The Waterford Chronicle.

'Tis the Voluntary Slave that makes the Oppressor.—Tacitus.

No 502 — SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1830 — Price 6d

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE honourable trust which you have so long confided to my care must speedily be restored into your hands—its longer continuance will depend on your pleasure.

How I have discharged the sacred duties which it involved, you are fully competent to estimate.

On the day of Election, I shall present myself before you with the valuable credentials of your repeated approbation of my public conduct as your Representative during more than twenty-six years, as the securest pledge of my unvaried and unalterable attachment to the interests of Ireland.

I am always your obliged and grateful servant,

JOHN NEWPORT.

New Park, July 1, 1830.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

AT a numerous MEETING of FREEMEN and FREEHOLDERS of the CITY of WATERFORD, held on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th of July, in the Large Room of DELANY's Tavern, Quay, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—First—That in order to assert the independence of the Inhabitants, it is the bounden duty of the Electors at the approaching Election to withhold their support from any Candidate who stands connected, or may in any way connect himself with a local influence inimical to the freedom and independence of the citizens.

Secondly—That in order effectually to assert the independence of the City, and thereby to take the surest means of promoting the best interests of all the inhabitants, of whatever class or denomination, the undersigned do pledge themselves as above, and do further undertake, that they will give their most cordial support to a Candidate who shall approve himself perfectly independent of Corporate connection, and whose political and general principles shall be found worthy the approval of the Freemen and Inhabitants of this ancient and respectable City—and at the same time of independent Irishmen and faithful subjects of his Majesty.

[Here follow the Names of Two Hundred and Fifteen Freemen.]

It was further resolved that the above Resolutions should be published in Waterford, Dublin, and London Papers.

A Committee of Seven (with power to add to their number) was appointed to carry the objects of the Meeting into effect, and to report on an early day to a General Meeting, to be convened by Public Notice.

JOHN FIRTH, Chairman.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a dissolution of Parliament may now be speedily expected, I solicit from you a renewal of that trust with which I have twice before been honoured.

If I ventured on former occasions to address you with some confidence in your favourable inclinations towards me, I cannot now feel that confidence diminished.

Gentlemen, since last I appeared before you, the great cause of Catholic Emancipation has triumphed—may I not, therefore, without arrogance, anticipate that free and emancipated Voters will not now refuse those suffrages, which were so kindly given when we were jointly labouring for that glorious object—to which I pledged my support, and ever felt pleasure in contributing my efforts, however humble? I congratulate you—I congratulate the country and the empire—on the establishment of religious liberty.

Still the statute of relief, however glorious and beneficial, is, as I stated when last addressing you, "only the foundation stone of Ireland's prosperity." Many benefits must be conferred by new legislation—more perhaps of the evils of former legislation must be reformed, before Ireland can enjoy that happiness for which she is by nature so amply endowed.

The repeal of unnecessary and injurious taxation—the enforcement of economy in the departments of the State—the reform of extravagant and unjust assessments—the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes—and many other subjects, too numerous for the limits of an address, must occupy the early and earnest attention of the next Parliament. If again honoured with your confidence, I shall strenuously devote my humble exertions to the promotion of efficient measures for these purposes.

The highly-important questions still under consideration in Parliament make it my duty to give my attendance there; but as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful servant,

GEORGE LAMB.

Whitehall, 5th July, 1830.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—JULY 9.

ARRIVED

7th—Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, m. goods; Eliza Williams, Barnes, Newport, coals.

8th—Nora Creina, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods; Hope, Llewellyn, Ayr, coals.

9th—Sion Hill, Thomas, Liverpool, salt.

SAILED.

7th—Sarah and Frances, Hawlan, Newport, cattle, from Ross; Friends, Stapleton, do. ballast; Peter and Sarah, Wills—Favourite, Lewis—and Eliza and Ann, Hamnett, Swansea, ballast; Olive Branch, Angel, Cardiff, wheat; Frances and Mary, Gray, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

8th—Harmony, Richards, Newport, cattle; Liverpool, Scallan, Liverpool, flour; Two Sisters, Corry, Bideford, limestones.

The Onyx, 10, Lieut. Dawson, with Captain Vidal on board, is still cruising off the north end of Ireland, in search of the Aytkins Rock. She had twice run down the latitude in which it was said to exist, but nothing was found of it, neither did the soundings warrant a probability of its existence. She had fallen in with two or three dead whales, and in each instance the water was found to break over them exactly as it would have done over a shoal. Might not an idea of the existence of the rock in search of, have originated from some such appearance?

PRIME INDIA CORN FOR SALE.

PRIME INDIAN CORN for SALE, AT THE STORES of STRANGMAN & SON.

Waterford, 7th month 9th, 1830.

MR. SOLOMONS, the celebrated Optician, from London, whose celebrity for the manufacture of SPECTACLES, admirably adjusted to the sight, and who visited this City a few weeks past, in consequence of the general satisfaction he gave here, and the good he effected, many individuals in this City having had their eye sight strengthened by the relief afforded in the use of his newly-invented and improved Glasses, considers it a duty to inform the public that he is at present in Clonmel, where he will remain a few days only, and particularly recommends it to any person who may require Glasses to apply to him as early as possible. Testimonials are in this City reflecting great credit on his successful experiments with the eyes. He has visited the City of Cork, and met with great encouragement from all the medical faculty and the public in general.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and following days, the ENTIRE FURNITURE of the House on the MALL, the property of the late ARTHUR BIRNIE, Esq. consisting of Parlour, Drawing Room, and Bed Chamber Tables, Chairs, Sofas Loungers; Chimney and Dressing Glasses; Mirrors; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; Wardrobes, and Chest of Drawers; China, Glass, and Delph; Floor and Stair Carpets; Window Curtains; a Clock; Hall and Stair Lamps; with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.—The entire of which will be disposed of without reserve.

Also to be sold on Tuesday, the 13th instant, (second Day of Sale) the Interest in the said Dwelling House, &c. &c.

Sale to commence each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 3, 1830.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY

EDWARD GORHAM,

PROPRIETOR OF THE HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TAKES leave respectfully to return his unfeigned thanks to the Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom, for the decided preference given his Establishment, which he has lately enlarged and fitted up in a style excelling any in this country for comfort, and in every manner suited to the convenience of the Nobility frequenting the Lakes, which (combined with the lowest possible charges) will, he hopes, obtain for him a continuation of the public patronage.

GORHAM's Military Marquees, Tents, Boats, and men, for the accommodation of his visitors, are at a moment's warning in readiness.

GORHAM's Cellars will be found to contain the best WINES, &c. &c. He has also convenient to his Hotel a large high walled-in yard, in which are lock-up Coach Houses, extensive and airy Stabling, &c.

Carriages and Post Horses at a few minutes' notice. Posting 1s. per mile.

June 28, 1830.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF WATERFORD.

FROM THE 25TH MARCH, 1828, TO THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1829.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Received out of Lands, Houses, &c. deducting head and quit rents, taxes, &c.	6573	12	8½
Custom on Butter	531	10	9
Pipe Water	184	12	4
Sweepings of Streets	45	3	1
The Charge	7315	18	8½
Excess of Expenditure	688	5	10½
	£8004	4	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on City Seals, &c.	3022	2	2
Salaries of Officers, Servants, &c.	2257	10	1
Annuities	160	12	3½
Gratuitous Allowances (subscriptions to charities, &c)	116	0	8½
Works and Repairs (to quays, streets, &c)	1262	4	6½
Law Expenses (to late Robert Cooke, an account of long standing)	480	11	1
Maps (of part of the Corporation estate)	30	0	0
Incidents (say for coals, insurance, printing, advertising, &c)	65	17	8½
Sheriffs' Fines	10	0	0
The Discharge	£8004	4	7

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chamberlain.

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1829, TO THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1830.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Received out of Lands, Houses, &c. (deducting head and quit rents, taxes, &c)	6157	16	6½
Custom on Butter	287	15	9
Pipe Water	193	12	4
Sweepings of Streets	35	3	1
The Charge	[illegible]	8	8½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on City Seals, &c.	3827	0	8½
Salaries of Officers, Servants, &c.	2091	12	3
Annuitants	152	11	1½
Incidents (say for printing, advertising, insurance, gas, stamps, &c)	25	14	6½
Gratuitous Allowances (including subscriptions to charities, &c)	140	8	7½
Law Expenses	55	7	0
Works and Repairs (to streets, flags, sewers, &c)	335	12	2½
Maps (of part of Corporation estate)	43	3	0
Tithes (expenses respecting)	13	10	0
The Discharge	6580	8	6½
Excess of Income	310	0	2½
	£6890	8	8½

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chamberlain.

PARLIAMENTS PAST AND PRESENT.—When Chief Justice Popham was Speaker, and the House of Commons had sat long and done, in effect, nothing, Queen Elizabeth once said to him, "Now, Mr Speaker, what hath passed in the Commons' House?" He answered, "If it please your Majesty, *seven weeks*." [When the proceedings of Parliament in the present day are referred to by posterity, well may the sarcastic remark of Popham be applied to their labours.]

PUBLICATIONS.

GRANT & BOLTON'S CHEAP CATALOGUE FOR 1830.

THIS day is Published, by GRANT and BOLTON, Booksellers, No. 4, Dame-street, Dublin, a CATALOGUE of OLD BOOKS, containing a valuable and useful Collection of English and Foreign Books, including DIVINITY, ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, in good condition, and marked at prices considerably under what they can be procured for at any other house, either in Dublin or London.

To prevent disappointment, the Publishers request to be favoured with early orders from their present *Cheap Catalogue*.

All commands from the Country shall meet with immediate attention.

Gentlemen residing in the Country, having Libraries or smaller collections of Books to dispose of, will consult their interest by applying to the Publishers, this being a branch of the business to which they have devoted their special attention.

Catalogues may be had on application at No. 4, Dame-street, Dublin, or at the *Office of this Paper.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

PROFIT RENTS AND BOND TO BE SOLD

TO BE SOLD, a PROFIT RENT, of about SEVENTY POUNDS per Annum, arising from part of the Lands of BALLYBEG, within half a Mile of New Ross; also, a Profit Rent of about SIXTY POUNDS per Annum, arising from part of the Lands of ROSSBERCON, adjoining the town of Ross.

These Farms are held by Lease of Lives, renewable for ever, and at a fine of 6d for each Life.

Also, TO BE SOLD, a BOND and JUDGMENT affecting the Estate of CASTLE ANNAGH, in this County. There is now due at foot of said Judgment about Four Thousand Pounds.

Application (if by Letter, post-paid) to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. Mac Murrough, New Ross.

April 30, 1830.

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO-BE-LET, for such Term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, situate in the MAIN STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the Store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

Also, a CORN STORE, 130 feet long, with Four Lofts and capacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole Concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs FLETCHER and ROE, 5, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

SURGEON-DENTIST KEALE.

AT the solicitation of several highly respectable Families in the City of Waterford and its vicinity, begs leave to announce his intention of arriving at Mrs DENNEHY's, Mall, on the 11th, where he will sojourn until the 15th instant, when he must resume his Professional Duties in Limerick.

Mr K. feels highly gratified that his LATELY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, inserted without Springs, solely dependent on Atmospheric Pressure and Cohesion, have merited the approval of several highly talented and scientific Gentlemen.

The attention of Parents to their Children's Teeth is of primary importance, preventing irregularity and deformity of Features, and the numerous diseases incident thereto—an early application is essentially requisite.

It is greatly to be deplored the serious and frequently irreparable injuries sustained by patients employing Tyros, or inexperienced persons, who assume the title of Dentists.

As it sometimes occurs that it is perfectly impossible for Mr K. to absent himself from his professional avocations in Limerick, he feels it his duty to apprise such Ladies and Gentlemen as require his assistance in distant parts, that he can accommodate them with splendid Lodgings at his house, No. 10, Cecil-street.

☞ The utmost secresy observed, and immediate attention to Correspondents.

Limerick, July 1, 1830.

The Rev. James O'Brien, P. P. gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions for finishing the Chapel of Kilwatermoy:—

	£	s.	d.
The Duke of Devonshire, per Col. Currey	15	0	0
Stephen and William Moore, Esqrs. per Mr Devereux	10	0	0

Tallow, July 9, 1830.

THE TAXES.

