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TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication from Dungsaran was too late for this day's Chronicle, but shall appear in our next. A letter from our correspondent at Clonmel has been received, in reply to a statement which appeared in the Clonmel Advertiser of yesterday. It shall appear in Saturday's Chronicle.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1830.

The London Mail of Monday has been received, from which we give copious extracts.

MR. O'CONNELL—MR. J. DOGHERTY—AND THE BANKS.

The Parliamentary report of the debate on Mr O'Connell's letter, which appeared in our last, and the extraordinary observations imputed to Mr Doherty to that report, place us under the very disagreeable necessity of exposing the sophistries, the fallacies, and the insincerity of the Solicitor General. But, before we commence with him, we beg to call the attention of our readers to Mr Traut, the gentleman who opened the debate, by presenting a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees. This Mr Traut is the son of Dominick Traut, who shot Sir John Colthurst. He had been, for some years, in the India, and since his return home to England, where he took his seat in the House of Commons, shortly before the Catholic Relief Bill was introduced, he has signified himself by a consistent and unvarying course in opposition to the repeal of those laws which had enslaved and brutalized the Irish people, and has never once opened his mouth in that Honourable House, but in defence of some stale or antiquated doctrine of civil tyranny or religious intolerance. This man said, that the measure of demanding gold from the banks was 'an unadvisable one'; but what matter what is said in his reported speech. If the advice of Mr O'Connell had not been calculated to servo Ireland, and embarrass those Ministers who are become so justly obnoxious to the people, would Mr Traut have ever stigmatised the act of withdrawing gold from the banks, as an 'unadvised one?' No—and let the people mark well this fact, that there is not a rack-rent landlord in either House of Parliament—there is not a Minister in the British Cabinet—there is not a peace-maker or peacemaker of the Crown—there is not a Bishop or Rector of the Established Church, who receives his thousands per annum from a race of people to whom he renders not the smallest benefit—there is not a Law Officer of the Crown, like Mr Doherty—there is not a Judge in the Courts—there is not a peevish Corporation—there is not a Grand Jury member from one extremity of Ireland to the other, who does not, at this moment, cry out against Mr O'Connell, and the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, and the shocking injustice of taking all the gold out of the banks, and leaving them nothing in lieu thereof but their own paper. If the people would exercise their own common sense on these indisputable facts—if they would profitably use that mother wit which they are said to possess to a degree not surpassed by any race of men under heaven, would it be necessary, after the foregoing detail, to write two words more for the purpose of convincing them that what they have done, and what they are doing, will ultimately serve, and greatly serve, their unfortunate country? Did the people ever yet know one public enemy to come forth honestly and disinterestedly, and give them an advice which would be serviceable to themselves or their country? In the common occurrences of life, if a man's greatest enemy offers him an advice, will he not deliberate a long time before he follows it? Will he not examine the merits of the advice itself, and will he not scrutinize the probable motives of the giver? In the common concerns of life he will take this precaution, let him examine the question as it applies to Mr Doherty, and Mr Traut, and Lord Howick. Who is Mr Doherty? His Majesty's Solicitor General, receiving a considerable salary from the Government, and the man who opposed a repeal of the Subletting Act, which has banished hundreds of the poor Irish from the dwellings of their ancestors, either to starve in the ditches or on the high roads, or to emigrate and perish amidst the eternal snows of the polar regions, and the man who opposed the repeal of the Vestry Bill, which is grinding the face of the poor, and the cause of perpetual dissension in every part of Ireland. Who is Mr Traut? A man who opposed the Catholic Relief Bill with a violence and brutality which has had no example in the House of Commons, except in the conduct of the late Doctor Duignan, and who also voted with

