





DUKE... THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION... THE MONITOR OF MUNDAY... FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE... FRANCE... THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS... GREECE... PORTUGAL AND THE BRAZILS... WATERFORD PORT NEWS... LONDON CORN EXCHANGE... THE DUBLIN MARKET NOTE... WATERFORD MARKET... LIMERICK MARKETS... THE ROMANTIC... NOVEL AND INGENUOUS EXPERIMENT... BIRTH... ORIGINAL

The Mechanics' Institution, which commenced some years ago in Dublin, with great prospects of success, is now completely extinct. The Irish operative, instead of being able to spare a trifle, and improve himself by means of such an institution, is reduced to the lowest state of misery, and is now anxiously looking out for instruction, but for bread for his children. On Tuesday last, the books, presses, tables, forms, and other property of the institution, were sold for non-payment of rent.—Morning Register.

Committed to Colonel Gaol, by Stephen Moore and Thomas Tydd, Esqrs. Judith Roche and Mary Brien, for stealing flour; by Edmund Longan, Esq. John Hayes, for having been at the head of a riotous mob, obstructing the conveyance of potatoes bought in Charles Market—to be confined two calendar months at the treadmill; and by H. Lee and Robert Going, Esqrs. Peter Meara, for stealing potatoes—to be confined a month at the treadmill.—Colonel Advertiser.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. The Monitor of Munday to-night, contains the following Proclamation of the King of France:—

By the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. Frenchmen—The last Chamber of Deputies mistook my intentions. I had a right to reckon upon their concurrence for the performance of the good which I meditated; it refused it to me! As the Father of my people I regret my heart is afflicted; as King I am offended: I pronounce the dissolution of the Chamber. Frenchmen—Your prosperity makes my glory; your happiness is mine. To maintain the Constitutional Charter, and the institutions which it founded, has been, and ever will be, the object of my efforts. But to attain this end, I must act with freedom, and to be respected the sacred rights which are the appanage of my Crown. In this is the guarantee of public tranquillity, and of your liberties. The nature of the Government would be changed if culpable acts should weaken my prerogative, and I should be violated if I were to suffer it.

Protected by this Government France is become laughing and free; she owes to it her privileges, her credit, her industry. France has nothing to envy in other States, and can only aspire for the preservation of the advantages which she enjoys. Make yourselves free, and with protect them with equal solicitude. Do not allow yourselves to be led astray by the insidious language of the enemies of your repose; repel unworthy suspicions, and unfounded fears, which would shake public confidence, and might excite great disorders. The designs which they may be, in opposition to my will, will not be more compromised than your liberties—I watch over you as over the other.

Electors, look to your colleges—let not a reprehensible negligence deprive them of your presence; let one sentiment animate you, and one standard be generally adopted. It is a King who asks of you—it is a Father who summons you.

Given at our Castle of the Tuilleries, the 12th day of June, 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

CHARLES. The President of the Council of Ministers, Prince DE POLIGNAC. (Here follows an Ordinance concerning the Electoral Colleges.)

The letters from Paris state that the Government was in possession of farther accounts from the Fleet, and they were unfavorable. It was supposed that a great number had suffered in the late gale, and that the second division had been separated, and would probably return to port. It was generally expected that the King's Proclamation which it was reported would not be counter signed by the Minister, would cause a fall in the funds, but Government has succeeded in keeping up the prices by heavy purchases.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, June 10.—Five per Cent 123 1/2; Four per Cent 120 1/2; Three per Cent 118 1/2; Bank Shares 1570; Course Hypot 65 1/2; Bond d'Espagne 14 1/2; Royal Spanish Loan 84 1/2; 54 1/2; Rendu Perp. tuelle d'Espagne 74 1/2; 74 1/2; Haytian Loan 330; Exchange on London one month (money) 231 1/2; three months (money) 236 1/2.

Toulon, June 14, six A.M.—The Captain of a vessel on Majorca, just from Nollar, declares that on the 11th the expedition still remained anchored at the Bay of Palma.

The following is an extract of a private letter of the 10th inst. from Toulon:—The news brought by the brig Capricieuse must have been of higher import than merely to relate that the fleet was at Palma, waiting for a favourable wind. We draw this inference from the visit of the Maritime Prefect to the lazaretto, where he remained shut up with the Commander of the brig for upwards of two hours. It is said, that the communication of the Captain were of a nature not to be committed to writing.

GREECE. Letters from Egina, of the date of the 1st of May, mention that an address had been issued by the principal Chion residents there, and dated April 23. Having seen by the last protocol that Chion has been excluded from the boundaries of Greece, they call on their countrymen to unite in a petition upon, or of much inquiry, as to the situation, not being too distant from the very fertile, abounding in minerals, and in a situation very favourable to the growth of the beautiful island, they observe, that they think it would be desirable that the island should be united with the Chion, who are all probably enabled them to try the production of a highly prosperous community. Copies of this address were to be sent to the different countries in which wealthy Chions are established. The address was signed by forty Chions; among others, by Mr. Condoukias, who will be remembered as the Deputy sent to America about the frigate built there; Mr. Cechinachi, formerly editor of the Logos Hemic newspaper at Vienna; and Dr. G. arachi, an eminent physician.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15. FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