A letter from Lord Belfast and one from Lord Castlereagh, inform us that the Ministry have abandoned the Assimilation Taxes. Something of the same has been announced in Parliament, by Sir Robert Peel. The meaning of this is—they know they cannot discuss this infamous measure in the present session; and there is no astrologer amongst them, learned enough in the occult sciences, to read the horoscope of the new Parliament. They just stand on this proposed tax, in the way in which the English did Rumbler's-bill, when they could retain it no longer; and even did they succeed in inflicting on us this evil, England might pocket as little by it as she did by her Boston tea-tax. In this triumph over Goulburn, we see the effects of UNION: no Ministry dare resist the will of a UNITED PEOPLE.—*Northern Whig.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY FIRE ARMS.—On Monday, an inquest was held by J. F. Pasley, Esq. senior coroner of the county, on view of the body of Alexander Podger, who came by his death under the following circumstances. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, who was a boy belonging to the Hibernian School, in the Park, was playing with a school fellow, named Thomas Pritchard, who had a gun in his hand, which he snapped at the deceased several times. The contents at length went off, and wounded Podger so severely that he expired in a few hours. The jury found that the deceased came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted on him by Thomas Pritchard, but without previous *malice propense*.—*Register.*

BIRTH.

Yesterday, the wife of Mr John Fitzsimons, in this City, of a son.

FINE OLD WINES.

DANIEL DUNFORD

OFFERS for SALE the following WINES, now in Bond in the King's Stores.—

10 Pipes and 12 Hhds. OLD PORT of very Superior Quality.

7 Butts, 2 Hhds. and 19 Quarter Casks OLD SHERRY, do.

15 Pipes and 6 Hhds. CAPE MADEIRA, and 1 Pipe and 4 Quarter Casks of Very Fine TENERIFFE.

A great part of the above are two years imported. He expects by the first Vessel from Oporto, 10 Pipes and 12 Hhds. of PORT WINE.

In addition to the above, D. DUNFORD has for SALE at his Stores in George's Street, a large stock of duty paid WINES, consisting of Pipes, Butts, Hhds., Qr. Casks, and several hundred dozens, some of which are a long time in Bottle, of Port, Sherry, Claret, Champaigne, E. I. Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Cape Madeira, &c. &c. all of which having been selected with the greatest care, he can confidently recommend to his friends and the public.

Purchasers will find it their interest to deal at his establishment, as they will have their choice of the largest stock of Wines in this City, with all the advantages which an experience of more than twenty years in the trade can afford.

Waterford, June 15, 1830.

ASTONISHING CURE PERFORMED BY DR LAMERT'S *ANTI-RHEUMATIC CORDIAL BALM OF ZURA.*

To DR LAMERT, 10, Church street, Spitalfields, London.

Southampton, in the Parish of Lamerton, near Tavistock, October 24, 1828.

SIR—from the assurance of your having so completely restored my sister, ANN HAMLEY, who was acknowledged by all the faculty to be in a most hopeless condition, I was actuated, from a feeling of confidence, to place myself under your direction, for which purpose I applied to you, at Mr Northcote's, Exeter Inn, in this town, in the year 1825. You administered to me various medicines, together with your truly invaluable "Anti-Rheumatic Cordial Balm of Zura," which, I have the happiness to observe, has the effect of removing me from extreme misery. The principal point of my complaint was, extreme pain on the chest, a difficulty of breathing, attended with Rheumatic pains, which proceeded from my shoulders down my back, reducing me to a mere skeleton, and preventing me from walking across my chamber, to which I was confined. Wonderful to relate, in the space of twenty hours after taking your Medicine, the "Cordial Balm of Zura," I became quite a different man, my strength gradually improved, and in the course of six weeks I was perfectly recovered, and able to follow my usual occupation without the slightest inconvenience; which, previous to my taking your Medicines, I was prevented attending to for two years. It would be needless to trouble you with further particulars, but rely upon me, I shall be happy to reply to any communication I may receive on the subject of my disorder.

I remain, Sir, with grateful feelings of esteem, &c.

HUGH HAMLEY.

Sold in Bottles, at 4s 6d, 11s, and £1 each. The Bottle at 11s contains three at 4s 6d; and that at £1 contains three times the quantity—whereby there is a saving of 7s, duty included.

☞ The above most excellent Medicine is sold by special appointment of the Proprietors, wholesale and retail, by Messrs Perrott and Hall, 28, College Green, Dublin; Pollock, Figgis, and Co. Wholesale Druggists, 33, Capel Street, Dublin; by whom Country Agents may be supplied on the shortest notice—R. Lindsay, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; Campbell and Co. 133, Argyle Street, and Roger's Medicine Warehouse 110, Trongate, Glasgow.

Retailed at the MIRROR OFFICE, and by PHELAN Bookseller, Quay, Waterford; J. Hackett, Tipperary Free Press Office, Clonmel; Downer, Chemist and Druggist, at the Medical Hall, and Germaine Drug Warehouse, Roscrea; Guerin's Patent Warehouse, Patrick Street, Limerick; Edward and Savage, Castle Street, Cork; and by the principal Patent Medicine Venders in every town throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland.

☞ Doctor L., in consequence of his extensive correspondence, respectfully requests those persons desirous of consulting him, that the usual enclosure of £1 addressed Money Letter, post paid, to his Old Medical Establishment, 10, Church Street, Spitalfields, London, is expected, which will meet with due attention, and medicine carefully forwarded to the most distant part of the kingdom, with an explicit reply to all communications forwarded as above, otherwise they will not be received.

THE BEGGARLY PLUNDERING PEERS.

A Morning Paper, in a long article on the state of the existing Ministry, has some remarks put in a manner little reconcilable with that respect with which the institutions of the kingdom should be always treated. "It strikes us," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that the House of Lords is essentially a beggarly assembly." For her—"the great body of the Peers cannot afford to keep a conscience. The House of Lords is powerful only when it unites with the Crown in plundering the people." We presume it is quite enough to point out these obnoxious expressions. They stand in no need of comment. But the imputed combination of the Crown and the Peerage to plunder the people deserves particular animadversion.—*Courier.*

COURT MARTIAL AND MILITARY EXECUTION AT GIBRALTAR.—A general court martial, Lieutenant Colonel Rogers of the royal artillery, president, was held at Gibraltar on Thursday the 3rd June last, when Private Richard Butts, of the 94th regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge, viz.—That he, the said Richard Butts, did, on the 5th May, 1830, unlawfully and maliciously shoot a musket, loaded with ball, at Colour Sergeant James McConnell, of the 94th regiment, with intent to murder him, while in the execution of his duty, which ball tore the great deal of the said Colour Sergeant James McConnell. The court, after mature deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to "be shot to death," at such time and place as his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor might appoint. This sentence was carried into execution at Windmill-Hill, on the morning of the 9th June, at six o'clock. The prisoner never spoke from the moment he arrived on the ground, until the termination of his religious duties, when he audibly aspirated "Amen."—He was placed on the open side of the square, kneeling behind his coffin, and fronting the 94th regiment. The Provost Marshal having tied a white handkerchief over his eyes, immediately gave the fatal signal, and the execution party fired. He fell, but, though only six yards distant from the muzzles of the muskets, the shot did not instantly deprive him of life. He struggled frightfully, and shrieked out, "Oh! my God!" whereupon two of the party, who had reserved their fire, advanced close to him, and discharged the contents of their pieces into his head and body, which terminated his existence.

The Usher of the Black Rod, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, and his office attendant on the House of Lords, have received orders to attend the Royal funeral at Windsor.

THE REGENCY A PARTY SQUABBLE.

Rumour, which is very busy at the present moment in effecting a change in the administration, and at the same moment in propelling a Regency, yesterday was very felicitous in its prognostications. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Holland were closeted for some time yesterday with the King, and this circumstance has given rise to the certainty that an immediate change is in contemplation. The rumour has received an accession of strength in the fact that seventy INDEPENDENT Members of Parliament met at Lord Althorp's in the course of the morning. We are not told for what purpose, but unquestionably they met for an independent one—place could not be their object, or they would not have forgone their sacred duties to meet during the time of divine service on any place-hunting expedition.—We shall hail with pleasure any measures brought before Parliament which can tend to benefit the state; but the only question which at present seems to engross their attention is the Regency.—They have deputed Mr Robert Grant to moot it again in the House of Commons tomorrow—with what benefit we are yet to learn—the IMMEDIATE necessity of appointing a Regency is not so apparent; we say nothing as to the delicacy of discussing it. The situation of the country at the present moment is truly an awkward one. The King scarcely ascended the throne—the mortal remains of his lamented brother yet above ground—public business at a stand-still—and the nation eager to arrive at that period which shall give a turn to trade—are circumstances which would mainly tell against the abrupt enforcement of a measure which does not so immediately press upon the consideration of Parliament. Yet we are told that his Majesty may not be so easily persuaded to defer the settlement of the question as his present advisers would wish. Perhaps not; but it will be true that we have hitherto heard, his Majesty places implicit confidence in his present advisers. What the interview of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Holland may have to do with the question of Regency, we are not quite prepared to say. But we repeat that it is not a question of immediate urgency. It may be said that it is a question of strength; and though Mr Robert Grant the independent is deputed to moot it, it nevertheless is the toadling of the whig party.—Whether it will succeed, tomorrow will determine. The King has the choice of his Ministers, and we presume will be guided in that choice from respect and affection for the nation. The Lord Chancellor cannot have joined Lord Holland in advising such a measure, because he would be commuting his fidelity to his coadjutors; but it may happen that Lord Holland conceives his influence with the Sovereign is quite sufficient to induce a change of opinion. If so, we are mistaken in the opinion which we had formed of his Majesty's character; but we think his Majesty, from his professional habits, from his youthful education, and from the firmness of his mind, is one of the last to be taken by storm. We should rejoice if any measure could be adopted for lightening the burdens of the nation, or for extending our trade. Will a Regency have that effect? Is it not, on the contrary, a mere party squabble? We would most cheerfully raise our feeble voices in aid of any plan or any change which was calculated to better the condition of the people. We abhor party, and we despise the sinister means which the leaders adopt to serve their own purposes. We see no reason for appointing a Regency just now; but if the Members of the Opposition can point out to the King any wise plan which will better the condition of the people, then indeed they will be patriots of the purest stamp—they will be men deserving of the affections of their fellow subjects. But the King, we suppose, possesses sufficient confidence in his powers to withstand any attack which savours of indirect aggrandisement. He has too much regard for his people to give way to any party which seeks power under any flimsy pretext. We shall see tomorrow the value of the consultation at Lord Althorpe's on Sunday morning, and the result of the closet audience in the evening.—*Brit. & Traveller.*

MINISTERIAL MANŒUVRES—REGENCY.

No man is, of course, guided by the advance of reasons for the postponement of that which cannot now be avoided. No man, of either side, is weak enough to believe that the House, even if it sat for two months longer, could dispose of either the one question or the other; or that, if they did, Mr Brougham and the lawyers would stay away from the circuits, or the country gentlemen from the Grand Juries, and the local business of their respective counties to take part in discussion of their merits. The Regency question in spite of Mr Brougham's declaration, is a mere bubble, as far as the people are concerned, however important it may be to him and to those who are anxious for a share of the profits of office.—With a minor as sovereign, and the appointment of a Regency in the hands of the existing government, it would be more difficult, of course, to unseat the Wellington administration. That is the true question; and to Mr Brougham and some others, who seem, from their tone and language, to have received some grievous disappointment, it may be a question of some magnitude and importance. To the mass of the people it is as nothing, and the sooner we have a Parliament settled enough in the opinion of their length of existence to go into a discussion of the great topics of national interest, and really connected with our national prosperity, so much the better will it be for the safety and happiness of all.—*Observer.*

YAWNING.—On Monday, a gentleman at an hotel in Limerick, in a fit of languor so strained the maxillary organ, by a tremendous yawn, as to occasion a suspension of the *cardinal* point of mastication, in which state he continued tantalised by the sight of a good breakfast, till removed by a medical gentleman.

MR. DOHERTY'S BASTING.

The report of Mr O'Connell's reply to Doherty, which was published in last Thursday's *Chronicle*, appeared to be so meagre and imperfect, that we have been requested to copy from the *Pilot*, last Thursday's *Chronicle*, the reply which appeared in that paper.