Doherty against the repeal of the Subletting Act and Vestry Bill. Who is my Lord Howick? An English aristocrat, who did not care if the whole of the Irish peasantry were in the fathomless abyss, except inasmuch as their fate might tend to deprive England of that power which has enabled her heretofore to tyrannise over one half the world; and are these the sort of persons whose advice the Irish people should follow in preference to that of Mr O'Connell? No; if it were good for the country people to keep bank notes, and bid for the oligarchy, and the power which has stricken Ireland to its centre, they never would exclaim against the advice. They know full well, and we shall, in our next, demonstrate to our readers in black and white, that the funding system, and, consequently, the banking system, is a ruin to Ireland, but we must now return to Mr Doherty. Of this gentleman's powers, as a lawyer, we do not profess to know a great deal, but of his powers, as a public prosecutor, there are many persons living as well as ourselves who have very ample cause to speak. The article lately published in the CHRONICLE, wherein the transactions between himself and Mr Sheil have been so happily disclosed, has let in a totally new light upon the Berrisokane affair, and very satisfactorily accounted for his more than 'got valiant' courage in the House of Commons. In his last report speech he is made to ask Mr O'Connell 'why he had taken up the subject of the currency in declamatory letters to his countrymen, out of doors, instead of using his high privilege of a seat in this House, and bringing it legitimately under the consideration of the Legislature?' Ha! ha! ha!—If we had leisure, we should laugh for one whole hour at this question. Bring it before the Legislature, indeed! How many votes were there in the Hon. House in favour of Parliamentary Reform? Just thirteen! How many for repealing the Subletting Act? Just seventeen! How many in the different divisions which took place in the House, for the purpose of reducing the salaries of a gang of unprincipled pillars, who are spending, in different parts of the globe, the fruit of national industry? From twenty, and upwards to forty!!! And it is before this minority, my dear Mr O'Doherty, you would be after bringing Dan O'Connell with the currency question? By my word, Sir! There is not a truer cutter in the kingdom but will cry out as you. Mr Doherty says that Mr O'Connell's addresses are directed 'to the uneducated, common people.'—Lord bless us! whose was he educated himself? Although we are not quite so old as Mr Doherty, we recollect to have heard of his being somewhere helping to plant potatoes when the Editor of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE was going to school.—It is, he says, for the purpose of embarrassing the Ministers and reducing them to submission, that Mr O'Connell has advised the people to take their gold out of the banks, and let the people here remark, that every guinea in the banks must be considered their own property as long as the bank notes are in circulation. Well, to be sure it was to embarrass the Ministers that the people were advised to send in their bank notes, for the Editor of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE avowed, from the very commencement of it, and previous to the run on the banks, that his motive for doing so was to embarrass an obstinate and tyrannical Minister, and to compel him to concede that terrible and inevitable necessity which he refused to concede to the claims of justice and humanity. And we beg here to inform Mr Doherty, for his comfort, that if that Minister will not yield a good time and with a good grace, one of the ablest writers at the Dublin press, who is now conducting a journal of great and deserved celebrity, has pledged himself to the Editor of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, that he will exert his best powers to have all the Bank notes of every description sent into the Dublin Banks to be exchanged for gold. Mr Doherty says of Mr O'Connell, that any one else could have produced a similar effect by telling the ignorant people to call for a gold sovereign instead of a note. Well, now, suppose Mr O'Doherty himself would tell the people that a Bank note was as good as a sovereign, and that the people would believe him, and bring all their gold immediately back to the banks, and take the notes back again, would not Mr O'Doherty, who is 'any one else,' show to the world that he had just as much influence in Ireland as Mr O'Connell? Try your hand, Mr O'Doherty! Do, and may be the people would believe you! Mr Doherty says that articles fell 30 per cent. in the market of Waterford in consequence of the demand for gold. This is not true; but if it were, what would it prove? Just this much—that a bank note held only a certain proportional value to sovereigns in the purchase of provisions or merchandise, and that it was not, therefore, of the same intrinsic value as the sovereign. Mr Doherty then proceeds to tax Mr O'Connell with arrogating too much to himself, and tells the Honourable House how excessively attentive it has been to all Irish questions for the last twenty years! Where was your advocacy, Mr O'Doherty, when you told such a story to the Hon. House? Why, it is not quite six years since Mr Peel complained that 'he

scarcely ever could collect a house (i. e. 40 members) to sit and legislate upon Irish questions.'—After this, and Doneraile, and Berrisokane, Mr O'Doherty, the schoolboys will say, you have been to drink of the waters of Loothe. But did Mr O'Connell ever arrogate half as much as this luminous Solicitor has arrogated in the debate on the currency question? Who ever heard Mr O'Connell call a member of the House of Commons to account for what he might have done outside the walls of Parliament, or have seized on an improper time or place, or an unseemly occasion for delivering his public opinions? No one; it is for such men as Doherty, the servile instruments of every corrupt and tyrannical minister, to choose the time, the place, and the occasion when they may assail the friends of the people. No length of time has a prescription against their ferocious malignity. No place is too sacred to restrain them from letting loose the flood gates of their tainted and envenomed vituperation. No occasion is ever let slip which may offer for the gratification of their rancorous and malignant hearts, when they fancy they have a fair opportunity of hunting down the man who is now become almost the only public voice of his country. We recommend it to Mr O'Doherty, if he values the opportunity and good health of his master, the Dictator, to call and appraise him, that if the Irish whiskey and stamp shall not be let alone, as the poor people say, that he run on the banks, which is now in a great measure partial, may become in a very short time a universal as the very best friend of Ireland could wish.