Sir R. H. INGLIS rose to present a petition upon a subject to which he had already called the attention of the House. The petition was from North Shields. The petitioners stated their belief, that superstition and idolatry were contrary to the will of God—(a laugh)—it is the religion of some of his Majesty's subjects who were lately permitted to enjoy equal rights with his Majesty's Protestant subjects, was superstition and idolatry; that obliging soldiers to attend at the places of worship of that class was a persecution; and they concluded by praying the House to enact a law preventing the recurrence of the evil. He (Sir R. Inglis) would not now enter into the subject, as his Right Hon. Friend (Sir G. Murray) was not in his place. The Hon and Learned Member for Clare had on a former occasion expressed himself upon this subject, as to obtain for himself great credit—hear, hear—and he (Sir R. Inglis) took that opportunity to express his gratitude to that Honourable and Learned Gentleman for the opinion he uttered upon the occasion to which he referred. Hear, hear. For this reason, and not wishing to say any thing offensive to the Honourable and Learned Member's feelings, he would abstain from expressing any opinion upon the subject at present. Hear.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—I will now support the prayer of the petition, as I did on the former occasion alluded to by the Hon. Baronet, the Member for the University of Oxford—(cheers). I cannot, however, avoid expressing my opinion that it is exceedingly indecorous for any man or body of men to call any Member of this House an idolater. Hear, hear. The opinions expressed in the petition which the Honourable Baronet has brought up are totally false and unfounded. The Catholics are no more idolaters than the Protestants from North Shields, who boast so much of their orthodoxy. Sir, we worship God, and him alone—to the creature we pay no adoration—hear, hear.—But, Sir, if the Protestants or North Shields be bigots and uncharitable, I will not exhibit in my own person what I condemn in others; and I shall not therefore, say anything uncharitable of the petitioners. Cheers. I always have, and I always shall, advocate unlimited freedom of conscience to all mankind, and with this view I cordially concur in the prayer of the petition—hear.

Lord KILLEEN.—I had not chance to have been present on the occasion to which the Honourable Baronet has referred, for if I had, I would certainly have expressed my cordial concurrence in what had then fallen from my Hon. Friend, the Member for Clare. Hear, hear.—When I had been myself a petitioner to this House, I equally strenuously claimed the same freedom for others that I sought for myself—(cheers).—The same principle I shall still urge upon, and for this reason I cordially concur in the prayer of the petition—cheers.

STAMP AND SPIRIT DUTIES.

Mr. RICE presented two petitions, one from the city of Waterford, and the second from the city of Killybegs, against the proposed increase of taxation on Ireland. With regard to the spirit question, he (Mr. Rice) hoped the cause of complaint upon that head was now removed by the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night. This change of mind in the Right Hon. Gentleman he was much delighted at, and he not only hoped the Government would see the propriety and the expediency of abandoning the proposed increase of duty on stamps—hear, hear.

Mr. BROWNLOW presented a petition from the county Armagh, signed by the High Sheriff, Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Merchants, and Freeholders of that county, against any increase of taxation on Ireland. He (Mr. B.) would take that opportunity of expressing his cordial concurrence with that of his Hon. and Learned Friend, the Member for Limerick. He thought the organization of increased duty upon every species of spirit was justifiable, and removed the cause of complaint which all parties in these countries at first certainly had. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would immediately announce his intention to give up the plan of increasing the stamp duties—hear, hear. He must, however, express his conviction that the effect of an increased duty of sixpence on the gallon of Irish spirits, would be of increasing the revenue, and would only tend to renew a system of illicit distillation and of smuggling, which was fast increasing—hear. But if the duty on stamps were increased, it would unquestionably diminish the small amount of revenue already derived from that source—hear, hear.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the borough of Trinity Wharf, Waterford, against the intended taxation, and complaining that the duty on tobacco, which would deprive many industrious persons of employment—the duty on which, as caused by an act, was one of the greatest evils Ireland had now to contend against. In moving that this petition be printed, Mr. O'Connell expressed his entire concurrence in what had fallen from his Hon. Friend the Member for Armagh. Illicit distillation would increase, the revenue would be injured by smuggling, and habits of dissipation would be renewed among the lower orders of the people in Ireland, through the agency of an increased duty on spirits—Hear.—The petitioners also complained particularly of the measure of increased duty on stamps, which they believed would suppress popular opinion—the only protection the people of Ireland now had, in the absence of a domestic legislature.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Killybegs in Wexford, praying for a repeal of the Substituting Act. He thought the amended Bill worse than the original.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from five parishes in Clare, against taxation and the Vestry Bill, and gave notice of his intention, if in Parliament the next Session, to bring this question again before the House the first week.

Mr. TRANT said his Hon. Friend had on a former occasion stated, in objection to the vestry bill, that in one parish 2500 Catholics were taxed for building a church for 12 Protestants. Now, this was no reason why churches should not be built, because, wherever churches were built, the Protestants increased in number. As an instance of this, he alluded to what had been told him by a friend of his, who having purchased property in Ireland, found no church or Protestant in the parish. In a little time, this gentleman built a small church himself, and immediately it was filled, so much that he was obliged to enlarge it, and in a little longer time, it was found necessary to build a second church.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—My Honourable Friend has certainly one great advantage that I had not. I named the parish and the district, so that if my statement were inaccurate, it could be contradicted—hear, and laughter. The apostle of my Hon. Friend was certainly a very clever fellow—what a pity we had not many such in Ireland half a century ago—laughter. He would have converted all the "wild Irish" and prevented the necessity of Emancipation—continued laughter. But I ask my Honourable Friend, is taxing a people for building churches to which they do not go, the means he would think most likely to convert a country?—hear, hear. I think he would be very angry were he obliged to build a church for four or five Catholics—hear, hear.

