miss Anthony into shallow water, by grasping her by the hair of the head; he with another effort secured Miss Crocker.—Between both ladies he remained cheering them till Mr Lovine and a boat's crew arrived from Fremington Hill.—North Devon Journal.

FREEMASONRY—ALLEGED MURDER OF WILLIAM MILLER, IN 1810.

To the Editor of the Belfast Chronicle. Sir—Having seen with regret and alarm, a paragraph in your paper of the 22d ult. quoted from the Star, a new publication got up in Philadelphia, of 31 April, holding out a stigma on the order of Freemasonry, of a most atrocious crime alleged to have been perpetrated in Belfast in 1813, the infamous writer of which must be the tool of a faction unhappily existing in that part of America, and who, to accomplish its notorious design, has played the scene of the sledge crime at such a distance, in respect of time and place, as he supposes will prevent any contradiction; but the utmost promptitude, vigilance, and exertion, shall be used in having the matter proved to the bottom, and for that purpose we will have the assistance of our respectable Coroner and impartial Magistrates—and will forthwith memorial His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England, to open a communication with the British Consul in America, to have the writer of that article apprehended as an acknowledged accessory in the alleged crime. Our secrecy, we admit, has been the theme of stimulation, yet our sanctities nurture not even the idea of such crimes; there we spurn most contemptuously such calumny, and do not hesitate to rebuke to our enlightened brethren in the western hemisphere, that they should credit a newspaper, which, contrary to its name and our order, has done us wrong, by taking a retrograde motion, permitted its reporters to be dragged into a contest with such infamous fabrications, and, as a result, in its own circumscribed territory, the first under a dark cloud, to rise no more, for truth will not only eclipse the most glaring falsehood, but a meteor as that Star, but will sweep the wreck of a meteor and the crash of worlds.

The anonymous remarks were only designed to be submitted on reading your first publication on the subject; now that the details before the public, we have it at present, and refer to the more essential duty of the most strict and legal investigation which can be accomplished, in justification of the order and on behalf of the brotherhood, and that you will give equal publicity to the above in your weekly circulation and extended paper.—I am, Sir, &c.

LORD WILLIAM AND LADY LENNOX.

At the close of the opera on Saturday, Lord William's things overcame his pledged promise, and he rushed behind the scenes, attended by two friends, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation with his lady. Of the scene which occurred we must be excused from giving details; suffice it to say that it was distressing to all those who took any part in it, and the more so as it was found to be impossible to persuade Lady William to return to the protection of her lord and husband. Eventually it was agreed that she should retire for a few days to an hotel, in Conduit-street, accompanied by a female, and under the protection of Mr Bentley, until the necessary legal arrangements could be made for a deed of separation, to which Lord William, in the presence of three persons, consented. From some circumstances which have since transpired, he was advised to withdraw his acquiescence to that course, and this removal having driven the lady into a state of excitement very rarely, if not actually, amounting to insanity, she, in defiance of the imploring solicitations of her friends, who represented to her the irretrievable and dreadful consequences which must result from her rashness, left the hotel and the protection of those who were most anxious to preserve her, and threw herself into the arms of Mr Wood, with whom she at present remains.

SPIRIT TRADE IMPORTANT.

On Monday last a spirit dealer in Limerick refused to pay at the Excise Office more than 2-10d per gallon, on presenting a requisition to get his whiskey out of the King's Stores in that city; and demanded the Collector with legal proceedings if he withheld the goods after a tender of the lawful duty. The Collector at once complied, and the spirits were permitted to the dealer's concern. This is conclusive of the point, that all Collectors of Excise who have acted under the Board's order are liable for all sums exacted by them over the duty of 2-10d per gallon, now ordered by law. The budget hammering of Mr Goulburn, and the ignorant impudence of the giddy subordinate officers in serious responsibility.—After this announcement nobody will pay more than 2-10d per gallon as duty on whiskey; because it is incompatible with all the ordinary notions of law and legislation, that there can be a prohibition and fluctuating duty on the same article upon which one man is to pay 2-10d and another 3s. Therefore, let all the spirit dealers in Ireland, not only once resist the payment of 3s per gallon, as has been done in Limerick, but take proceedings in a summary way, either by summons or writ, against those Collectors who have hitherto complied with the order to pay the prohibitory and illegal 2s per gallon on whiskey taken from under the King's locks.

KINGLY STUFF.

Had Prince Leopold been of the right kingly ore which the founders of states are made of, he would have seen, in all the difficulties of the Greeks, but he got it contrived to emulation and glory; he is, however, of meaner stuff, and must endure the imputation, as well as be cast, of having found himself incapable of the trust he solicited, and of having assigned reasons to extenuate his dereliction of purpose, which his knowledge of circumstances must have supplied him were not well founded.—Corkier.