THE CURRENCY—THE FORT CONSTITUTION.

The Fort Constitution has been philosophically coloured—amazingly enlightened—astonishingly energetic—deprived of all legal, and extrajudicially avowed by Mr O'Connell and the Waterford Banks. The Waterford peasantry, it states, are 'incapable of the greatest ignorance.' The Member for the Fort has 'indulged in the incurably bigoted.' Not a man who has a particle of loyalty in his composition but would take bank notes, any day in the year, before gold. No loyal citizen could favour such a scheme of original sin. And so on, and so on, until the reader is weary of the repetition of the same words, and foregoes, he should have added, but would send a bank note at the distance of a league, if it was pasted on a sign board. What is the use of all this fine writing, of these elaborate sentences, and mellifluous periods, when the matter in dispute can be narrowed to a single question? If it is all the same thing to the Bankers to give Gold to the people instead of bank notes, let it be given, in God's name, and let us have no more arguments about the matter. The Constitution insinuates that the lower classes will be injured by the Gold; but let him not be any way uneasy in that score. The farmers or poor people cannot be injured, nor will they be injured. The landlords will be heavily injured—the revenues will be diminished in Ireland—and that is all the harm that can be apprehended.

BANK NOTES BETTER THAN GOLD.

Mr Charles Tottenham, of New Ross, and the Sovereign, and several other very proper men of that town, declare that they will take paper in preference to gold. In order to place them on their points, we request that they will send all their gold immediately into Waterford, and we will procure them bank notes in some place or other for it, and if we can do no better, we will go to the banks, and get plenty of bank notes for them in place of the gold. Mr Charles Tottenham is brother to one of those Irish Bishops who take so much bank notes from the national property, and give such terrible good value in exchange.

BANK NOTES—GOLD—RUN ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.

We perceive, by the Morning Register of Tuesday last, that a run for gold has commenced on the Bank of Ireland in Dublin. This is just as it should be. It seems that the clerk of that bank required the people who called for gold to leave their names and addresses. What right had the Directors of the Bank of Ireland to issue such an order as this? Is it not sufficient for a man to have a bank note going into a bank to obtain gold for it, but he must be estopped by some puppy clerk, in order that he may answer as many interrogatories as if he were preparing for his Easter duty? Let them give the people gold at once for their notes, without putting impertinent questions, or let them acknowledge that they intend to do them some injury for demanding only what is their legal right and their safest property.

THE CURRENCY.

As there are some gentlemen in Waterford who think differently on this subject from the Editor of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, they informed that any communication from them on this subject will find a place in the columns of this Paper.

DISMISSAL FROM OFFICE OF LORD G. BERRIFORD.

We perceive, by reference to the list of his present Majesty's household, that the name of our worthy and excellent representative, Lord George Berriford, has been omitted. His Lordship held the situation of Comptroller of his late Majesty's household, which situation is now filled by Colonel George Berriford in the household of the present Majesty.

WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB.

At a meeting of the Waterford Independent Club, held on Friday the 25th of June—Robert Juris, Esq. in the Chair—the following letter from the Secretary to the Branch Club in Dungarvan was submitted, with the reply thereto, as annexed, and which met the sanction of the Club:—

Branch Independent Club, Dungarvan, June 22, 1830. My dear Sir—I am directed by our Club to write to you, requesting you will, without delay, forward me a copy of your regulations for our guidance, and as a precedent for our adoption, with any other information you may deem fit or necessary for our Club in its infant state. It is intended that our Club shall be directed by the same feelings and regulations as yours, and will be identified with it in every way. Our members are increasing very much. Believe me to be, my dear Sir, Your most truly, THOMAS T. KIELY, Secy.

To the Secretary of the Independent Club, Club-house, Waterford.

Independent Club-house, June 23, 1830.

