

# The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1830

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## BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

George (Frederic Augustus) IV. was the first born child of the marriage of his father, George III., with Queen Charlotte (previously a Princess of the House of Mecklenburgh Strelitz), and, as the eldest born son of the King, he became Duke of Cornwall, from the moment of his birth, on the 12th of August, 1762, being created Duke of Cornwall of the House of Brunswick, and his father's grandfather, nor great grandfather, having borne that title, or been entitled to the same, from the circumstance of not being the eldest born son of a King upon the Throne, though each had possessed the title of Prince of Wales, peculiar to the eldest son, or eldest surviving son of the reigning Sovereign, but always created by patent, whilst that of Duke of Cornwall, and the actual property attached to the Duchy, descends by a rule of inheritance, or rather of devolution, which cannot be altered by any fiat of the Crown.

The rejoicings on the birth of an Heir Apparent were great, and general, throughout the Kingdom: In the Metropolis they were added, at the moment, by a curious coincidence. Whilst the guns in the Park were firing in honour of the happy event, and his late Majesty, and the great officers of State, were at St. James's Palace, a long train of waggons passed along St. James's Street, laden with the treasure found on board the *Hermione*, Spanish frigate, one of the rich captures made during the war in which the country was then, and had been for some time engaged, but which was not long afterwards terminated by the peace of 1763. Such a procession, at such a moment, was of course doubly cheering. His Majesty, and the officers of State came to the Palace windows to view it, and, echoing the acclamations of the populace, were again cheered with the most enthusiastic fervour.

Amongst the little incidents connected with the birth of the young Prince, it is recorded that before he was a fortnight old, permission was given for his Royal Highness to be seen on Drawing Room days at St. James's, from one till three o'clock, and that in consequence all persons of rank and fashion who had been introduced at Court, were permitted to see the Royal Infant, conforming to the restrictions imposed, namely, that in passing through the apartment they should tread as softly as possible, and not attempt to touch him, to prevent which, indeed, part of the room was latticed off, that curious individuals might not too nearly approach. It is said that the ladies who availed themselves of the permission thus given to see the "beautiful baby" were so numerous, that the daily expense for cake alone was estimated at £40, the consumption of wine for candle being in proportion, these refreshments being of course indispensable at all accoutrements, whether of Royalty or of subjects.

His Royal Highness, as Heir Apparent to the Crown, and as Prince of Wales (the twentieth Prince of the Royal Family of England who had borne that title from the time of the first Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Second) was very early called upon to receive and give an answer to an address. Before he was three years old, he received an address from the Society of Ancient Britons, the founders and patrons of what is commonly known by the name of the Welsh School, in Gray's Inn Road, and which, since its first institution, early in the last century, has always had peculiar claims upon the patronage of the Prince of Wales, whenever such a distinguished personage has existed. The address was well adapted to the very early age of the Prince, who appeared perfectly to comprehend the gentlemen who presented it, when they told him that his Royal Parents had not thought any period of their lives too early for doing good, and that they hoped when a few short years had called forth his virtues, he would remember with pleasure the occurrences of that day. The young Prince listened with great attention to this address, and most distinctly repeated the answer, which of course had been prepared for him, namely, "Gentlemen, I thank you for this mark of duty to the King, and wish prosperity to his charity." A short time afterwards, when he was three years of age, his Royal Highness was constituted Knight of the Garter, and invested with the insignia of that illustrious order.

The education of the Heir Apparent, as of the Royal Children subsequently born, was an object of sedulous anxiety with the late King, his father, who devoted all the time he could spare from his office of State, and requisite, exclusive to the task of instructing his infant progeny, till they attained an age to have regular preceptors. It was an observation made by his Majesty, that "it is chiefly owing to the parents, if the children are not instructed with proper principles." The King and Queen used to allow each of their children a certain sum as a kind of privy purse, without any express directions as to its expenditure, but subject afterwards to the Queen's inquiries, as to the mode and manner of disposing of it, and to either praise or rebuke, as the circumstances might require. The first Governor appointed to the Prince of Wales, was the late Earl of Holderness, who had