Mr O'Connell rose when General Grosvenor had concluded and said—I think it my duty, Sir, to my constituents, my country, and myself, to offer a few remarks upon the discussion that has arisen; and in the very outset, I must disclaim any submission to this house, and its authority over me, for any act I may choose to do outside of these walls. I cannot command language strong enough to disclaim any the slightest submission to this House going ally for any act out of it, and therefore, Sir, it will be at once seen how thoroughly I repudiate the authority of any member of the house—but more especially of the *Hon. and very Learned* Member for the city of Kilkenny. Sir, I would be exceedingly sorry not to enjoy the blessing of his censure; and that day would I think myself unhappy and a traitor to my country, when I had the misfortune to be praised by the *very learned* member. Sir, in the letter to which allusion has been made by the gallant general, I did speak of "war to the knife" against his Majesty's present ministers, and that phrase I will now repeat for the satisfaction of the gallant member. But, Sir, this is not the letter to which my honourable friend, the member for Dover, alluded when he opened this debate; and yet, the *very learned* gentleman, the Solicitor General for Ireland, with that tact for which he is so eminent—that species of scenic display, and theatrical manœuvre, which so often supply the want of ability and talent, has contrasted the two letters, and brought the sentiments contained in one, to bear upon the opinions promulgated in the other. Now, Sir, the letter in which the phrase which has so much excited the ire of the *very learned* member for Kilkenny, was contained in a letter written by me upon the subject of the stamp and spirit duties imposts, which the *honourable* gentleman dare not oppose; or if he do, I presume he will not long enjoy the confidence of the administration—a commodity which the *very learned* member could not very easily dispense with and if do not, I here tell him there is not a man, woman, nor child in Ireland, from Kilkenny to Derry, that will not be in array against him. I did, Sir, denounce the scheme of assimilation, as mischievous and oppressive in its tendency; I now denounce it, in my place in this house, as outrageous and profligate in design. It is another proof—if any were still wanting—of the entire ignorance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the real condition of Ireland; and because I have exerted myself to prevent this unwarrantable plan from being brought into execution, I am assailed by the *very learned* Member, who *professes* so much affection for Ireland. I always called upon the people of that country to petition against the contemplated measure; and I think my views right, exactly in proportion as they may be arraigned by every hack of the minister, whether in or out of this house. As to the currency question I think it right that, as assimilation is the order of the day, we should have the benefit of it in every respect in Ireland. Hear. Will the *very learned* member tell me that his motion of "assimilation" is "taxation?" If not, why should not Ireland enjoy a gold currency as well as England? The majority of this House refused a silver currency to England, and the Honorable Gentleman would force paper down the throats of the Irish! Knowing, as I do, how the ministry can command venal majorities in this house, I did not go through the mockery of a motion upon the subject, but I adopted a more effectual course; and then I am met by the *very learned* Member for Kilkenny with all his stage trick, scenic skill, and forensic management, for which latter quality he has of latter gained so much celebrity, and all of which qualities are so often found useful in the absence of ability, talents, legal knowledge, and research; and he gravely tells me, that instead of writing letters in newspapers, I ought to bring forward a motion in this House. Sir, not being so good an actor as the *very learned* gentleman, I do not choose to appear in a farce; I am not, unfortunately, frivolous and shallow enough to play a part in such mimickry. Nature did not cast me for the character of *Justice Shallow*. The *very learned* gentleman has alluded to the distress in 1821. What, Sir, was the cause of this distress? Why the insolvency of the country banks. This is the evil that I want to prevent a recurrence of; and by no means will that end be attained so quickly, as by the discussion of this night. The country will naturally take alarm at the panic, which a member enjoying the confidence of his Majesty's government is in, and it will see that the precautionary measures which have been resorted to in Waterford, were suggested by well grounded apprehension. If the branch banks had substance, they can suffer no harry from the run upon them for payment of their notes; and if they are insolvent, the sooner the bubble bursts the better. My letter was addressed to a gentleman upon a local subject: the discussion of this night will make the opinion it contained current throughout the entire island. So that if the measure I have recommended be bad—and I am quite sure it is not—the *Honourable and Learned Gentleman* will have to answer to his employers for making it universal. But Sir, I am accused of writing letters, and in the same breath it is stated by an officer of the crown that an act, the most infamous and despotic that a government was empowered to wield—an act at war with every notion of constitutional liberty, and fit only for the climate of Algiers; an act which enables the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his mere *fiat* to put to rout any meeting called for any purpose, or in any place, by a Lord Mayor or Sheriffs, or Magistrates, or by the people themselves, still stains the statute book. Would such an act be submitted to by the people of England as was tamely borne in Ireland? Hear, hear. Are the people to be informed of what affects their interest, unless through the medium of the press? The press is now the only route of communication to the public; and that route I have adopted, I do adopt, and despite of the *very Learned* Member's taunts, I will continue to adopt. Hear hear and cheers. If in my communications to the Irish press—ever faithful and independent—I shall write any thing that is improper, I am sure the *very Learned* Solicitor-General for Ireland will feel no repugnance at framing an *ex officio*. Sir I have opposed the oligarchy and the ministry, because I consider both as enemies to the welfare of the empire, and of course I could not have been silly enough to expect the cheers of either. I never did, and ever shall, oppose the intrigues of every party in this House. I care not for names—whigs and tories I equally contemn if they do wrong. I sit here as an independent member of an independent county, to do the work of the people, and to oppose the intrigues of ministers and of the aristocracy. The influence of the one I ever have and ever shall despise—the frowns of the other I court as the best reward of my labours and exertions for the people. But, Sir, I cannot restrain the expression of my indignation, when I see needy, professional adventurers, empty jesters, silk-robed harlequins, without talent, without professional capacity or knowledge, known only as the parasites of the minister, and the panders to power, devoid of every qualification for office, except adulation, subserviency, and lergiversation, ranters in the senate house, but brieflless in the court—it sickens one, I say. Sir, to see such characters as I have described, rising from nothingness and penury to station and wealth, filling judicial situations; and if not wearing the ermine, at least aspiring to that elevation, whilst their superiors in intellect, in worth, in integrity, and in information, are kept in the back ground because they are too sincere to conform, and too independent to fawn. I again, Sir, disclaim any intention of apologising or explaining to this House. In this House I have been and will continue to be decorous, and out of it, I will do every thing that in my opinion may serve Ireland. Cheers.

DETECTION OF THE *COURIER* IN LIES AND FABRICATIONS.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

The *Courier* has disclaimed the letter signed "Hibernicus, on Irish Taxes," which appeared in his columns on the 24th of June. He denies the charge we brought against him on Monday last, of having framed that letter for the purpose of assisting Mr Goulburn in increasing the burthens of Ireland. We are of course obliged to admit his statements as far as courtesy demands; but he must permit us to show the probability if not the absolute certainty of our original allegation. He complains of our "virulence," in reprobating the line of conduct he has pursued with respect to the increase of Irish taxation about to be imposed upon us. In justification of ourselves, we tell him that no man on this side of the channel will believe that the object of his insidious reasoning upon the subject was, as he wishes it to be believed, to serve Ireland. But to our argument.

The letter signed Hibernicus (says the *Courier*) on the Provincial Press of Ireland was written, we do believe, in Dublin. Of the author we know nothing, not even his name.

Let us compare this admission with the prefatory sentence of one of his former replies to our arguments, in which he alluded to this letter.—The sentence runs thus—

In our endeavour to obtain facts by which we may help to set the public in Ireland in some degree right as to the circumstances of their country with respect to her connexion with England, we have received a letter from Dublin to which we entreat the particular attention of our readers. It is written with so much temperance and good sense, that it cannot fail to make a salutary impression.

The letter is in every respect a petition of the statements contained in former impressions of the *Courier*, with the exception, however, that he never ventured in his editorial capacity, to make the monstrous assertion, that "a discontinuance of the provincial press would unquestionably be a national benefit." In addition to this circumstance we saw still further *prima facie* evidence in favour of our position. The *Courier* stated that he received the letter in his endeavour to obtain facts, and the letter commences by the usual apology for trespassing on his columns. He now sees the awkwardness of the dilemma into which we have thrown him, and protests he does not even know the author's name. He may not; but we have shown enough to warrant us in having attributed it to himself; and his principle, that "a paper proves its own baseness by ascribing base motives to others," is too absurd even for the declamatory *Courier* to have recourse to; for according to it no upright, honourable man can animadvert upon any species of delinquency for fear of being himself charged with it.

While the *Courier* complains of abusive language, applied to him for supporting the oppressive scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in open defiance of the overwhelming arguments advanced against him, which he only met by assertions without proof, directly contradictory of the statements of facts, which we made from knowledge, he hesitates not to have recourse to the most abusive epithets that can be applied to an independent journal. In his last attack he taunts the *Freeman* by calling him one of O'Connell's firebrands. We fling back the charge with the scorn and contempt it merits. We support Mr O'Connell only as far as we think his views sound, and his motives beyond suspicion. Further than that we are no more concerned for him than any other Honourable Member in the House of Commons. A sense of fairness has induced us to correct the misstatements the enemies of that gentleman endeavoured to circulate concerning him, and to give his speeches to the public as they were spoken by him; love of country has induced us to advocate almost all his political views; for we see the advantages likely to result from them, and we are aware of the honesty by which they were dictated.

The *Courier* tells us "his adherence to the Government is gratuitous; that the present Editor at least knows no reason connected with the *Courier* but principle for supporting Government." In the first place, we may be allowed to hint that the Editor and Proprietor are different persons; and that the former is obliged to conform with the will of the latter; and, in the next, that the principle of the *Courier* hitherto has been to support *every* administration. Wellington may soon be obliged to abandon the reins of Government, and his place may be taken by a man whose principles are *toto cœlo* different; will the *Courier* support the Duke in opposition? If he do, he must be a more faithful adherent than he has hitherto proved himself. The *Courier* says the Duke's administration possesses the confidence of the nation; if so, why has he been unable to proceed with the public business, and when not absolutely broken on questions of great importance, why has he been reduced to the wretched majorities that all former Premiers looked upon as defeats? And why are his ministers obliged in the Lower House to fashion their bills in half a dozen shapes before they are allowed to pass? The *Courier* knows the present administration does not possess the confidence of the people, and they will be soon taught to feel it.

COUNTY MEATH—MR. LAWLESS.—We have been informed that a considerable number of the independent freeholders of Meath are preparing an Address to Mr Lawless, calling on that Gentleman to stand for the representation of Meath, at the next general election.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

GOLD.

(From the Pilot.)

There continues to be a steady demand for Gold at the national Bank, and it is answered cheerfully. There is no look of suspicion or hostility evinced towards those who demand their right—no longer any questions asked as to name or residence—the demand is met with promptitude and alacrity.—This is as it should be. Had the same temper been evinced in the House of Commons on the subject, those who are hostile to a gold circulation would not, perhaps, have so much to complain of. It is the undoubted right of the people to obtain gold. It is the undoubted privilege, and, we believe, the duty of a public man to recommend them to procure it. The abuse heaped upon Mr. O'Connell, for the discharge of what he believed a duty, was, we can assure those whom it may concern, much more calculated to excite suspicion, than to inspire confidence. Cobbett, for years, called upon the people of England to demand gold, previously to the act passed by the legislature for recalling small notes. He was not threatened with impeachment. His Majesty's Attorney General was not called upon to proceed against *him*. No burlesque of a law officer vomited upon him the bile of a black heart mixed with the dregs of a muddy understanding. The people of England, to be sure, did no attend to Cobbett's advice, as we have done to O'Connell's, but that arose from want of personal character in him, and want of discernment and spirit in them to know and act upon their true interests. But the advice was the same. In England, it was ratified by the legislature and passed into a law. In Ireland the same advice is answered by the flagitious and impotent threat of prosecution. And yet it was more clearly justifiable to have given that advice and more absolutely necessary to act upon it in Ireland than in England at the period the Legislature sanctioned the principle, by embodying it into law. In the first place, the principle has been approved and adopted by the British Legislature. Thus the theory of the measure is admitted. In the next, the adoption of it in England renders it more practicable in Ireland not to have it adopted in Ireland. If a gold currency by law was useful in one country, that law renders it imperative for the interests of the other. It has been clearly shown that every article left in England 25 per cent. upon the withdrawal of small notes. Now, the currency in Ireland is the same which raised in England goods twenty five per cent. beyond their intrinsic or metallic value. Things are consequently, in Ireland, in consequence of a fictitious currency, we will not say twenty five per cent., but, in the nature of things considerably above their metallic value. The consequence is inevitable. Ireland is placed, in all transactions with England, in a position the very opposite of commercial advantage—for she is obliged to buy dear and sell cheap.—To buy where a fictitious currency keeps up every thing to an unnatural height, and sell where every thing is reduced to its native value. And England has the double advantage of buying upon reduced terms and selling in a dear market. No wonder English selfishness grew out agents when this monopoly was threatened. No wonder that Mr. O'Connell, who loves Ireland, and discerns her real interests, should demand that the two countries should be put upon an equality in the circulating medium—and that either England should give herself a paper currency, and consequently a fair market for our commodities, or give us a metallic currency, that we might purchase on equal terms.