DEAR SIR—Your letter was received in due course and we beg to enclose you a copy of the rules and regulations, according to desire. We also, from time to time, add new rules, according to circumstances. Our Club, like your own, is yet too young to have done much, but we are daily gaining fresh strength. Nearly one hundred members are enrolled on our list. We have opened an excellent news room, quite distinct from the Club, but of which country members of the Club are free, and they will find all the papers of all parties. The registers is the most material point which has hitherto occupied your attention, and with considerable success. We request from your Club every information respecting the Estates of Decies Within and Without in your power to give, particularly respecting those who have given notice of requiring for next month. We should also feel obliged by your preparing lists of registry for the next Sessions, of such persons as are independent in spirit and circumstances in your district. Neither the Vestry Bill nor local government have been lost sight of. Several petitions against the new tax laws have been forwarded through means of the Club. In every other town in the County, the example of your patriotic benevolence, and justly should not be in constant communication with you, by sending a man to Parliament who has never given one cent on the most important measures debated this session in the Hon. House. The total neglect of duty is a betrayal of our constituents and more of them are highly indignant, and openly show they never will support such a man again.

Any information in our power we shall be glad to communicate at all times, and hope to hear frequently from you. Your town should improve lately through another petition against the Stamp Act and the abolition of the duty of whiskey. It should be sent to your representative at once. Your Club would have it in their power to do much good by getting four or five of the farmers and others to sign a subscription to the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, which would give them much information on agriculture, prices, &c. as well as politics. If in every parish there were three or four such parties joining together, the best results would follow. It would not cost them more than about 6d a month, or a week.

We should hope to hear shortly from you on these subjects, And remain, dear Sir, Yours very faithfully, W. M. A. HEARN, Secretary.

To Thomas Kielly, Esq. Secretary to the Independent Club, Dungarvan.

The following are the Rules and Regulations of the Club, subject, of course, to any alterations or amendments that may from time to time be deemed expedient:—

- 1st.—That the Society be denominated 'The City and County of Waterford Independent Club.'
2d.—That the payment of One Pound annually, in advance, shall constitute a member, on being proposed by one, and seconded by another member, and agreed to by the majority.
3d.—That the following Officers be appointed to the Club, to be elected annually:—A President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and two Secretaries for the City and two for the County.
4th.—That the objects for establishing the Club are as follows:—The formation of Branch Clubs in every Town and District in the County, whose members shall keep up a constant communication with the Parent Club in the City.
5th.—That notice steps be immediately taken in order to secure an extensive registry of freeholders.
6th.—That the Club shall not be conducted on a narrow or sectarian principle, and every person anxious for the cause of independence and public liberty is invited to enrol himself a member.
7th.—That a correct list be prepared of those who voted for and against the Treaty of 1801, and also of those who refused to vote at the late Election.
8th.—That the Club shall not omit any opportunity of strengthening the Independent Interest in the City, by order to secure the return to Parliament of a man who will honestly support popular rights.
9th.—That a Quarterly Dinner shall take place, at which every Member of the Club will be required to attend.
10th.—That one General Monthly Meeting shall be held, and that on the resignation of seven Members, the Secretaries are empowered to convene any Extraordinary Meeting.
11th.—That a Committee, consisting of twelve one of whom shall be appointed to conduct the affairs of the Club, and that seven members constitute a Quorum.

MR. O'CONNELL—GOLD.

We extract from a letter of Mr O'Connell's some observations of importance upon the necessity of converting our worthless paper into solid gold. If any crash came in England it would be lamentable indeed if Ireland was to find herself without a solid circulating medium. The following is the extract from Mr O'Connell's letter:—

My letter on the currency has made a furious cannon here. There is something rotten in the state of Ireland, and that is just the point on which I am every moment more and more convinced that I am sure to see the end of the present government. The currency question between the two countries is an issue of life and death for both, and it is a question of which a gold currency is susceptible, and the present Irish government, exceedingly anxious to prevent a gold currency in Ireland, when they show their friendship for Ireland or Ireland? and on the other hand the advice to get gold is to leave the people to settle as they please the point of the Bank of England may interfere on behalf of the landed interests in fact, though for no other purpose and intention. At present the landholders have the most important and unjust advantage over the landless. I wish to have the land relieved either by an abundant and cheap currency, or to have the interest of the standard of former value, and salaries reduced according to

GOLD—GOLD. (From the Pilot.)