Mr. TRANT.—The parish I allude to is Killybegs in Kildare.

The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the brewers of the city of Dublin, complaining of the duty of £1 per quarter on stout. Also a petition from the shipowners of the ports of Ireland, praying for a repeal of the duty on salt, and a petition from the Corporation of Dublin, and also a petition from the parish of St. Mark, Dublin, against the duty on coals.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.—JUNE 14.

The King, at the prosecution of M. C. Harvey, v. The Mayor and Corporation of Wexford.

Consul appeared for a mandamus to the Mayor and Corporation of Wexford, on behalf of M. C. Harvey, who seeks to be admitted to the freedom of the borough. The mandamus was granted on an affidavit by Mr. Harvey, who stated himself to be the son of Protestant parents, and at present professing the Protestant faith; that he had served in his Majesty's navy, and is now a disinterested inhabitant in the town of Wexford, of which he is a native; and that he had complied with the requisite forms by taking the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, abjuration, &c. and paid the usual fees to qualify him as a freeman, and had notwithstanding been refused admission to the freedom on two several occasions by the Mayor, on the ground that there was no precedent for his case, and had been returned to this court for a decision on his eligibility. It was stated that several advantages were secured to traders by their freedom; they were exempt from all town fees paid on imported or exported goods, from or to Wexford in the town of Liverpool by it.—The present application was founded on the statute, 15 Charles II. page 500.

A rule to show cause was granted.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

The following is the arrangement for the ensuing Assizes:—

Home Circuit.—29th June and 1st July. Chief Baron and Judge Byles. Limerick Circuit.—Baron Smith and Judge Johnson. North-west Circuit.—Judges Moore and Webb. North-east Circuit.—Baron Penelather and Judge Kenderlin. Midland Circuit.—Judge Torrens. Only one Judge is yet named for this circuit. The cause which prevented Mr. Leslie Foster from taking his seat in the Court of Exchequer here, in all probability, also interfered with his nomination as a judge of Assizes.

On Thursday while the workmen were employed in digging the foundation for the new prison about to be erected at the east end of the Town House of Haddington, three feet below the surface of the soil, foundation, they discovered a quantity of bones, which, when collected together, were ascertained to be the remains of two full-grown persons. The teeth in one of the skulls were quite entire, those of the other a good deal decayed; the thigh bones were in a good state of preservation. Close to the relics were found a leather purse drawn at the mouth with a leathern lining, and 45 pieces of a silver coin of a groat's value. These pieces of coin are broader than a shilling, and about one-half of the thickness, and must have been coined in the reign of Henry VIII., as will be seen by the following inscription which they bear: "Henric 8. Di. Gr. Ang. z Franc. zc. et in the reverse, the arms, with the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit." It is 83 years since the old spire was built, the foundation of which, as already stated, was three feet above the bed of gravel where the relics were found, and from that circumstance, and the age of the coin, it is conjectured that the individuals must have fallen during some incursion of the English, and were buried without being plundered.—Globe.

The Colonial Market has been in a state of great agitation all the week, and all business is suspended, on account of the proposed alterations in the sugar duties. There are, we understand, many that say the scheme is altogether visionary, and that it is impossible to be carried into effect. We think that such opinions very premature, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has only given, as yet, the outlines of his plan; the details will not be laid before the public till Monday.

It is reported today that all houses on refined sugars exported will cease on the 5th of July, and that the refiners will receive raw sugars in hand, and will neither pay import duty nor receive a bounty on export.—Globe.

We understand that upon the currency question the Tories will cordially cooperate with Lord Grey, and that both parties, as we indeed then intimated, are firmly resolved to watch with a wary eye the proceedings of the government, checking them whenever their measures may appear to be wrong. The Tories will rally together, and form what the Duke of Richmond on a late occasion termed "A Country Party," setting an organized body, adhering together, and determined to hold the balance between all others.—Brighton Gazette.



(From the Court Circular of Thursday.)

The King gave an audience yesterday to the Duke of Wellington, who arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock from town. Lord Farnborough came to the Palace soon after his Grace, and was introduced to his Majesty. A number of public gentlemen, including a commission to signify the Royal assent to certain bills in Parliament, were introduced to the King, when his Majesty signified his commands that they should receive the Royal signature. Lord Farnborough and the other Commissioners then stamped them with his Majesty's signature. Under each signature the Commissioner who applied the stamp wrote "aliked in his Majesty's presence and by his Majesty's command, and signed his name. The Duke of Wellington, as First Lord of the Treasury, attested the application of the signature. The warrants and commissions had previously been endorsed by three of the Cabinet Ministers named in the act.