MR. O'CONNELL—CLARE.

The reports actively circulated concerning the intention of Mr. O'Connell to resign this County, have not got any tangible ground, that we can discover, to rest upon, and are totally destitute of probability. The ties which bind Clare and O'Connell together are too glorious, too sacred, to be rent by any rash hand. The old aristocratic opponents of O'Connell in Clare, we have reason to know, think that while they ought to have the return of one representative, the people ought to have another, and that that one ought to be O'Connell—for who could compete with him in capacity and services? As for a liberal candidate contesting the County, to exclude O'Connell, we deem it too monstrous to entertain for a moment. If there be a popular constituency in Clare, it was drawn into life by the public money, to return O'Connell, and for no one else.—What would liberal candidates have been without O'Connell? If they find a spirit in the people—who created it? If they are Catholics and eligible—who liberated them? If they are popular—what made them so? Serving O'Connell, and by that, and that alone, serving the people.—They, whose political existence was an emanation from O'Connell—will they, or any of them, be the cause of dissevering the immortal link which binds him to Clare? Forbid it delicacy, patriotism, gratitude, justice—the very attempt would for ever disentitle them to public support—and turn into crimes all the apparent public virtues of the past. The subject has led us into these reflections—but we do not believe that a thought of contesting the County with O'Connell exists anywhere.—*Pilot.*

"GOD-SENDS."

But for the "God-sends" (to quote the language of Lord Goderich, a late Chancellor of the Exchequer) that have come in to the relief of Mr Goulburn, what would he have done? How measures are *abandoned*, forsooth, that could not have been carried, except the House had sat at least two or three months longer; but not till copious excitation had been caused. Such is the case with the threatened "consolidation (which, in reality, must *increase* in England, as well as in Ireland) of the stamp duties;" and regarding which a "schedule" of *sixty folio pages*, and "an a "comparative schedule" of *one hundred pages*, have agitated trades and professions in Great Britain and Ireland—the expense of preparing and printing which alone must have been great; yet all is now *abandoned*!—*Morning Herald.*

INDUSTRY!—A man, named Michael M Donnell, was committed for trial on Thursday, from Henry-street police office, Dublin, for having in the course of ten minutes, stolen seven handkerchiefs, a snuff-box and a pocket book, in an auction-rooms, into which he got admittance in the course of the preceding day.—*M. Register.*

THE CASTLE OF TOOME.

(From the Ulster Magazine.)

On the beautiful Margin of Lough Neagh, where the rolling waters of that majestic lake are pressing forward, and about to form the smooth and limpid Bann, are still seen some vestiges of the ancient fort or castle of Toome. Its site rises several feet above the winter level of the adjoining lough, and is now a garden. Outside of it are laying a few massy fragments of its imbattled keep, the stones of which are so firmly grouted together, that they appear as if bound by an indissoluble cement. Traditionates, that this keep or tower, was of a square form, and about fifty feet high; on the land side it was protected by a strong wall, enclosing a court or yard, in which vaults were lately discovered with fire-places. In digging in this yard were also found several large shot for cannon, a few silver coins, human bones, and copper tokens, having an inscription that the bearer might pass at the ferry of Toome unmolested.

History and tradition are equally silent as to the period of the erection of this building, or by whom. It however appears more than probable, to have been raised by some of the early English settlers,* which conjecture is in some measure confirmed by the following historical facts. The ancient Irish erected neither castles nor forts of lime and stone; they even demolished such as fell into their hands by the chance of war; and the river Bann continuing for several centuries the northern boundary of the *Pale*, the English settlers were obliged to erect castles for their protection against the impetuous attacks of the Irish. It is also yet evident that the Antrim side of the river Bann was formerly defended by a chain of small castles or forts, to command the fords or passages of that river. One of these stood at Coleraine, another at the *Lochans*, one at the *Cross*, another near the *Fore*, one at *Glenone*, Portglenone, and that of Toome.

On the division of the county of Antrim into baronies, which took place about 1584, their names appear with one exception (Kilconway), to have been taken from those military posts held at that time by the English within the county—Hence, that of Toome gave title to the ancient county. The name is said to signify a *Bush*, perhaps derived from some remarkable tree or tuft, in the dense woods by which this fort was formerly enclosed towards the land.

Early in the reign of queen Elizabeth, we find the castle of Toome held by Rudolph le Lime. On his death it was with his other castles and lands granted in 1571, to Sir Thomas Smyth, on condition of his erecting and planting them with trusty and faithful subjects to her Majesty, before the 28th of March, 1579, or else his patent to be void, and of no effect. His indentures goes on to state that divers parts of Ulster were "inhabited by a wicked, barbarous, and uncivil people, some Scottish, and some *wild Irish*, late in rebellion to the queene."

To promote this colonization, Smyth purposed to grant lands at trifling rents, to such persons as would assist him with men or money, and in the latter end of 1572, his son, Captain Thomas Smyth, arrived with a few English adventurers.—Their numbers, however, proved too few to drive out, or cut the throats of the Irish; and Smyth being killed soon after in south Clandeboy, by Neal Neal Bryan Fertagh O'Neill, this intended plantation by the Smyths fell to the ground.

In the summer of 1601 2, the fort of Toome was held by a part of the army commanded by Sir Arthur Chichester. About the same time Hugh, earl of Tyrone, being closely pressed by the lord deputy Mountjoy, many of his followers were obliged to shift for themselves, and made their way over the Bann into the fastnesses of the county Antrim. This movement gave no little alarm to the English who were quartered in their neighbourhood. Tyrone's troops being celebrated as "expert shots," and so determined that we find the lord deputy in his letter to England about this time, declaring that there was no "course to overcome them but by famine." The dreadful course was at length determined on, and adopted with the most horrible success. In September, Sir Arthur Chichester, and the other English commanders in Ulster, proceeded to burn and destroy all the crops and grain that could not be removed into the nearest English garrison. The result of those barbarous proceedings was soon after felt, to a degree that appears to have extorted commiseration from even the very persons by whom that measure had been recommended, and afterwards inflicted. In the following season the Lord Deputy, writing to the government in England, gives the following picture of the miserable state of the country near Toome: "O'Hogan protested unto us, that between *Tullagh oge* and Toome there lay unburied 1000 dead, and that since our first coming this year to Blackwater there were about 3000 starved in Tyrone. And sure the poor people in these parts never yet had the means to know God, or to acknowledge any other Sovereign than the O Neals, which makes me more commiserate them." The accounts from other parts of the country were equally distressing.

In 1603, we find Sir Thomas Phillips constable of the castle of Toome, who had under him twelve warders; in 1614 Sir Faithful Fortescue was constable, with twenty warders; and in 1618 Sir Claud Hamilton was appointed constable with only six warders.

1642—The castle of Toome was garrisoned by part of the regiment of Antrim, commanded by Sir John Clotworthy, who the same year erected some additional works, and put the place into an excellent state of defence.

1649—Colonel Robert Stewart was governor who, about the month of December, was obliged to surrender the place to the Parliamentary troops under the orders of Colonel Robert Venables.

1650—About the middle of April the garrison was surprised by the Roman Catholic army, commanded by Emar MacMahon, titular bishop of Clogher; but it was retaken soon after by the Parliamentary forces.

1688—In February, we find the castle held by a detachment of Roman Catholic dragoons of the regiment of Cormic O'Neill, who on the 11th of the same month were attacked by the Antrim Association* and routed. The dragoons effected their escape over the river Bann into the county of Derry, in such confusion that their retreat is still called, "*the break of Toome.*"

1689—In the spring of this year Toome was held by the regiment of Sir John Skellington under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Huston.—About the 12th of April a division of the Irish army, having passed the Bann at Portglenone, the garrison of Toome were obliged to evacuate that post and retreat to Derry. At this time the lands now called the *Creagh* meadows, near Toome, were covered with wood.

1691—Tradition states that about this period Toome was held by an English garrison, under the orders of an arch tyrant, named Colonel Gee. Amongst the numerous relations of his tyranny, the following is still current in the neighbourhood. An old and insane Friar from Tyrone, of the sept of O'Hagan, strolling one day into the yard of the Castle, was met by Colonel Gee, who in his usual imperious manner, inquired of the Friar what brought him there, and received for answer "the same that brought you." The Friar was now seized, and conveyed into the interior of the fortress, where he was tied, and his feet placed close to a large fire, and literally roasted till he expired! Intelligence of this cruel and deliberate barbarity spread with the rapidity of lightning, and soon reached the ears of his brother Cormic, in Tyrone, who immediately determined to revenge his death, or perish in the attempt.—One fine night, as the moon had begun to display her silver image in the wat'ry glass" of the lake, O'Hagan with four stout, resolute companions set out in an open boat for Toome, and in the hazy of the following morning he landed in the vicinity of the fort. Leaving the others to take care of the boat, to keep the sharp look out, and to have their oars ready to act as circumstances might require, he directed his course towards the castle. His only weapon was a favourite *skean*, which he carried in his bosom. With a paper in his hand folded as to resemble a letter, he advanced boldly towards a sentinel, who was pacing slowly in the front of the apartments occupied by the commandant, to whom he requested admission to deliver his packet. This was refused, and as no time was to be lost in altercation, he grasped his *skean* and plunged it into the breast of the sentinel, and the next moment he stood in the presence of the tyrant. On the noise made by his abrupt entrance, the Colonel started from his bed and endeavoured to grasp a pistol which was lying on a sofa, but the arm of O Hagan arrested his purpose; "*my brother shall be revenged!*" he exclaimed, in a deep and tremulous tone, and his bloody *skean* met the heart of Colonel Gee. In a moment he was out of the room and clear of the fortress, but was pursued by the soldiers, who had been alarmed by the forcing of the door, and seeing their comrade slain. He, however, reached the boat in safety, which had been kept afloat to receive him, and they were soon out of the reach of the fire of his pursuers, and in view of their naval hills in Tyrone. The body of the Colonel was interred on the following day with military honors, at the root of an ash tree outside the fort, and within memory, oral history continued to point out the detested grave of the last military tyrant of Toome.

Soon after the above event, the garrison is said to have been totally withdrawn from Toome, its castle dismantled, and for many years the crows took no notice whatever of the ruin, which was suffered gradually to moulder into decay. In 1774 the public were much surprised by its again becoming an object of attention; Sir George Macartney being appointed governor and constable, with a salary of £1300 per annum. This shameful sinecure met with considerable opposition even in the Irish House of Commons, but the Minister of that day being enabled to maintain his majorities in that corrupt assembly, Sir George pocketed for several years the £1300 for being governor and constable of a ruin which the owls and jackdaws deemed untenable.

1783—A bridge being about to be built over the river Bann at Toome, by the late Lord O'Neill, the ruinous walls of its Castle were taken down to assist in its erection; and the rubbish was carried off to bottom a new road through a marsh leading to that bridge.

S. M'S.

Toome, May, 1830.

* A number of Protestants in the County of Antrim, who had determined to oppose the arbitrary measures of James II.

* For many centuries after the arrival of the English, each grantee was obliged to build a castle or bawn on his land, even so late as the reign of James I.

MURDER AT TULLAMORE.

An inquest was held at Tullamore, King's County, on the 23d ult., on the body of Patrick Heavy, and a verdict returned that he came by his death in consequence of wounds and bloss given him by James Lynham, Michael Hanlon, Mary Heavy, and Margaret Lynham. It appeared in evidence that Heavy had been drinking in a public house on the night of the 18th ult.; that between ten and eleven o'clock his wife, Mary Heavy, called and asked him to go home; he at first refused, but was persuaded to go by some soldiers who were billeted in the house. In a short time shouts were heard and Heavy returned bleeding; the party above named had beat him severely with a pair of tongs, whilst his wife put his coat over his head, and aided in the shocking transaction. Mr. Berry, a magistrate of the town, and Surgeon Pearce, deposed, the former as to the dying declarations of the deceased, and the latter as to the wounds he had received. This horrid affair has created a great sensation in Tullamore, particularly as an execution took place after last assizes for a similar crime near the same town, and one the assizes before for an attempt to murder the Rev. Mr. Ennis, at his glebe, about five miles from Tullamore.

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH.—He that makes use of the light and faculties God has given to him, and seeks sincerely to discover Truth by those helps and abilities he has, may have this satisfaction in doing his duty as a rational creature;—that though he should miss Truth, he will not miss the reward of it—*John Locke.*—What do the fanatics say to this?

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DAYS OF PUBLICATION.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

NEWS FROM ALGIERS.

Camp of Staoueli, June 19.