Ireland, led by O'Connell, discovered a great political secret, by which the oppressed may actually frustrate the machinations of tyrants, without giving the tyrant the pretence of opportunity of slaughtering those who resist him. Formerly, the secret conspiracy, the midnight plot, the violent tumult or insurrection, were the only methods by which men know how to resist oppression became intolerable. These modes of resistance usually failed. Tyrants employed their rascals, hired human butchers—hired cut in the name of the honourable profession of arms, to kill their fellow creatures for so much a day—by whom insurrection was crushed, tyranny obtained new power, and at all events, insurrectionary resistance to tyrants, whoever was the victor, term the degradation of the people. The tyrant could meet popular resistance, and crush it. But the people have a negative power of resisting oppression, which is not in the power of the tyrant to meet or crush, and which it requires only public spirit in the people to set upon, in order effectually to overthrow every project of plunder, desolation, or blood. The despot, we repeat, may kill the people, if they resort to force, but he cannot take them what, if not used, his tyranny cannot be maintained. If the military despot, for instance, who has made a Court Martial of the Cabinet, order the growth of Irish tobacco to be prohibited, he cannot force a high spirited and patriotic people to use foreign tobacco, and he is, therefore, deprived of the revenue which would keep in pay a military butcher, who may be ready to cut the people's throats, or the servile scoundrel, who would away their liberties. If it be the will and pleasure of a laudably despot, to give the country which is the seat of government, a gold currency, and the oppressed and plundered province a circulation of worthless paper, in the name of the universal salvation of the people, insist upon a circulation of silver between the rich and the poor state, a false assimilation of currency, it is in the power of the people, if they possess the power to produce a sound currency, or to force the despot to give up his project of inflicting grievous hardships. This is now in the power of the Irish people, and the subject is brought before us, by the debate in the House of Commons, in which it will be seen that all that was worthless and corrupt existed to many marks of despotism and rage, not to furnish prima facie evidence, but any thing that is serviceable to Ireland, which gives such bitter annoyance to Ireland's worst enemies.

Let us now examine dispassionately this question—whether the man deserves to be called an 'eccentricity' or a patriot, who calls upon the Irish people at this juncture to demand gold. Like an incendiary, who demands what the law gives? The law permits the people to demand gold for gold—and nothing but the arrogance of British domination will stigmatize as a crime the re-annunciation to the people of Ireland to exercise a legal right. England has, by law, prohibited a paper circulation, and yet the ministers of the British minister are hired to induce any man who desires Ireland to herself to do, what is against the law of the land. If it be criminality to advise the people of Ireland to exclude no gold, demanding gold, was it not equal criminality of the British government to pass an Act of Parliament to do the very same thing? It was in a crime in one country, a vice in another? It was which was considered good for England, had it been Ireland? And the English so very apt to bestow peculiar favours upon us, that we are to consider they meant, in giving themselves a gold, and a paper circulation, to confer upon us a peculiar compliment? No, no, the inequality of currency had at bottom the old, ever dying selfishness of England, and only a desire of us. We are to have a paper currency, in order to be a clear market for her manufactures—and she is to have a gold currency, in order to buy cheap what ever we are able to produce. No profit can be made where articles are enhanced in price, by being produced in a country where the currency is fictitious, and sold in a country where it is real. There is not a commercial transaction between the two countries, under the present state of the currency, which must not be to the disadvantage of Ireland. As Irish pound notes, for instance, will not be taken in England for its nominal value. Change it for a sovereign, and you pay your debt without deduction. The transactions of nations are only the multiplied transactions of their individuals, and individuals would lose by paying in Irish paper currency, so must the nation lose by paying on its transactions in that depreciated medium of value. Let us then demand gold. True, England must send over gold to our banks—a quest very costly, by the bye, of doing ourselves an injury—but England will be repaid, possibly by this, or pay taxes—she will be weakened precisely in the proportion we are strengthened—and experience tells us that English weakness is Irish safety. Let us then have gold. Some temporary inconvenience may occur to individuals, but not half so much as the ruin which would follow the profligate projects of British ministers, and the constant advantage which England derives over us, by possessing a sounder currency. Let us have gold—gold, because it is the law—because it is our policy—because it gives us an equal currency with England—because it will crush a corrupt ministry—because it will crush a tyrannical measure—and be a lesson to future tyrants that there is a spirit in the Irish people, which cannot, with impunity, be trifled with.

The demand for gold was by no means rested on the banks of this city, and Mr O'Connell's advice seems to have taken full possession of the minds of the lower orders in the city. Upwards of six thousand five hundred pounds were drawn from the Savings' Bank on Monday, merely for the purpose of acting upon the Great Agitator's injunction.—Waterford Mail.

There was a considerable number of applications for gold at the Bank of Ireland on Monday. Applicants were required to state their name and address.—Morning Register.

CLERK APPOINTMENTS.—On Tuesday Edmund Skottowe, Esq. was appointed Mayor, and Dr. Briccon and Jacob Penrose, Esq. were appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year.