A few minutes before four o'clock the Duke of Wellington and Lord Farnborough left the Palace on their return to town.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived from Kew at half past twelve o'clock, and had an interview with his Majesty.

The Earl of Warwick (Lord) and Sir William Houston (Gent.) were in attendance at the King's Palace, St. James's, where the bulletin was shown to the nobility and gentry.—Among the inquirers was Prince Frederick of Prussia.

The Spanish Minister had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday, at the Foreign office. The French Ambassador will occupy a considerable time with the noble Earl yesterday.

Sir Geo. Murray entertained the Cabinet Ministers at dinner yesterday, at his residence in Belgrave square.

The Earl of Harcourt died on Thursday evening last, at his seat near Waterford.

The public are right in their conjectures that Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia is a candidate for the throne of Greece. His pretensions, we believe, are advocated by France, but not, as yet at least, sanctioned by ourselves, or, as far as we know, by Russia.—Times.

CHICHESTER.—It is now certain that Mr. Poyntz retires from the representation of this, and Mr. Cullion starts as a candidate to succeed him. We find that John Smith, Esq. of Dole Park, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate. Brighton Guardian.

HASTINGS.—We are pleased in being able to report progress. A second candidate has come forward, who will stand with O'Way, Esq., on the popular interest.—Globe.

Sir Henry Harbidge, it is understood, will decline the honour of officiating the Freeman for his county, as he is likely to be appointed Secretary for Ireland. Such being the case, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Chinglor are at present the only proposed candidates.—Times Mercury.

Mr. Alexander Alexander, of Newswell, lately purchased a share of the Passivity estate, in the County of Down, for £25,000. There are 96 freeholders on this estate.—Dublin Morning Register.

The Duke of Holsteindt (young) is about to fix his residence at Prague. They should make him King of Greece. His grandfather has left him a great deal of money, which the Greeks want; and certain propositions would be set on foot on all sides. But then, what would Mrs. Grundy say?—Club of the Week.

We regret to have to announce a melancholy occurrence which happened in our harbour yesterday. The Harriet, steamer, Captain Jones, called for Liverpool about noon, and had not proceeded far when a fire young man, a nephew of the Captain, accidentally fell overboard, and never rose, being, it is believed, struck by the paddle. We have not yet learned that his body is found. Waterford Herald.

GALLANTY.—Six actions against military officers have been brought by young ladies in the West of England for breach of promise of marriage; some settled by compromise, others by the knot being tied.

MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE.—A Scotchman was held to bail, a few days since, for "importuning a pair of small-boys." What an excellent thing learning is!

The murder of the celebrated Paul Louis Courier has been discovered, and has caused some excitement in France; he was the game keeper of the unfortunate deceased. The assassination appears to have taken place from feelings of revenge; it had nothing to do with politics. From our notes we are enabled to state that the murderer had been employed by Courier as a game keeper, and that he was the only person who had access to the house of the deceased at the time of his death.

THE ROMANTIC.—If the 16th Romantic implies that which is unattainable, or extravagant, then are the men of the day generally the least deserving of the epithet. These are the romancers, who, blind to the beauties of Nature, and regardless of the artificial distinctions of society, or safety in the pursuit of wealth.—Rest of the Bees.

NOVELS AND INGENUOUS EXPERIMENT.—The friend of a well known party, having expressed his astonishment at the latter's apparent intimacy with certain individuals of not equal character, "Yes," said the wit, "I always take a knife by the hand, to prevent him from putting it into my pocket."

BIRTH.—On Saturday last, at New View, in this County, the Lady of Richard Butler Hamilton Lowe, Esq. of a son.

PETIT PALAIS ROYAL DE PARIS

JACQUES ELY, FROM 151, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, AND 19, PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN. Importer of London and French Jewellery and Fancy Goods of every description.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility Gentry, and Inhabitants of this City, that he has opened for Sale at Mrs. HUTCHINSON'S, Quay, a splendid Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD and SILVER CHAINS, &c. &c. &c. Also a magnificent Assortment of FRENCH CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS. He deems it proper to state that visiting the principal Manufactories himself, and purchasing for Ready Money, enables him to sell the best and most fashionable Goods at the lowest prices. JACQUES ELY'S stay in Waterford being limited to the 28th inst. he respectfully requests a early inspection of his stock. Quay, Waterford, June 15, 1830.



ROYAL HAIR CUTTING ROOMS, RIVER'S HALL, BURN.

From 11 o'clock, 109, New Bond Street, London. COURT HAIR DRESSER AND ONLY PERMITTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

RESPECTFULLY apprises the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and the Vicinity, that he has opened for Sale at Mrs. HUTCHINSON'S, Quay, a splendid Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD and SILVER CHAINS, &c. &c. &c. Also a magnificent Assortment of FRENCH CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS. He deems it proper to state that visiting the principal Manufactories himself, and purchasing for Ready Money, enables him to sell the best and most fashionable Goods at the lowest prices. JACQUES ELY'S stay in Waterford being limited to the 28th inst. he respectfully requests a early inspection of his stock. Quay, Waterford, June 15, 1830.