I write to you after a very hot battle, and the most complete that has been fought since the restoration.—The Turks attacked us this morning along the entire circle of our positions, with the greatest impetuosity, and with terrible yelling; there was, at the same time, arrangement, boldness, and almost tactics, in their plan of operation, for they had for some days preceding carefully concealed their strength, hoping to find us off our guard; but the weakest points of our line had been strengthened from the first. The Turco Algerine Militia met their death from the bayonet and the sword even in our very ranks. A small ravine which covered a part of our position, was choked with their dead.—The impetuosity of our troops in the pursuit was so great, that the enemy was not able to rally in the entrenchments which covered their camp. Our soldiers have taken an immense booty. I have for my share a very large and strong camel. We also found provisions, powder, arms, and sheep. All their artillery, without the exception of a single gun, was captured. This success has electrified every one. Two tempests and five days' tarrying on the same spot, with a perpetual firing of musketry, which led to no definitive result, had a little annoyed our young soldiers, who have the character of the veterans for wishing to be unremittingly gaining ground in advance.

After such a success there must be a great breaking up in the enemy's army; we compelled them to fly three leagues. They are now waiting for us in another position, but we understand that they have not any other entrenchments between us and Algiers. We reckon on being in three days before Algiers, and in fifteen days to be within that city. A large portion of the Arabs of the surrounding country are flocking in to give up their arms to us, saying that they had been forced to take them up. We send them peaceably to their homes.

This country has none of that parched or African character, which we figured to ourselves. There is much cultivation, clusters of trees, and valleys refreshed by springs. All the gardens are provided with wells, with drinking cups, as in Spain. It has, in fact, the same sort of climate and general aspect as the South of the Peninsula. We want neither water, wine, nor in fine, any thing else.

Adieu! I am harrassed from my march. It is half-past five o'clock, and we are about to establish ourselves in an Arab tent made of camel's hair. We have eaten nothing since seven o'clock this morning.

(From the Courier of Monday, received last night.)

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday.—The *Messager des Chambres* states that an estafette had arrived from Toulon, bringing information that the French army was before the walls of Algiers; but no farther notice is taken of the reported battle of the 21st June. A letter from Torre Chica, dated June 19, leaves no doubt of the success of the French in the battle which took place on that day; and it would appear from another account that, although it would require some time to transport the heavy artillery from Sidi Ferruch, the speedy fall of the City was fully expected, yet there is a mystery about the official communications which would almost warrant an inference that the difficulties encountered by the French are more serious than they had anticipated. The character of the French Army, however, has been fully maintained, and the small extent of loss in the different engagements with a courageous enemy is highly creditable to the skill of the commanders and the discipline of the troops.

(From the Globe of Monday Evening.)

City, Two o'Clock.—The money market has been thrown into a complete panic this morning. When business commenced Consols reached 94, and everything appeared right; at this point, however, extensive sellers appeared, and immediately the most alarming reports were circulated—the King was very ill—Charles X. was assassinated—and lastly, Prince Leopold had shot the Duke of Wellington this morning in a duel. Consols fell from 94 to 93¼; the price is now 93½.

DESTRUCTION OF SINGAPORE BY FIRE.

Singapore, Feb. 13.—We regret to have to announce the total destruction by fire of a great portion of our town, on the night of Sunday last, the 7th instant. It commenced between eight and nine, and raged with great violence till three in the morning, during which time it reduced to ashes not less than 140 houses. Many of them, being situated in Market-street, and occupied by our principal native shopkeepers, contained much valuable property, of which but little was saved.—*British Traveller.*

There are letters in town stating another important service performed by Mr O'Connell for his unfortunate country. It appears that there was an effort made, late on Friday night, to introduce a clause into the spirit duty bill, which would give to rum a decisive and preponderating advantage over whiskey. Mr O'Connell, the only Irish member in the House, protested, in vain, against the flagitious attempt. He, at least, threatened to count the house, and there not being enough of members to constitute a house, the obnoxious clause was reluctantly abandoned. Yet it was in such a house that Irish questions were discussed, and by such a house Ireland was to be surreptitiously taxed—oh! this O'Connell is a troublesome fellow to be sure!!! —*Morning Register.*

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.

The daily papers stuff their columns with all the verbiage and repetitions incidental to extemporaneous delivery with apologetical exordia and all the *stither** or matter used by a speaker in beating about to regain the thread of his discourse. After having filled their space in this manner, since all that is said cannot be inserted, they cut and slash as accident, caprice, or ill-will may determine. Even the *stither* of O'Doherty is inserted, whilst matter of real importance from O'Connell is omitted. A faithful abridgment, like the faithful picture of a statue, or any other object, would present each part of the figure reduced in just proportions. The newspapers often abridge the productions of orators to make them fit their columns, as Procrustes abridged his victims to make them fit his bed. Mr O'Connell has complained, and, so far as we can learn, he complained justly, that he has been most basely treated and injured by the suppressions of the morning papers.—*Examiner.*

* *Stither* is, we believe, the technical term, borrowed from the shoemakers, who give that name to the cuttings and rubbish put in between the outer and the inner soles of shoes, in order to make the appearance of the outer sole smooth.

Distress in Mallow.—A meeting of the inhabitants was convened at the Court House, Mallow, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the present severe distress in that town, and £150 was subscribed in a few hours. Two Sermons will be preached in Zion (Independent) Chapel on next Sunday, and a collection will be made towards that object.—*Southern Reporter.*

In addition to the 100l. contributed to the relief of the poor of Ennis by Mr O'Gorman Mahon, the *Courier* states that he has transmitted 200l. for the same humane objects.

Genuine Liberality.—The Rev. Mr Banner, the Rector of Bansha, who refused for the tithes of Graystown £300 a year, offered by a proctor, and accepted £200 annually, under the Composition Act, from the parishioners, has caused it to be notified to them that he will not demand (in consequence of the great distress) the tithes now due until November next. This is worthy of imitation.

Apostolic Poverty.—By the death of the Hon. and Reverend William Beresford, nine livings in the Diocese of Tuam, and one in the Diocese of Lismore, become vacant.—*Morning Register.*

THE REGENCY.

(From the Courier.)

The Regency Question is already taking a party character, owing entirely, we think, to some misconception of what the practice has determined. Many people conceive that the law, which obtains between guardian and ward, points out the course in which the nomination of a Regent should proceed. But this is not the case. The doctrine as to a Regency is altogether different from any thing connected with the common law—that doctrine, as laid down in 1788, and subsequently in 1810, as explained by Lord Liverpool, is—

1st. That the Throne must be considered as always full, and that the political capacity of the Sovereign is always in existence, whatever may be the immediate temporary incapacity, or personal situation, of the Monarch.

2d. That the law knows of no such office as that of Regent. A Regency is an office created under special circumstances to meet a special exigency—must always be grounded upon the necessity of the case itself, and ought not to be extended beyond what the exigency of the case itself may require.

3. That in the whole extent of the history of this country, there has never been an instance of a Regency that was not appointed by Parliament. Claims of right have been made, but such claims have been uniformly rejected. In the reign of Henry the VI. a claim was made by the next of kin, (the Monarch being then a minor), to exercise the Royal Authority during the infancy of the Sovereign; but after having been considered in Parliament—precedents searched for—the authority of all the greatest men of the time taken upon the subject—the answer to that claim was, that the Duke of Gloucester, the person asserting it, could have no such claim, either by will or by kindred; but that the power of appointing a Regent for the kingdom belonged solely to the Estates of the Realm.

4th—That, upon a review of our whole history, there does not appear an instance of a Regency, with the exception of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. and of the Protector, Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. that was not in some way or other, even though appointed by Parliament, limited or restrained by Parliament.

We lay these established principles before our readers, that they may clearly understand in what position the country is placed in respect to the impending question.

We cannot see in what way the public have any cause to complain, on either side of the water, at the abandonment of the proposed new Taxes.—The opposition was so strong, that it would have been obstinacy and not firmness to have persevered in the attempt to impose them, but we must prepare ourselves to expect a diminution of the Revenue in consequence. A great amount of Taxes has been taken off; and, to meet a portion of them, the relief being greater than the institutions of the country could afford, it was deemed expedient to propose others. These being also given up, there must be a corresponding deficiency. Persuaded, however, that the prosperity of the country, is reviving, we trust the difference will not be so great as to occasion much inconvenience. At all events, the abandonment was a proper and constitutional course on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Courier.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

It was confidently stated on Thursday night, about the House of Commons, that the Ministers have determined on having the dissolution of Parliament *in a fortnight.* The activity of Members in writing letters in the rooms adjoining the House, especially on Wednesday evening, after the communication of Sir Robert Peel, exceeded any thing of the kind in the remembrance of the oldest persons about the House. The smoking-room and committee rooms were crowded with letter writers.—*Globe.*

A Man Killed by a Lion.—On Thursday last, during the exhibition in Antrim, of Wombwell's collection of wild animals, one of the keepers incautiously made some freedom with the lion (Wallace), which the animal allowed him to repeat several times during the day. However, during another exhibition, the man again put his hand in the cage, by way of showing how free he could make with him when the lion laid his paw, first on the hand, gently, as if in play, then further up the arm; and, on the man attempting to withdraw it, the animal seized him both with mouth and claws in a most terrific manner, and endeavoured to drag the unfortunate wretch through the bars of the cage; which he would have succeeded in doing, had not some of the by-standers caught the man round the body, whilst others endeavoured to force the animal to let go his deadly gripe by stabbing at him through the bars with swords and other weapons. Their efforts, however, were of no avail until they forced the handle of a pitch fork into his throat, and, by a strong effort, prized his jaws open, so as to free the man from that horrible situation which he had been in for about five minutes. Owing to the dreadful wounds inflicted by the teeth and claws of the infuriate animal, nearly the whole of the flesh was torn from the arm, the shoulder was almost torn off and his side lacerated considerably.—Surgical aid was instantly procured, but in vain; mortification soon ensued, and death put a period to the sufferings of the unfortunate man on Sunday evening.—*Northern Whig.*

Last week a man residing at Bilston, near Wolverhampton, was apprehended on suspicion of being one of the parties concerned in the late robbery at the New Betting Rooms, Doncaster, some of the stolen property having been traced to his possession. The final examination took place on Monday, the 28th ult. at Bilston, when Mr Goodend, of Piccadilly, appeared as prosecutor, and, after a very long investigation, the Magistrates determined to fully commit the prisoner for trial at the next Stafford Assizes, and Mr Goodend is bound over to prosecute. The prisoner, it is said, has amassed considerable property, and bail to any amount was offered, but rejected. The apprehension and final commitment of the prisoner in that remote part of the country, has excited considerable sensation, and we understand that, from private information received since his commitment, it is more than probable that all the parties connected with the Doncaster robbery may yet be brought to justice.

A Hint to Clergymen.—If clergymen, in addition to their spiritual duties, would attend a little more to the things of the body, and instruct their hearers in matters of natural science and political economy, as Dr. Chalmers does and proposes to others, they would do them much real and essential service. By having their attention exclusively directed to a world to come, they are diverted from their temporal miseries here, and taught to linger on in suffering, as if it were a condition of their existence, and a sort of penance to insure future happiness, instead of exerting themselves to improve their worldly circumstances.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

His Majesty has declared Buckingham-house shall be his future residence.

There will be two drawing-rooms, at the first of which the company will appear in black, and at the other in colors; and on the 25th of August there will be a levee, a drawing room, and a ball, at St. James's Palace. The above is the natal day of the present Sovereign.

The King.—The following curious fact, though but little known, may be depended upon. Every Monarch of the British Throne since Henry VIII. died on a Saturday.—*Sunday Intelligence.*

Among the new and beneficent acts of the new Sovereign, it is mentioned that his Majesty has given, from his own purse, a pension of £400 per annum to Mrs Tierney, the widow of the late Right Honourable George Tierney, for whom, during his life time, his Royal Highness expressed the greatest regard, without reference to political considerations.

It is said that the Venerable Earl Fitzwilliam is to be created a Marquis.

It was currently reported on Thursday, in well-informed circles, that the late King has left funds to pay his brother the late Duke of York's debts in full. His Majesty's private wealth has been estimated at six hundred thousand pounds.—*Morning Herald.*

Lord Oxmantown has left London for Dublin.

The Duke of Cumberland proceeds, immediately after the funeral of his late Majesty, to the continent, to break up his establishment there, preparatory to his taking up his permanent residence in England. Prince George has two favourite ponies which his Majesty used to drive about Windsor, &c.

His Majesty King William the Fourth was proclaimed on Friday morning within the Liberties of the Tower, with the usual formalities.