SWEARING IN SOLDIERS.

A circumstance of a very extraordinary nature has recently occurred in the Royal Artillery, at Woolwich, emanating from a Court Martial held on a non-commissioned officer in the regiment, who, being found guilty, pleaded the inability of his Court to pass sentence on him, in consequence of his not having been sworn in. Upon inquiry, this allegation was found to be true, not only as regarded the prisoner, but also a great number of others in the corps, to the amount of upwards of six hundred men. It appears that these men are the sons of artillerymen, and that as soon as they were enabled to wield a drumstick, they were dismissed with their fathers, and were not allowed to undergo the nature of them, and were eventually forgotten. A few of the men have awaited themselves of this opportunity of leaving the regiment, and among others, five who were in the hands of the greater number have been sworn in on an understanding that their services shall be reckoned from the day they joined the regiment. Kenilsh Gazette.

BARRING ASSASSINS.

The French Papers mention that a great sensation has been excited in the Jura by a tragical event, the origin of which seems to be involved in mystery. In the night between the 13th and 14th of last month, two young men (one twenty-four, and the other twenty-six years of age), belonging to the hantel of Auley, in the commune of St. Julien, were engaged in a struggle with the curate of the cure, saying that they wished to see him on urgent business. The female servant who opened the door first out at seeing them, and took to flight. The curate's brother, who was accidentally in the house, got out of bed and accompanied the curate down stairs, when they were both alarmed at the sight they beheld; the pastor recognised the young men, and testified his astonishment. Having proceeded he says, to the house of a neighbour to get them some clothes, but had scarcely got when he heard a cry of alarm. The neighbour who first came up at the moment, when they found the two young men engaged in a struggle with the curate's brother; they rushed in to part them, when the female, who was first, received a blow from what he called her husband's head—a second blow put her husband's head in a convulsion, and she was aimed at the head of the curate, but missed him, and severely wounded the other assassin. The contest then became more equal, and the curate, a strong man, succeeded in getting them from his house. The neighbourhood being by this time alarmed, the two men ran away, but the woman lay in a ditch, where he was subsequently found and secured; the other reached his home and went quietly to bed. A couple of gendarmes were dispatched to arrest him, one of whom he seized by the throat, and throwing him over a bench broke his leg; on which the other passed his sabre through the body of the murderer, and killed him on the spot. The wounded neighbour is not dead, but is considered in danger. The two young men are said to have belonged to a family in easy circumstances, and it is impossible to divine their motives for this atrocious action.

A NEW DANCE—THE POLONAISE.

Since the German Waltz, the French Quadrille, the Galopade of terra incognita, and even the Polish Mazurka, have been gradually naturalized in England, it is surprising that at public balls, such as Almack's, or at large parties given by persons of rank, no one has ever thought of introducing a dance which is a great favourite in the northern courts, and which, being of Polish origin, is called the Polonaise. This dance, which is in reality merely a dignified and graceful march performed by a fluid couple, is a charmingly pure composition called Polonaise, on which the most eminent composers have exercised their talents. The dance possesses the recommendation of being exceedingly social; the couples only men, lightly mix a king the time with their feet, while they enjoy every opportunity for agreeable conversation, and for displaying without effort the most elegant motions. The only figure which varies this dance is a change of hands, resembling a movement of the minuet, and which requires only to be seen to be easily imitated.

EARTHQUAKE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, APRIL 11.—Was experienced a tremendous earthquake last night, which lasted for about 30 seconds. The house in which I was was of wood, which kept such a cracking that I was afraid it would fall every moment. Every house was deserted, and in a few minutes the streets were full of people, running in all directions. The howling of the cattle, the howling of dogs, and the cries and screams of the women and children, were truly alarming. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over, I went round the town, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown from the houses, and the walls ruined.

PETITION FROM THE DOGS.

A petition is about to be presented to the House of Commons, by the dogs, stating that the recent cases of madness amongst them is entirely owing to an insufficiency of bones to pick and water to drink, and praying that the House will be pleased to substitute an enquiry into the matter. It has been placed in the hands of Mr Dugdale, and Mr Manners for Bark-street has promised it his most cordial support.—12s.

SAVINGS BANKS.

An account has been presented to Parliament of the amount of deposits made during each of the last ten years in the Savings Banks in Ireland. The account has been ordered to be printed.

IRISH PROSPERITY—FACTS FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Eight thousand stone of potatoes have arrived at Killybegs, which are to be landed to the post at four pence per stone.—Serry Paper. Three boats laden with potatoes were destroyed by the country people at New-quay, in this county, in consequence of the general distress and the scarcity of that vegetable.—Clare Journal. There are in this work, in the Mendicite Institution of Dublin, two thousand six hundred and sixty nine papers.—Register.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

We have to state that the Duke of Clarence has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. It has been said that the Duke has an affection of the neck, and that he is otherwise in very bad health. We can state positively that his Royal Highness had no such affection, and that he is free from all disease. In the last fortnight his Royal Highness has taken exercise at a very early hour of the morning, and has given every indication of bodily health. His Royal Highness visits and is visited by his friends as usual. The Duke and Duchess have entertained the Russian Ambassador at dinner, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg.—Court Journal.