His style of cutting and arranging the Hair, founded on the best principles, and acquired under the very first Masters of the day, requires, he trusts, no recommendation. He has the advantage of procuring the most superior materials, and of having the most experienced workmen, who, though they have been accustomed to attend to the hair of the nobility, are now his assistants, and are well qualified to attend to the hair of the middle and lower classes. He has the advantage of procuring the most superior materials, and of having the most experienced workmen, who, though they have been accustomed to attend to the hair of the nobility, are now his assistants, and are well qualified to attend to the hair of the middle and lower classes.

A short Assortment of Ornamental Hair, Hair Brushes, and Combs, &c. &c. Waterford, June 22, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Tuesday, June 22.

Table with columns for Butter, Flour, and other goods, listing prices in shillings and pence.

WEXFORD MARKETS, June 19.

Table with columns for Wheat, Flour, and other goods, listing prices in shillings and pence.

LIMERICK MARKETS, June 19.

Table with columns for Wheat, Flour, and other goods, listing prices in shillings and pence.

THE DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.

Table with columns for Wheat, Flour, and other goods, listing prices in shillings and pence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, June 18.

Our arrivals of Wheat and Oats are very great, but there having been a brisk demand on Wednesday for Wheat, the price may be quoted at 2s per quarter higher than on Monday, though there was but little doing in that market today. Of Barley the supply is small, which with Oats remains at the same terms, and but few sales effected.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, June 21.

18th—Demosthenes, Liverpool, Newport, coast, 15th; and Ann, Hamilton, Cardiff, ditto; Mary Ann, Portlough, Cardiff, ditto; Harmony, Richards, Newport, coast.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other details. Includes Bank Stock, Irish Bank, and various bonds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of a Citizen is received, and shall appear in our next; and any service we can render, by way of advice or otherwise, shall be cheerfully given.

The Waterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830.

The London Mail to Saturday (inclusive) has been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Globe of Thursday.) It is with much satisfaction we announce that our private accounts to-day represent the King to be still in a state of amendment; but we lament to add, from an undoubted source, that he is entertained of a sudden relapse. The following is the bulletin of to-day:—

Windsor Castle, June 17, 1830. The King has slept well. His Majesty's respiration continues less embarrassed. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

(From the Globe of Friday.)

The private accounts this morning are not so favourable as they have been for the last day or two. His Majesty has a very troublesome cough, with considerable expectation. We annex the bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, June 18, 1830. The King slept at intervals during the night. In other respects his Majesty remains in the same state. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

(From the Globe of Saturday.)

All that we have learnt to-day respecting His Majesty is, we regret to say, of such a character as to confirm the statement that a sudden crisis may soon be expected. Organic disease, we hear, is making great progress; his Majesty is becoming more and more weak, and he has at times coughs more violently, and with considerable pain. There is a great accumulation of mucus in the chest, and he is enabled to take but very little sustenance. Our information is derived from a source upon which the most perfect reliance may be placed, and it is with very great pain we state that the symptoms altogether are now more decidedly unfavourable than ever. At the west end of the town today also the reports are of a alarming nature. The following is the bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, June 19, 1830. The King has not slept well. His Majesty has found his respiration more difficult from time to time in the night. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

GOULBURN PERSEVERES IN LAYING ON THE TAXES—THE BANKS—THE GOLD.

London, Thursday Evening. I write to you expressly to state, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not mean to modify your Stamp Duties—a report, I know, prevails to a contrary effect, and is at this moment very assiduously circulating; it will almost necessarily be fortified by his singular conduct respecting the Spirit Duties, upon which you after all, have the merit of being right—your information of the state of parties in and out of the Cabinet was the best; but I know it to be a fact, that in destroying his old resolutions upon the Spirit Duties, he gave no other than yesterday, special directions that the stamp assimilation duties resolutions should be carefully preserved in his red box. I have also some reason to know, that on Monday week he will endeavour to execute his purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary sanction for his views—you have hardly a moment to lose in enforcing upon your members the imperative necessity of attendance upon this occasion.

I much fear that your support is weakened by the turn which the Spirit Duties have taken—you will lose the co-operation of the Scottish members, and I have no doubt that many of your own would rather at this moment be relieved from the surveillance of your local press, a relief that must follow the enactment of these Stamp Laws, by the immediate extinction of the minor class of Irish Newspapers.

We have copied the foregoing extract from the DEBEN EVENING POST, and we have no doubt but in this instance the Correspondent of that Paper is right. Well, then, Mr Goulburn, or rather that military despot—that buccannier on fame, who stole the laurels that rightfully belonged to Belov and Blucher, and placed them on his own iron brow, is determined to give the finishing blow to that country which had the misfortune to send him upon the world, a scourge to the land which has given him birth, and an enemy to the liberties of mankind. We are now aware of what the country has to expect, and we, therefore, tolerate our call upon the people in every quarter of Ireland to which the WATERFORD CHRONICLE may reach, to exchange their bank notes for gold instantly, and not to make any transfers of their property for any other circulating medium but gold or silver—Let the people follow this advice universally, and let them recollect that it is the advice of Mr O'Connell. The Irish landlords are the persons who will suffer most by this proceeding, and they ought to suffer, for had they opposed the Duke of Wellington and Goulburn when the first taxes were first proposed by the latter in the way that they ought to have opposed them, they never would have the lordship and inhumanity to think of taxing the people of a country, nine-tenths of which are in a state of beggary. Let the people, then, go on steadily and perseveringly to their honest and patriotic career, taking up gold in place of the dirty paper, in every city, town, and village throughout the kingdom where gold is obtainable, until the final blow shall be struck on the banks in the City of Dublin. Mr Goulburn and his rough-riding men then grope in the mire and kennels of the modest Babylon for their £300,000 additional revenue, whence they will as soon find it as in the provincial ruin once called Ireland.