We understand that the King, with his characteristic kindness, has sent the green ribband which he wore himself with an affectionate letter, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—*Courier.*

Amongst the "coincidences" connected with the reign of the late King, it may be mentioned that there is no other instance in the annals of Great Britain in which the sceptre of these realms has been swayed by four successive Sovereigns of the same name.

Lord Melville has had a private audience of the King in his closet, and, we believe we may state, that during the course of it, any angry feeling relative to that Noble Lord which may have previously existed in his Majesty's mind, was entirely removed.—*Court Journal.*

The *Times* and the *Courier* have each stated in pointed, but general terms, that the King has expressed to the present Ministers his full confidence in them. We will go a step further and state what we believe to be the precise words in which his Majesty was pleased to express his sentiments in regard to the present Ministry:—'I am proud to have such Ministers. They may rely on my cordial, entire, and determined support.'—*Court Journal.*

The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Wellington had an interview on Sunday at the Treasury.

Mr Planta attended on Friday at the Treasury, and transacted official business for the first time, since his recovery from his indisposition.

A True Blue King.—On the day appointed at Plymouth for the celebration of his present Majesty's accession to the throne, the petty officers of his Majesty's ship Kent, came aft on the quarter deck and requested, that as King William the Fourth was the first true Jacket that had ever come to be King of England, an extra allowance of grog might be allowed the ship's company, to drink to his health and happy reign. We need not add that such an appeal was irresistible!

The physicians to his late Majesty have published the particulars of the *post mortem* examination.

If Holland House, Kensington, were a Palace, it could hardly have been the scene of greater activity than was observable there on Saturday morning, immediately after the death of George IV. had become known. Carriages, and messengers on horseback, travelling post-haste, were passing to and fro; and Sunday, there was a good deal of company; all the rooms visible from the road and park were brilliantly lighted.

A tailor named Wildgans, at Mayence, has just invented a dress made of one piece, and composed of cravat, waistcoat, trowsers, frock coat, and gaiters. It is very convenient, and may be put on in a minute. The inventor is about to purchase a patent for it.

The Marquis of Conyngham.—Under date of Windsor, Wednesday evening, *it is said* that on Tuesday afternoon, the Marquis of Conyngham (who, in his capacity of Lord Steward of his late Majesty's household, is still lingering in the Castle)—heard an unusual noise in the chamber heretofore occupied by his lady, the Marchioness, as her especial dormitory;—which chamber is in the same tower and on the same floor with the royal chamber. Hearing this unusual noise the Marquis proceeded thither, and found the access to it much impeded by the carpets which had previously covered its floor. However, the Noble Marquis made his way over these obstructions, and entered the chamber, where he found some five or six strange men without their coats, busily at work with their hammers and ripping chissels, denuding the chamber of its draperies, &c. Of these strange men the Noble Marquis instantly demanded—'Hey! what's all this about?' To which demand the strange men replied, 'We are taking down her *Ladyship's* bed, my Lord, and putting up the Queen's.' And thereupon the Noble Marquis retraced his way over the piles of removed carpets and other lumber at the door, without stopping to inquire by 'whose authority' they had presumed to do this.—That authority, it is added, was no less a person than his grace of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain to the late King, and also to his present Majesty, King William.

It is said that the grant of lands made by the Emperor of Russia to Prince Lieven, was given in token of his Majesty's approbation of the successful negociation with Prince Leopold, touching the sovereignty of Greece. Prince Lieven, however, had scarcely left England to make his acknowledgments, when the negociation with Prince Leopold was broken off. Prince and Princess Lieven propose returning to England towards the close of autumn.

The Printers' Pension Society propose a two hundred miles aquatic excursion in the Harlequin steamer on next Monday, for the benefit of their charitable fund. What would old Caxton say if he could rise from his grave and witness this triumph of machinery in the cause of benevolence!—*Literary Gazette.*

The State Coffin for the remains of his late Majesty is to be covered with crimson velvet. It is larger than any that are usually made, measuring across the shoulders three feet one and a half inch. The plate on which the *Depositum* will be engraved is of a size proportionate to that of the coffin; it is nineteen inches and a half in length, seventeen inches and a half in width at the top, and fourteen inches and a quarter at the bottom.

Dr. Paris is said to have sold his forthcoming life of Sir Humphrey Davy for 1,000 guineas.

The Duke of Cambridge is expected to arrive in England in August. So far from his having ever exhibited any symptoms of mental incapacity, we have the strongest and most authentic assurances of his possessing a more than ordinary degree of judgment and discretion. His Royal Highness is constitutionally subject to fits of melancholy, and these may have given rise to the rumours which we have contradicted.—*Intelligence.*

The late Grand Duke of Baden, who was noted for his parsimony, has left different secret presses in several articles of furniture behind the wainscot and under the floor of his apartment, containing treasure. He had appointed Mademoiselle Werner, called Countess of Langenstein, the universal heir of his private property, and of that contained in his apartment.—According to his instructions, a search has been made, and immense sums have been found in gold and diamonds, in different concealments, particularly in a piece of furniture covered with a marble slab, which he had pointed out particularly to the witnesses of his will.—The new Sovereign is said to look with jealousy on the loss of this inheritance, and it is suggested that he will endeavour to have the will set aside.

Among the new engagements at Drury lane, we hear that Miss Bifield is included. She is now performing with great success in Scotland.

Epitaph.—If the inscriptions in our church yards conveyed the truth only respecting those they commemorated, would not very many of them be found to run thus?—'I have spent my life in eating and drinking, and in speaking ill of mankind.'—This was the epitaph which Simonides made upon Timocreon of Rhodes, a wrestler, poet, gourmand, and satirist.

It is understood, that an eminent dignitary of the church has recently become entitled to an ecclesiastical fine of £60,000 sterling, in addition to an inheritance of ten thousand per annum from the late Earl of Harcourt.

Le Voleur says, "People collect strange things in England. A gentleman has been at great pains and expense to collect the ropes with which the most celebrated characters in the three kingdoms were hanged and he has placed them on nails in his Cabinet, with a description of their trials and history. It is thought that the proprietor of this elegant museum will some day or other hang himself, and that his own rope will have the honour to complete his collection." The French journalist is rather witty upon the subject of the worthy gentleman's *mania*; but, as we have never heard of the story here, it is probable that he merely meant to satirize the rage for curiosity which prevails; at all events, collectors in this *line* are not very numerous.

Genius.—People of the finest and most lively genius have the greatest sensibility, of consequence the most lively passion; the violence of which puts their conduct on a footing with that of fools. Fools discern the weakness which they have in common with themselves; but are not sensible of excellencies, to which they have no pretensions; of course, always inclined to dispute the superiority.—*Shenstone.*

Punctuation.—When Lord Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, wrote his famous book, entitled "A Pikel for the Knowing Ones," there happened to be many heresies, schisms, and false doctrines abroad in the land, regarding punctuation; and as many diverse systems appeared, for the location of commas, semicolons, periods, dashes, etc., as there were works published. To obviate this difficulty, and to give every one an opportunity of suiting himself, his lordship left out all marks of punctuation from the body of his work, and at the ending of his book, has printed four or five pages of nothing but stops and pauses, with which he said the reader could pepper his dish as he chose.

Tuesday evening an inquisition was taken in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, upon the body of Mary Ann Noonan, aged four years, the daughter of Patrick Noonan, an Irish tailor, residing in John-street, Clerkenwell. The lamented death of his late Majesty had the effect of creating an extraordinary stir amongst the tailors, and on last Saturday night, as well as on Sunday morning, the residence of the father of the deceased was a scene of drunkenness. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning, Healey, a tailor, a lodger in the house, sent a servant-girl, named Margaret Donovan, for half a pint of rum, to treat Mrs Noonan and two other friends. Healey gave the child better than half a glass of the ardent spirit to drink. In a short time after the child became convulsed, and was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it expired on Sunday night, about nine o'clock. Mr Wheeler, the house-surgeon, gave it as his opinion that the child came to her death in convulsions brought on by drinking ardent spirits. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Healey, who was committed to Newgate.

An Absent Man.—There are few that have paid any attention to the finance of the country but must have heard of Doctor Robert Hamilton's Essay on the National Debt, which fell on the Houses of Parliament like a bombshell, or rather which rose and illuminated their darkness like an orient sun. There are other writings of his, too, in which one knows not which most to admire, the profound and accurate science, the beautiful arrangement, or the clear expression; and yet this most profound and clear-headed philosophical thinker and most amiable of men, became so completely absorbed in his own reflections as to lose the perception of external things, and almost that of his own identity and existence. In public the man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologised for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; went to his classes in the college on the dark mornings with one of her white stockings on the one leg, and one of his own black ones on the other; often spent the whole time of the morning in moving from the table the hats of the students, which they as constantly returned; sometimes invited them to call on him, and then fined them for coming to insult him. He would run against a cow in the road, turn round, beg pardon—"Madam," and hope she was not hurt. At other times he would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of his way; and yet his conversation, at the same time, if any body happened to be with him, was perfect logic and perfect music. A volume might be filled with anecdotes of this amiable and excellent man, all tending to prove how wide the distinction is between first-rate thought, and that merely animal use of the organs of sense which prevents dignified mortals from walking into wells.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, for such TERM as may be agreed on, the MILL called JOHN'S MILL, with the CORN STORES and KILN thereto belonging, situated at JOHN'S BRIDGE in the LIBERTIES of the CITY of WATERFORD.

Reference to James Aylwards, Esq. Lady Lane.
Waterford, July 7, 1830.

SURGEON DENTIST KEALE.

At the solicitation of several highly respectable Families in the City of Waterford and its vicinity, begs leave to announce his intention of arriving at Mr Devereux's, Mall, on the 11th, where he will sojourn until the 15th instant, when he must resume his Professional Duties in Limerick.

Mr K. feels highly gratified that his improved Artificial Teeth, inserted without Springs, solely dependent on Atmospheric Pressure and Cohesion, have merited the approval of several highly talented and scientific Gentlemen.

The attention of Parents to their Children's Teeth is of primary importance, preventing irregularity and deformity of Features, and the numerous diseases incident thereto—an early application is essentially requisite.

It is greatly to be deplored the serious and frequently irreparable injuries sustained by patients employing Tyros, or inexperienced persons, who assume the title of Dentists.

As it sometimes occurs that it is perfectly impossible for Mr K. to absent himself from his professional avocations in Limerick, he feels it his duty to apprise such Ladies and Gentlemen as require his assistance in distant parts, that he can accommodate them with splendid Lodgings at his house, No. 10, Cecil-street.

☞ The utmost secrecy observed, and immediate attention to Correspondents.

Limerick, July 1, 1830.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Thursday, July 8.

	Butter.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Satu	69 to	71 0	30 0 to	35 0	17 0 to	19 0	17 0 to	18 0
Mon	70	72 0	32 0	35 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	20 0
Tues	71	73 6	32 0	34 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	20 0
Wed	72	73 0	32 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	20 0
Thur	00	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0
Frid	00	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0

There was a good supply of Butter on Tuesday which was bought briskly at from 71s to 73s 6d per cwt. Yesterday prices advanced from 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. on Tuesday's rates, viz.—72s to 74s per cwt.—Weighed on Tuesday 320—yesterday 592 firkins.—The receipts of Corn are still very small, and the prices of wheat and barley remain without alteration. Oatmeal 20s to 21s. Second Flour 40s to 42s per bag; Thirds 32s to 36s per ditto; Fourths 26s to 30s per ditto. Indian Corn 38s to 42s; Indian Meal 30s to 38s per bag. Potatoes 9d to 10d per stone of 14 lbs. Beef 2½d to 5½d; Mutton 3d to 6d; Veal 3½d to 5½d; Pork 2½d to 3½d per lb; Lamb 1s 8d to 3s 6d per quarter. Newport Coal 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Cardiff 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. Whiskey 5s 8d to 5s 10d per gallon. In other articles there is no alteration.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—July 7.

ARRIVED.

5th—Charlotte, pleasure yacht, Colonel Fitzgerald, Cork, on a pleasure cruise; Rose, do. Hon. Captain Greville, Milford, do.

6th—Hope, Vaughan, Ayr, coals; Erin, Brenan, Dublin, general cargo, for Bristol; Brighton, Giles, Newhaven, Indian corn.

SAILED.

5th—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Williams, Cardiff, cattle.

6th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, general cargo; Ant, Morgan, Milford, flour; Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, sheep, from Ross; Martha Pope, Jones, London provisions; Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, in last.

DEATHS.

At Fallow, County Waterford, the Reverend Denis O'Donnell, P.P.