REVOLTING CRUELTY.

The King of Laos and his family who had been lately taken prisoners, were for about a fortnight exhibited to the populace of Bangkok in a large iron cage, near the various instruments of torture by which they were to be put to death, and within eight comities were acted for the amusement of spectators. There was a large iron boiler to heat oil, to be thrown on the body of the King, after being cut and mangled with knives—a gibbet, with a chain and a hook, in which he was to be suspended by the chin. Sprays were prepared for the King and his two wives, sons and grandsons, to the number of fourteen, on which they were to be impaled. The oil was made molten, and cast on the hands of the prisoners. His body was taken to the place of execution and decapitated; the remains were hung on a gibbet by the river side, a little below the city, exposed to the gaze of every stranger passing the city, and left a prey to the vultures of Siam! Mr Tomlin visited the iron cage one day, and saw some of the unhappy inmates, all bound with chains round their necks and legs. Two were mere children, and sat like innocent lambs, unconscious of having done wrong, and seemingly ignorant of the slaughter which awaited them.—Canton Register.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

(From the New York Journal of May 1.) We regret to record another of those distressing catastrophes resulting from the effects of steam. From the Philadelphia Coffee House boats, a letter is copied, dated New Madrid, April 20, and addressed to the owners: I have the melancholy duty to state the writer to let you know that on the 11th instant, the steam boiler of the Philadelphia boat, killing and wounding 15 of the passengers and 7 of the crew; seven or eight men were blown overboard and lost. Some of the wounded will recover, others will be killed. The boiler burst on the side while the boat was under weigh, about two hours after having started. The iron must have been defective, as it had been but one year in service. We had a heavy freight, with 400 deck and cabin passengers, which with the crew amounted to nearly 500 souls. The boat of the boat is injured. We are unable to give you more particulars. You may expect us at Louisville in a few days.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-BLIND CONGRESS.

The American steam-blind Congress, at midnight, ran against the ship De Witt, lying at anchor off Westport. The ship, which was laden with a cargo valued at 15,000 dollars, went down in 175 feet water; her crew were with difficulty saved by the crew of another steam-ship lying at anchor. The steam-boat proceeded on her way at floating had been lost.

POWER OF STEAM.

The almost incredible fact is stated, that the increase of productive power, through the aid of steam and improved machinery, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to the additional supply of labour of six hundred millions of men! Bouquet, whose trial on the charge of poisoning his wife was extracted from the Paris Journals, is stated in the commencement of the proceedings to have been educated at Brienne, and afterwards to have been employed in the army of Italy. He must therefore be the same party of whom Bourienne relates an anecdote which occurred during one of Buonaparte's visits to the coast. Father Berton, who had been principal of the Military College of Brienne, was then Master of the School of Arts at Compiegne. Father Berton waited on the First Consul, and invited him, and Jaspaline to breakfast. Bouquet, who had been the school-fellow of Buonaparte at Brienne, was at this time living with his old master; but Father Berton strictly enjoined him not to show himself, because he was in disgrace on account of his conduct as a commissary in Italy. Bouquet promised to conceal himself, but did not keep his word. When the First Consul's carriage drove up, he rushed forward, and handed out Madame Buonaparte. Josephine, as she took his hand, said, 'Bouquet, you are ruined!' Buonaparte was quite indignant at the incident, and though breakfast was laid for three, he did not desire Father Berton to sit down. 'The old man stood behind his former pupil's chair, confounded at the violence of his rage. "The scene," says Bourienne, "had such an effect on Father Berton, that he became incapable of performing his duty, and some years after died in grief." The cause of Bouquet's disgrace is thus stated:—'When the French had a second time taken Verona, Bouquet and a Colonel of the army, named Andrieux, went to the Mont de Pieté, in that city, and by representing that they had orders from their general to make an inventory of the property, induced the keeper to allow them to examine the place. The property in the Mont de Pieté amounted to twelve millions, which the keeper never set eyes on after Bouquet's visit. The Colonel absconded, but Bouquet was apprehended, and about to be tried. The transaction, however, was found to involve so many persons, that the Captain appointed to conduct the trial thought it right to ask the opinion of General Angereau as to the propriety of proceeding. What directions he gave I do not know; but I know very well that Bouquet, in the mean time, escaped from prison. Buonaparte was highly indignant at his conduct, and declared that if he had been found guilty, he would have allowed the sentence to be executed.'

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