THE CURRENCY—THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The run upon the Banks for gold continued with increased energy on Saturday and yesterday; and there have been also notices served upon the Savings' Bank by the persons who had deposited sums of money therein.

The Waterford Mail, as well as other Irish provincial Journals, is puzzled to discover how this run can operate upon the springs of Government. It is very fair that our contemporary journalists should entertain opinions of their own, different from ours, if they conceive that we are in error; and it is our duty to justify the advice we have given, in conjunction with the recommendation of Mr O'Connell, and to show how the springs of Government will be affected by the withdrawing of bank paper from circulation. The argument in the Mail, that Mr Goulburn might say that "if gold was as good for Ireland as for England, a four-penny stamp on a newspaper was equally good for an Irish as for an English journalist," is perfectly ridiculous, unless Mr Goulburn could bring an English newspaper printer forward to sustain the analogy, by confessing that a four-penny stamp was a good thing for his craft, which we believe Mr Goulburn would find some difficulty in doing. The question is one of public revenue, as it may be affected by a contracting of the circulating medium; and it is proved that the public revenue may be affected by the contracting of the circulating medium, during Mr Pitt's administration, the smallest bank note in circulation in this country was for ten pounds; the circulating medium, therefore, in paper was very limited. When that Act passed, the British Minister profited by it in two ways.—First, it created a fictitious capital in England, by which the persons who took the loans were enabled to pay the Government in paper. Secondly, it gave a general impulse to trade in England and Ireland, by enabling persons, without one shilling of capital, to carry on various trades, and on or into various speculations, to the amount of many millions. On all this fictitious capital the Government received a bona fide revenue; and, we pre-sume, it will not be denied that it was by withdrawing the facilities for raising this fictitious capital from the mercantile world, by Mr Peel's Bill, that all the bankruptcies and insolvencies amongst mercantile men and bankers have been brought about within the last few years. It will not be contended, we suppose, that the produce of the revenue at present is at all equal to what it has been while the bank notes were a legal tender, and, in fact, in those times every private banker's note might be called a legal tender, because nothing more than a Bank of England or Bank of Ireland note could be demanded from the private banker in exchange for his own. If, then, the contraction of the circulating medium, by Mr Peel's Act has been attended with such direful consequences, both as it regards commerce and revenue, why may not a still further contraction of it be attended with the same consequences at present? If the people insist on being paid gold for all the commodities which they may have to dispose of, fictitious speculations will be at an end; the one tenth of the business now doing in the mercantile world will not be done, and still there will be business enough done to satisfy the legitimate wants of the community, and the revenues of the country must decrease in an exact ratio with its fictitious commerce.

Another consequence that must follow the general use of a gold and silver currency in Ireland, will be the total extinction of all banks which may be trading beyond their capital, besides the certainty that every bank must have gold and silver in its office, at all times, to the full amount of whatever paper it may circulate. We fancy we have shown, in a very simple way, how the revenue will be affected by the universal rejection of bank notes by the people. The next question is, *what is to be done?*—The answer is this—to convince the Dictator that the people have it in their power, by this plan, to disconcert any scheme of his for reducing them to beggary, which will not involve himself, as a Minister of the Crown, in the same ruin. His plan for annihilating their free Press, the only guarantee for the preservation of their few remaining privileges, and the most impregnable barrier which stands in the way of his criminal ambition, may also be frustrated by this desperate expedient. Already have eighty-four of the representatives of the Irish people demonstrated with the King's Ministers on the injustice and iniquity of these taxes—already have the people of thirty-one Irish Counties petitioned the Parliament against the adoption of Goulburn's measure by the House of Commons—already have cities, towns, corporations, villages, and parishes sent forward petitions against these villainous imposts—and what has been the result? Sir John Newport, the father of the House of Commons, has been answered by the Dictator with a forged gold medal and a supercilious bow. Is there a man that can boast of having the heart of an Irishman in his bosom, or the blood of an Irishman in his veins, who will patiently endure such indignities, and who knows that these indignities are but the prelude to a measure of financial plunder which will bring beggary to every man's fire-side, and not resort to every possible stratagem within the verge of the law and the Constitution, for the purpose of defeating such remorseless and unrelenting tyranny? Let the Dictator answer, and he will, ere long, understand the practical results of the *lex talionis*, and feel that those who are attempted to be destroyed may become the destroyers.

ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, ESQ. M.P.

This gentleman landed on Friday at Dunmore and proceeded in Woodstown on private business. Mr Carew returns to London on Saturday, so as to be present when Mr Goulburn's Stamp Duties Bill comes on in the ensuing week.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE OF LOUTH.