At his house, in Wilton Crescent, London, the Hon. and Rev. William Beresford, youngest son of the late Archbishop of Tuam, Baron Decies, and brother to the present Lord.

On the 24th ult. at Cheltenham, Lieutenant Richard Bradish, late of the 97th Regiment.

LAW KALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions.—Waterford, July 12; Dungarvan, 14.

City Waterford Sessions and Court of Record.—July 16.

County Kilkenny Sessions.—Kilkenny, July 10; Castlecomer, 17; Thomastown, 19.

County Wexford Sessions.—Gorey, July 7; Wexford, 12.

County Tipperary Sessions.—Cashel, July 6; Nenagh, 14.

The Biter Bitten.—Last week a poor lad, an itinerant vender of laces, braces, &c. was so perseveringly labouring in his vocation in the streets of Lincoln, as to incur the displeasure of a man in office, who determined to put an end to his troublesome importunities. For this purpose he purchased a shilling's worth of his braces, and immediately demanded the poor trader's license. To his great surprise the lad was prepared for him. The man in authority, who was prepared to punish, was chagrined at the disappointment, and his braces being no longer of use to him, he offered to re-sell them at a trifling reduction. The ready-witted dealer made the purchase, and hastened to a City Magistrate, before whom he lodged an information against his customer, for hawking without a license. The little officer was convicted in a penalty of £10, and was heartily laughed at into the bargain; and the informer, instead of being regarded with the feeling commonly bestowed on the fraternity, was congratulated on his good fortune in pocketing half the penalty.—*Oxford Journal.*

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday at the spinning mill of Monifieth. About eight o'clock in the morning, while a boy named Robert Anderson, lately entered on his apprenticeship as a millwright, was engaged in placing the belt over the grindstone, which is driven by the machinery of the mill, one of his legs got entangled with it. From the rapidity of the motion it was impossible to extricate him, and he was almost immediately deprived of life.—With the exception of one of his arms, every part of his body was mangled in a shocking manner. The unfortunate youth was the son of the late Mr Alexander Anderson, shipowner, Broughty Ferry, formerly merchant in Dundee.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Curious Circumstance.—On Saturday night an old woman was left to watch the corpse of a child, lying in Strand-street, Dublin while the father and mother went to purchase a coffin. The old woman fell asleep; the light of the candle coming in contact with the straw in the cradle, set fire to it, and in a short time the corpse was nearly reduced to ashes!

Saturday se'nnight a melancholy accident occurred at Harwich, by which three unfortunate men were in a moment plunged into eternity. It appears that the *Emily* extra packet's boat, with five men, was employed to weigh a mooring anchor, when the davit slipping, the boat upset, and went down immediately. Providentially a boat, with the steward, was going off to the packet at the time (it being early in the morning), and two were saved; the other three were drowned.

Mr LENNARD made a few observations, but the noise in the House was so great, that we were unable to collect their tendency.

Sir Robert Wilson, Lord Morpeth, and Mr Leonard urged Ministers to proceed with the Libel Law Amendment Bill this Session.

Sir J. SCARLETT could not pledge himself to carry the bill through in the present session.

Mr H Grattan, Mr Trant, and Mr O'Connell complained of the distress in Ireland, and declared that immediate steps ought to be taken for its relief.

The vote was then agreed to.

The question was put and agreed to, that £270,690 be granted to his Majesty, to defray the expense of the disembodied militia and the out-pensioners and yeomanry of Great Britain and Ireland.

SUGARS

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in a bill to subject sugars, the property of the Crown, imported from the West Indies, to certain duties.

Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time next day.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

The House met this afternoon at four o'clock, for the purpose of forwarding several bills a stage.

ARMS IRELAND BILL

On the moving of the further consideration of the report on this bill,

Mr O'CONNELL said it was extremely desirable that the bill should not pass into a law in its present state. It would be impossible to prevent miscreants from gaining possession of fire-arms, the better sort of people, therefore, ought not to be subject to a penalty for having them in their possession for their own protection. As the bill now stood, a gentleman carrying a gun from a gunmaker's in Dublin to his friend in the country, was liable to have his horses and carriage seized and forfeited, unless he obtained a license from the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr HUME expressed his disapprobation of the bill.

Mr DOHERTY supported the bill. He thought the Honourable Member for Aberdeen had been within the last few days so much engaged with the electors of Middlesex, that he had not time properly to consider the question.

The report was agreed to.

LABOURERS' WAGES BILL.

Mr LITTLETON should postpone the further consideration of this bill until Monday.

Mr HUME was so decidedly opposed to the bill, that he should move as an amendment, that it be postponed to Friday next.

Mr BENNETT thought it would be impossible to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.

After some further observations from the several members,

Mr HUME said he would withdraw his amendment.

The further consideration was then postponed to Monday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' (IRELAND) BILL.

After a short discussion on this bill, it was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Friday	Satur.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur
Bank Stock	232	..	232	230½	..	..
Ir. 3 p. c. Con.	92	91⅞	92¼	92⅜	..	..
Do. do. Red	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gv Db 3½ p c	93	93⅞	93¼	93¼	..	..
Do. St. 3½ p c	99	99	99¼	99¼	..	..
Do new 4 p	..	100¼	¼	¼	..	..
Gd Can L 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do do 6 p ct	90½	..	90¼	90⅜	..	..
R. Can. St.	45½	46¼	45½	..	..	..
Gov Deben	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1830.

The London Journals of Monday have been received—extracts from which will be found in another column.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

We know not what well-founded pretensions that person may have to represent this City in Parliament, who, we are told, will shortly present himself to the freemen and freeholders for their suffrages; but sure we are, that he should be a man of great public worth and unimpeachable honesty whose present merits or prospective usefulnes ought to outweigh the past services of Sir John Newport. Of the different parties in this City, who are said to be intriguing for the purpose of putting out Sir John, we know nothing; but we think it probable that their object is more for the advancement of private interests than the promotion of the public good. The snows of eighty winters have whitened the head of that venerable Baronet, who has never, as we believe, WILFULLY erred in the discharge of his parliamentary duties. Let not the crime of ingratitude be engrafted, with our other vices, upon the national character, by the refusal, without just cause, to reinstate Sir John Newport in the possession of that place in the Legislature, which he has never once dishonoured during a long and laborious life, spent in the service of his country.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD REPRESENTATION

Lord Stopford and Mr Carew have declined again offering themselves as candidates to represent the County of Wexford in Parliament.—Lord Valentia has addressed the constituency of that County, and intends to solicit their suffrages personally in a few days. This Nobleman was one of the opponents of Colclough and Carew, at the time of that glorious struggle which established the independence of the County; and at that period he stood upon an interest which, fortunately for the peace of Ireland, no longer exists. He is said to have amended his public manners—and so much the better for himself, should another candidate offer. No one doubts of Mr Waddy's success.

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD AND THE TAXES.

The following is the copy of a correspondence which passed between Lord George Beresford and Philip Barron, Esq, and which came too late for insertion in our last number:—

Seafield, June 28, 1830.

MY LORD—I am directed to acquaint your Lordship, that a petition from the Parish of Ballylaneen has been forwarded to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for presentation to the House of Commons, and to request your Lordship's support of the same—the petition being against the new taxes.

I am further directed to apprise your Lordship of a report which your constituents have recently heard with some surprise, and which is as follows:—

The petition of the County Waterford, adopted at Dungarvan, against the new taxes, having been forwarded to Mr Power, for presentation to the House of Commons, with a letter, at the same time, from the High Sheriff to your Lordship, requesting your Lordship's support of the same—that when Mr Power called on your Lordship to come down to the House to second the petition, your Lordship declined doing so, requesting Mr Power, however, to postpone the presentation of the petition until the following night, and this, as your constituents have been told, for the purpose of allowing time to ask the permission of the Minister—that when Mr Power called on you the following night, to second him, your Lordship finally declined doing so.

This report has received a degree of confirmation in the minds of your constituents from the fact of your Lordship's having refused to attend the meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, and the subsequent refusal to affix your Lordship's signature to the resolutions adopted at said meeting.

Some of your Lordship's constituents, conceiving that this is not the kind of advocacy which Ireland stands in need of at the present perilous crisis, have directed me to solicit from your Lordship an explanation of this report which has reached them.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
PHILIP BARRON.

To the Right Honourable
Lord George Thomas
Beresford, London.

ANSWER.

London, July 2, 1830.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. and to acquaint you, for the information of the Ballylaneen petitioners, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given up the new taxes, and had he persevered in proposing them, I would have voted against them.

Having apprised my constituents, through the High Sheriff, of my determination to oppose the new taxes, I am surprised to hear that such a report as that which you allude to should be circulated. I trust it will be deemed sufficient to assure you that it is in every part destitute of foundation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

To Philip Barron, Esq.
Seafield, Kilmacthomas, Ireland.

CORPORATION REGULATIONS.

To the Editors of all the Waterford Papers.

GENTLEMEN—I venture to peep out from the cloud of amazement and gratitude with which the citizens are almost overwhelmed by that stupendous monument of municipal wisdom, that appears this day in all your valuable Journals, under the title of Corporation Regulations. I predict at once that the new regulations will drive out of influence the three families who for fifty years and more have managed or bungled, the which term you may respectively please, the corporate concerns of Waterford. I predict, likewise, that it will increase seven-fold the difficulty of ousting the families that may quietly slip themselves into their places. But mind, I do not insinuate that any of the present members are capable of such slippery tricks. They are by far too single minded.

But, gentlemen, you that are patriots by profession, know well that patriotism must have its limits. Is it to be endured that a Committee of three Corporators should be allowed to undertake the herculean task of cleansing the Augean stable, of searching our annals for the traces of withheld rights? No, no; three such gentlemen are too few, and too little in the habit of looking out for abuses. Still less are they in the practice of devising remedies. Common charity cries out for the appointment of three auxiliaries, taken from the body of the people. Our city is not at all deficient either in talent or in experience. Many would volunteer. But to make my proposal complete, suppose I suggest the names of Mr Peter Kenney, Mr John V. Nugent, and Mr Walter Farrell: Let them alone for finding abuses and remedies. They would prove an invaluable acquisition. If unassisted, the Corporation Committee may not be able to report for seven years, and then they may report that they have found nothing.

If it be deemed necessary to have an odd number, an Editor from each newspaper may be added, 'to make up nine.'

CIVIS.

Waterford, July 3, 1830.

PERIODICAL FAMINES IN IRELAND.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The cool manner in which the destitution of the people of Ireland is spoken of in Parliament is exceedingly instructive. The great body of the people are now suffering under all the horrors of famine; but we are told there is nothing in this—they are used to famine. "As to any measure for the relief of Ireland, (observed the Duke of Wellington last night,) he begged their Lordships to remember that always about this period of the year the people were subject to distress from want of provisions. The same thing had occurred in former years. About this time their own stocks were exhausted, and they were obliged to go to market to buy provisions. There was necessarily, then, a rise in the price of provisions, occasioned by the increased demand; and considerable distress ensued, because the people had not the means to buy provisions." Not having food, or the means to buy food, they must either rob or lie down and die. In England, where the fruits of productive industry every where meet the eye, famine, in the correct sense of the word, is unknown, for the stores of the rich must always be accessible to the poor, either by fair means or foul. No man will starve in the neighbourhood of plenty. But the Irish are a people of raisers of food for others—they are without capital, and not allowed to acquire any—the produce of their rich fields is destined to strangers, who can supply the heartless lords of the soil with luxuries—and annual famines and the diseases that follow in a train of famine, are hailed by the great as a wise dispensation of Providence, in restoring the balance between mouths and food. Besides, as Mr Spring Rice has been endeavouring to show, the periodical famines save the people from the miseries which the people of England suffer from the Poor Rates. Far better, according to this benevolent Senator—far better that the people should "be forced to live upon weeds" (as Dr Doyle says they are) a month or two in the year, than be exposed to the demoralizing influence of receiving support when destitute from parochial rates.

MR O'CONNELL HAS DONE NOTHING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS!!

Such was the profoundly wise and sagacious observation of the celebrated Mr O'Dogherty, in the House of Commons. It was intended by this observation to convey an opinion that because Mr O'Connell had not been able to carry any question in the Hon. House, he had therefore done nothing. Did this Solomon of the law ever seriously entertain the notion that Mr O'Connell expected to succeed with any one of those propositions which he had brought before the House of Commons? If he did, all we shall say of his understanding is this, that he has measured the intellects of Mr O'Connell by his own. Constituted as the House of Commons now is, what rational man, or what man of common sense in the empire ever calculates that the wishes of the people or their voice will have the smallest influence on the deliberations of that Honourable House? Mr O'Connell's object was manifestly what it ought to be. To expose to the people the impurity and rottenness of that House, and to convince them that they never should have the slightest confidence in the majority of its members, individually or collectively, until a thorough and radical purification of it shall be accomplished by a reform in Parliament. But though Mr O'Connell has done nothing in the way of carrying questions in that blessed House, has he not laboured more, and presented more petitions since he went to the British Parliament, than any single individual who has had a seat in the Legislature ever did within the same length of time? What questions was the celebrated Henry Grattan able to carry in a corrupt House of Commons during his long Parliamentary career? Just three. The repeal of Poynings' Law—The Free Trade Bill, as it was called—and the Regency question, on behalf of the then Prince of Wales, his late Majesty. Yet what ill-fated dolt or national ingrate will have the hardihood to say that the services of Henry Grattan should be measured by his success in a corrupt Legislature? What was Charles James Fox able to effect in the British Parliament, except for the short time he was in power? And what did Pitt himself say before he was placed at the helm of the British Government? He said that "if the British House of Commons would not reform itself, it would be the cause, one day or other, of bringing about a revolution in England."

THE PILOT—THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

We take blame to ourselves for not having long since called the attention of the honest and independent men of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Cork, to the merits of the Dublin *Pilot* newspaper. After all we have hitherto noted and quoted, for the purpose of showing up the *Dublin Evening Post* in its genuine character, it will not be essential that we should add more on that subject at present; but it does not therefore follow that we ought to neglect what appears to us to be our bounden duty, in strenuously urging our readers to bestow upon the *Pilot* newspaper that national patronage to which it is so eminently entitled. It is not necessary for us to make a single observation on the transcendent ability and sterling integrity with which that paper is conducted; but, by way of contrast, we shall remark that there is none of that disgusting adulation ever to be found in the columns of the *Pilot*, such as the *Post* has been so long in the practice of doling out indiscriminately to the enemies as well as to the friends of the country—and which has induced many a good and honest man to be almost convinced that, so far as public fame is concerned, it is as well to be a hireling as a patriot. Every principle that is national is upheld by the *Pilot*; every sentiment that is Irish—every feeling that is lofty, and calculated to redeem the once elevated character of Ireland—to restore our Legislature, and with it our ancient independence—is encouraged and inculcated by the *Pilot* newspaper. As an authority for early foreign and British news, and for correct parliamentary intelligence, it is equal to the *Post*—as an advertising medium, it is of equal, if not of greater value than the *Post*—for there is no part of Ireland in which a man will not now meet the *Pilot*. Let the Government give its proclamations to the *Post*—let Mr Blake, the Chief Remembrancer, order the advertisements to be sent to it from his office—let Mr Pierse Mahony exert himself to procure advertisements for that which is now his own newspaper—but let the people of Ireland support their NATIONAL JOURNAL, and advertise in the *Pilot*. It will be too bad if, in addition to the patronage which the *Post* has obtained by its desertion of the cause of the people, that the deserted and betrayed people should continue their patronage to it in preference to the *Pilot*. We say, therefore, to those honest men within the sphere of our influence—"Advertise in the *Pilot*." We also say to them—"Take into your reading-rooms, your coffee-rooms, your libraries, your liberal and your commercial clubs, the honest, spirited, and truly Irish *Pilot*."

Mr. O'Connell has transmitted an order to his agents in the county Clare to distribute meal to the distressed poor of that county.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE HOLDERS OF BANK NOTES.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, a banking house in Dublin, kept by the Right Hon Lord French, Henry Edmond Taafe, Michael Morris, and William Keary, stopped payment of their bank notes—that is to say, they had neither 'meal nor malt' to give for them—neither gold nor bank of Ireland notes. Accordingly, what is called a Commission of Bankruptcy was issued against them, for the purpose of taking possession of all their estates, goods, and chattels, that the same might be sold, and the produce thereof applied in payment of the bank notes. It is now just fifteen years since the said Commission of Bankruptcy was issued, and all their estates, goods, and chattels have been often turned upside down, to try which was the most expensive way of disposing of them; but the poor people that held the bank notes never got one penny for them from the said year of our Lord 1815, up to the present month of July 1830.—There was one Mr Anthony Clark in Dublin, an Attorney, who had been appointed agent to the Commission; and he lost so much time, and laboured so hard trying to get the money for the poor people to pay them for the bank notes, that the late Lord Chancellor Manners allowed him thirty one thousand pounds for his own trouble, but still the poor holders of the bank notes never got a penny. There were three assignees appointed originally to the bankrupts' estate, to receive all the money and pay the poor people for their notes, and these three assignees had five hundred pounds a year a piece for their trouble in paying the poor people for their notes, but still the poor people never received one penny. Two of these assignees have since died, and brought their accounts with them to be audited and corrected before the grand accountant general; but still that will do no good to the poor people, for, of the five hundred a year, they will never get back one penny.

But there is at last a fine opportunity for the poor people to go to law for the value of the bank notes they have in their hands, for there is an advertisement in one of the Dublin papers, desiring them to attend in Dublin and prove their debts, or if they have not time to spare, or money to pay their expenses, they may sign a power of attorney, and send it to some friend in Dublin, and they will then be allowed, at the end of fifteen years, to prove their debts and appoint two living assignees in place of the dead ones.—The advertisement says, 'that with careful and diligent management of the affairs, the creditors will *shortly* receive a dividend on their claims.'—Let the holders of the notes rejoice and be glad, for at the end of 15 years they are told they will shortly get a dividend on their notes, of, may be, three farthings in the pound. As there may be some of our friends in this county and the adjoining counties, holders of the notes of French's bank, who will be desirous to prove their debts by power of attorney, particularly if those debts are in one, two, or three pound notes, we here subjoin a copy of the attorney's bill of costs to prevent imposition:

PADDY GOMOLUE TO ANTHONY CLARK, ESQ. DR.

To writing to London to Mr Kelly, the Assignee, to know where he lived	....	£0 6 8
Receiving his answer and perusing the same		0 13 4
Postage, two double letters	....	0 3 0
Taking instructions to draw warrant of Attorney	....	0 6 8
Drawing draft of same	....	0 13 4
Attending Paddy Gomolue, and receiving instructions to alter and amend the same		0 6 8
Altering and amending the same	....	0 13 4
Fair copy for counsel	....	0 13 4
Fee to Counsellor Bolun with same	....	2 5 0
Altering and amending same by advice of Counsel	....	0 13 4
Engrossing same, 48 sheets	....	7 13 11
Stamps and parchment	....	0 16 9
Attending Paddy Gomolue, and witnessing the execution of the deed	....	0 6 8
Law Fund	....	0 5 0
Costs and copy	....	0 5 0
		£16 2 6

We recommend it to such persons as have got any of French's notes, not to pay their Solicitor one farthing more for the power of Attorney than we have inserted in the foregoing copy, as they cannot be compelled by law to pay more, and they will now, by going to this expense have the satisfaction of being allowed to prove their debts, appoint new assignees at five hundred a year each, and may be, in 15 years more, themselves or their heirs would receive fifteen pence in the pound for every pound sterling of French's notes in their possession.

We must not forget to remind the note holders of French's bank, that during the past fifteen years the Attorney's bills of cost amounted to thirty-one thousand pounds. The assignees' allowances amounted to twenty-two thousand pounds. The Lord Chancellor's fees amounted to a considerable sum. His clerk's (Mr McKay) fees amounted to a considerable sum; and the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, during the same time, must have received many, many thousands of pounds, and all this time the poor holders of the bank notes never received one penny. There's the bank note system for you, my boys!

The visit of that eminent Dentist, Surgeon Keale, to Waterford, for a few days, must be highly acceptable to the families in our neighbourhood, as his skill and ability are deservedly appreciated wherever that gentleman is known. Our readers are referred to his advertisement in another column.

MORE VESTRIES!

We are enabled this day to lay before our readers a report of the proceedings of last Monday week's Vestry, which want of space prevented our publishing in the two last publications.

At the usual hour (one o'clock) the Vestry opened by the Reverend A. Sergeant's taking the Chair. After some desultory conversation, it was proposed by Mr John Foster, and seconded by Mr Cosgreve, that one shilling in the pound be the lamp tax for the ensuing year.

Mr Walpole, one of the principal gas contractors, stood up to make a few remarks. He thought this resolution ought to be considered well before it was carried. It was his wish that the parishioners should state any objections they may have, because it would be more gratifying that the parishioners should enter into an arrangement to pay the tax voluntarily. It was repugnant to his feelings to be going to law with the people.

Upon the Reverend Chairman's being about to put the question,

Mr Dowling rose—He observed, that if the lighting of lamps on moonlight nights were discontinued, it would enable the contractors to reduce the expenditure by one-sixth, as five nights in each moon could well be spared, viz the night of full moon, and two nights before and two nights after, making in the whole 65 nights, or two months and five days, which would be something more than one-sixth part of the year. This plan was only reasonable, for these were times particularly calling forth public as well as private economy.

Mr Kenney remarked, that Mr Dowling was one of those persons who refused to pay the tax. His objections were futile, as far as regarded the past year. Why did he not make these objections that day twelve months?

Mr Dowling was always of opinion that an illegal impost ought not to be paid. He had attended the Vestry alluded to by Mr Kenney, but was a few moments too late. As to his objections, they were not intended merely for the year gone by, but also to govern the present.

The question was here put and carried with the single dissentient of Mr Dowling, who said he made the objection simply that it may be placed in record that he had not concurred in the vote.

Mr Walpole complained of the extent of the insolvent list, or rather the list of persons who refused to pay last year, and he did not think it fair that the contractors should be subject to law expenses for the coming year.

It was here suggested, that Mr Walpole ought to take the opinion of Counsel on the subject.

A resolution was then proposed and seconded, we could not ascertain by whom, that the parishioners should bear out the contractors in all law expenses.

Mr Dowling begged here to ask Mr Walpole one question through the Rev. Chairman. Was he, Mr Walpole, aware that the contract just made was illegal—and if so, why call upon the parish oners to sustain him by paying all the costs incurred in attempting to levy an illegal tax? He, Mr Dowling, thought that the subject now before the Chair called for the question he had put, for how did matters stand? If the contract were legal, such a vote was frivolous because the law empowered the contractor to levy not alone the tax assessed but also the expenses. Why, then, entertain the present question if it be not that the parishioners are ignorant of the circumstances, and run blindly into an engagement to sustain the contractors in illegality.

Mr Walpole could not say the tax was illegal. A shilling in the pound was the limit laid down by the Act. He was no lawyer; there may be some quibble in the Act of which he was not aware.

Mr Dowling said, the Act was perfectly clear of quibble; it was quite explicit; it said that the City should not only be lighted, but also watched, for a sum not exceeding a shilling (Irish) in the pound, and here you have assessed a shilling British in the pound for the bare lighting. He dissented strongly from the measure before the Chair.

The question was then put and carried as before, with the single dissentient voice of Mr Dowling.

We omitted to remark, that this Vestry was not convened conformable to the 4th section of the Vestry Act, whereby many who would have attended knew nothing of the matter till all was over.

The House of Lords went into Committee on the Forgery Bill last night, and a decided opposition was given by the Lord High Chancellor of England to the common clauses. Although the Bill passed the lower House, yet we did expect, and our expectations are unfortunately realised, that when it reached the Upper House of Parliament, because the Judges of the land—or rather some of the bye-gone Judges—abound there, mistaken clemency would be repudiated. What says my Lord Chancellor? He argues, that it is more humane to kill men outright for abstracting property by forged instruments, than to send them out of the country; or to send them on board the hulks, as slaves. It may be so, and according to the argument of Peter Pindar, mercy is centered in hanging. For that quaint writer says:—

"What is death?
Nothing—but a little loss of breath."

So thinks the Learned Lord on the woolsack—But he would hang forgers to secure public property. Now, who are the best judges of the security? The owners of that property. What do they say? Why, they humbly petition Parliament, to abolish the punishment of death as hateful to humanity, and as its not being a means of deterring the commission of the crime. But against their judgment, against their hopes, against their clemency and against their will, come the united judgment of the Judges. Lords Lyndhurst, Tenterden, Eldon, and Wynford, and they say, "You are not secure unless you hang all forgers." Who is to gainsay so wise a resolve? The Lords sit in judgment, and not the mercy of the Lords. The authority of these sages influence the opinion of their fellow Peers; and seventy-seven tried men and true decide against the humanity of twenty. The Bill is rejected, and the laws of Draco remain untouched, for "are they not written in blood?"—*British Traveller.*