Extract of a letter, addressed to the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle, dated Dublin, June 18, 1830:—

You will recollect (and who does not recollect?) the most recent of DeGherty's before the greater indignation, inflicted by O'Connell upon him and his gang; but, though you bear that in mind, you cannot account for his conduct upon any rational principle, desirable as it may be of even the semblance of merit. He would have had something else to rely upon when he received on being so impudently and insolently in his attacks upon the Liberator. He had—and what think you was it?—There was one charge in the *Barricade* petition, which, it was therein stated, Richard Sheil would, amongst other witnesses, be prepared to verify. DeGherty discovered this; and last August, when Sheil was entertained at Galway, and when he was making speeches against the prodigious magnitude of the petition of Waterford, he was written to by the Solicitor-General, and Sheil gave an answer which went directly to gain the allegations of the petition, although Martin Langdon, Dominick Hanrahan, and Father Spavin, were prepared to prove on oath every single statement contained in it. DeGherty had presented the petition, Sheil's reply would have been instantly produced and read—and, in the present session of the House of Commons, you can easily conceive what an effect such a document would produce. The fact referred to in the petition is this:—Two of the principal witnesses against DeGherty, in the petition, were the names of the Liberator, and it was expected the trial would come on. They had no sooner entered than they were arrested upon some charge preferred against them upon the evidence of this very DeGherty who was about to stand his trial for murder. When Langdon, Hanrahan, and Father Spavin discovered this, they departed, and when Sheil was informed of this, he immediately presented a petition against DeGherty, when, upon being stated that the Magistrate had arrested the men had not acted upon his own responsibility—thereby intimating that the arrest had the sanction of the Court. DeGherty then wrote to Sheil, and Sheil, in reply, stated that DeGherty, when written upon, stated that the Magistrate had acted upon his own responsibility. DeGherty had this document of Sheil's in his possession when he was reading O'Connell to be brought forward by DeGherty in the petition, and he was so wise as to be so far from attacking the Member for Clare, Langdon, Hanrahan, and Father Spavin, as most vehemently to contradict Sheil's statement, and they are prepared to prove, by their own affidavits, the evidence of others, that Sheil, on his return from DeGherty, described his conduct as a most atrocious and designing one. This is the fact which DeGherty used to designate DeGherty's conduct. He said once, and said that it was not for the moment in which his acceptance of Lord George Beresford's fee had been treated by the people of Waterford, he would not use the influence which he possessed with the *Times* newspaper to write DeGherty down through the columns of that paper. But Sheil, though he spoke of this first, became cool, and he might as well have said he would not advance his own interest. Accordingly, he immediately began to depreciate the idea of bringing forward any petition on the subject. He used his artful influence with DeGherty to get him to withdraw his petition, and he put the latter state in his proper character before the public. Since DeGherty's return, he has been constantly with him, and what is still more notorious, his most constant companion is the Lord of North, who volunteered to sign an affidavit on O'Connell's behalf. But let it be remembered that North's affidavit is in the Liberator's possession, and that he has written to O'Connell to approve him in what he had done. I have collected these facts for you, and I think you will do the country justice, and give them through the columns of the *Chronicle* as 'Facts for the people of Louth.'

RUN UPON THE CIGAR SMOKERS OF WATERFORD.

Soon after the run had commenced on the Bank here, all the snuffmen and tobacco merchants dispatched their messengers with accounts current to the different snuff takers and cigar smokers in the City, requesting them to pay off in gold immediately. This unceremonious application brought a number of the cigar council together, where it was debated which was the fittest course to be pursued in the present emergency. Mr DeGherty declared that it was all owing to the *Waterford Chronicle*; but he was happy to inform the council that it had lost five hundred subscribers in one day. Mr Fawcett was highly gratified to hear this news, and he declared upon his oath and sole that Mr O'Connell and the *Waterford Chronicle* were two d—d holes and public nuisances. Mr Botherham proposed a resolution to the effect that "they should smother the *Chronicle* out of Waterford," which resolution passed *unanimous contra dicta*, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

A most mysterious and we fear fatal occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of Lismore on last Sunday night. As the Rev. Michael Clancy and the Rev. David Quinn were returning to Lismore from attending a sick call, the horse of the former being a very traveller than that of the latter, the Rev. Mr Quinn was left behind. Shortly after, however, his horse came up with the Rev. Mr Clancy, but with an *alio*. The Rev. Mr Clancy immediately retraced his steps; but, after proceeding some distance without being able to discover him, he gave the alarm—and, up to eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the people of the neighbourhood were looking for him in vain, and he has not been seen since. The Rev. Mr Quinn being much and severely distressed, the great anxiety prevails concerning his safety. From the very great danger incurred by the Rev. Mr Clancy, in his exertions to procure the search during the night, he was, we understand, confined to his bed yesterday.

IRISH BANKERS.

The bill relating to Irish bankers provides, that any company of bankers more than six in number, not having their establishments less than fifty miles from Dublin, may pay their notes in Dublin, without being liable to any penalties or proceedings; but the notes to be payable are not to be issued in Dublin.

BANK OF IRELAND—REDUCTION OF PROFITS.

On Saturday, a meeting of Proprietors of Bank Stock was held to receive the Report of the Directors upon a Dividend for the past half year. The Directors declared a Dividend of 4 1/2 per Cent for the half year just ended, which is a reduction of 1 per Cent on the previous half yearly Dividends viz. 5 per Cent each half year.

BURDUGH OF CARLOW.

To the Editor of the Waterford & Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Carlow, June 19, 1830.

—An article has been published in the *Carlow* paper of Thursday last, which purports to be the editor's production of one of those malevolent rumours to which I have alluded, and which take their origin in the private and public honesty of the *Waterford Chronicle*. What the writer means by deprecating "petty passions arising from selfishness or unpopularity," I know not; but perhaps it may be interpreted as an insinuation that the *Chronicle* is to be regarded as an instrument of violence, prohibited, it is amongst the followers of Mr Brown those objects can be best accomplished, and not amongst those honest men who oppose his political intrigues, and adhere to the course of intellectual integrity, as having been wrought upon by some invisible being, known I suppose only to himself, or revealed by the dreams of an imagination which is dominantly exuberant in the production of its every day riddles, called non-sense and riddles. It is a description of Mr O'Connell and Lord Falkland in the House of Commons is in the best style of wit and sarcasm, and is a specimen of the Liberator's low level, published in the *Chronicle*. How extremely moral his conduct may be seen by his telling us that "in the present state of things perfect cannot be hoped for." Such has been precisely the language of every parrot to excited prejudice and unscrupulous corruption on the day of Lord Wick's down to those of the Editor of the *Chronicle*. After his having been wrought upon by his passions, and upon this occasion, he has been so far from being a member of Parliament, he has been the least of it, and the writer does not tell us what he is the least of it—whether of ignorance, treachery, sportiveness, timidity, political malice, or other qualities. We are not to be surprised that he is so low as to be so far from respecting what he is told, and so far from having any regard to the people of Carlow in the present emergency, as to have been so much overpowered by a succession of ideas, that he did not well know when to put it. Mr Fawcett's other next great qualities are his vanity, his affectation, and his insatiable thirst for power, and his conduct of what he is told, and so far from respecting what he is told, and so far from having any regard to the people of Carlow in the present emergency, as to have been so much overpowered by a succession of ideas, that he did not well know when to put it. Mr Fawcett's other next great qualities are his vanity, his affectation, and his insatiable thirst for power, and his conduct of what he is told, and so far from respecting what he is told, and so far from having any regard to the people of Carlow in the present emergency, as to have been so much overpowered by a succession of ideas, that he did not well know when to put it.

MORE RESOURCES FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

A meeting was held yesterday in the public-house, at Cullinstown, in the Barony of Gaultier, and on the estate of the Marquis of Waterford, for the purpose of devising measures to relieve the distress of the poor living in that Barony. The requisition to call this meeting was signed by two Magistrates, four Protestant Clergymen, the Parish Priest, and nine country gentlemen. We have not as yet been advertised of the result; but we must here remark that the conduct of the King's Ministers, in persevering to tax this country in its present deplorable state of pauperism, shows much more of insensitivity than the conduct of any one person we know of living outside the walls of hell-ham.

Since the foregoing was written, we learn that in consequence of the illness of the attendance, the meeting has been adjourned to Monday, the 25th inst., at a o'clock.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY—DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent in Clonmel, dated June 18, 1830:—

On yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, in the west suburbs of this town, an immense number of women and children, who were engaged in the washing of clothes, were driven from their work, and were obliged to seek shelter in the open air. The police were called out, and were obliged to disperse the women, and to prevent them from returning to their work. The women were driven from their work, and were obliged to seek shelter in the open air. The police were called out, and were obliged to disperse the women, and to prevent them from returning to their work.

ALARMING DISTRESS IN CLARE.

The distress and scarcity of provisions in the several parts of this extensive county, especially in the west, have reduced the people to the most deplorable state of human suffering. The town of Ennis, has, much to its credit, sent out £1000 to relieve the distress, and, owing to the charitable exertions of the Very Rev. John Keenan, the worthy M. C. Rector of the parish, and of his curate, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, but not a single penny has been procured from the Government, but the people are now in a state of extreme distress, and are obliged to beg for their daily bread. The distress is such that it is to be feared that many of those who are now suffering will be obliged to seek shelter in the open air, and to die of starvation.

MORE PROSPERITY!

GREAT FAIR OF MULLACREW.—The great Fair of Mullacrew, was held on Thursday, the 17th inst. The Fair exhibited a large show of lambs and calves of every description, the demand for which was very dull at discounting prices for the wool. Dry Cows in low condition, were sold for from 2s to 3s each. Good dry Cows from 10s to 12s. Several lots of Hens were brought from Clonmel, and could not find a purchaser, although offered at lower prices than they were purchased at. Fat Cattle were led at high prices, but few sales were made. Fat Cows were sold from 11s to 13s. Bulls of about 6 years weight, from 13s to 16s. Sheep have also been in value; fat Ewes from 11s to 12s. do. Weathers 10s to 12s. each. Lambs from 10s to 12s. Several lots of middling Bales were purchased from 10s 6d to 12s each. The stock left the fair, without finding purchasers. The quantity of Wool offered for sale, was not very large, but very few purchasers. One of the principal dealers purchased in this neighbourhood a large quantity at 12s 6d per stone. Several Grazers would not accept of this very low price, the consequence was that a large portion of the Wool left the Fair unsold. Wool bought by retail from 12s to 12s 6d per stone.—*Louth Free Press.*