been one of the Secretaries of State, a Nobleman of great dignity of deportment, who, resigning his office, was succeeded by Lord Bruce, afterwards the first Earl of Aylesbury. The latter Nobleman, though a good scholar, was not so good a one as the Prince of Wales, who was then turned of twelve years of age. His Royal Highness, soon after the appointment of his new tutor, detected, in a literary conversation, his Lordship's deficiency in Greek, and the pupil puzzling the Governor, became a subject of general merriment throughout the Palace. The incompetency of Lord Bruce to the task he had undertaken being thus proved, it became of course expedient for him to retire, and, after being in office about a month, he was succeeded by his brother, the first and only Duke of Montagu of that family, who, however, was assisted by Bishop Hurd, as preceptor. The distinguished talents and high character of the Preceptor are well known, and presented the greatest security for the education, upon right principles, of the illustrious Heir Apparent. Dr. Markham, afterwards for many years Archbishop of York, had been previously, for some time, Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, with Dr. Cyril Jackson, as Sub-Preceptor. The latter was in 1778 succeeded by Mr. Arnold. Bishop Hurd, in a narrative written by himself of the principal occurrences of his life, characterizes the Duke of Montagu, above mentioned as a "Nobleman of singular worth and virtue, of an exemplary life, and of the best principles in Church and State." As Governor to the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederic, [afterwards the late Duke of York], he was very attentive to his charge, and executed the trust with great propriety and dignity. The Preceptor (the Bishop himself) was honored with his confidence, and there was never the least misunderstanding between them, or so much as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the education of the Prince should be conducted. This is highly honourable to both.

In the course of the system of education set upon, much attention was paid to the principle of utility. It is related by Arthur Young, that when the Prince of Wales was about twelve years of age, a plot of ground in Kew Gardens was dug by his Royal Highness and the Duke of York, his brother, (they resided at Kew), which they sowed with wheat, attended to the growth of their little crop, and themselves weeded, reaped, and harvested it; they then thrashed out the corn, and after separating it from the chaff, ground it, and, putting the bran from the flour, attended to the whole process of converting the latter into bread, afterwards eating with no little relish the produce of their own labour, whilst their Majesties with much delight partook of the repast. It is obvious that from such a process much useful knowledge could not fail to be gained, both experimentally and from reflection upon each step as they proceeded.

There can be no doubt that the system of education acted upon, as a whole, was highly calculated to render the Prince of Wales an excellent scholar, and an accomplished gentleman, as George IV. was universally allowed to be; but there is this objection to it, at least in part or partially, that his Royal Highness was too much secluded from society to enable him to obtain what was very essential to him, more so perhaps than to any other individual in the Empire, namely, some knowledge of the world, previously to entering upon it in the highly distinguished character in which he must of course at his outset appear. It was this defect in the system of education, for such we cannot help considering it, that afterwards led the Royal Pupil to plunge with too great ardour for a time into the gaieties of life, but with a tendency almost inseparable from his time of life, and his constitution, and which can only be corrected or checked by a previous acquaintance with society, its manners, and its customs, with the dangers to be avoided and the path most prudent to choose; neither practical or theoretically severe or self denying on the one hand, but, on the other, not giving a loose to the rein of dissipation. The error of his tutors, excellent in all other respects as they undoubtedly were, was this—that they did not adopt the most eligible or indeed any sufficient means to guard their Royal Pupil against the seductions which could not fail inevitably to await him on his introduction to the great theatre of the world.

This important omission in the education of the Prince was by no means rectified on his Royal Highness attaining the age of twenty-one, in 1783, and having, of course, a separate establishment. Had his Royal Father consented that the Prince should have 100,000l. per annum, as then proposed, much of his Royal Highness's subsequent pecuniary embarrassments might probably have been avoided; but George III., from motives of economy, undoubtedly highly praiseworthy in themselves, insisted upon the Prince's allowance being limited to 50,000l. per annum, with an outfit of 60,000l. but which latter was increased by the House of Commons to 100,000l. It was, in truth, impossible for the Prince of Wales to live in a sufficient style of splendour, suitable to his dignity, upon an income of 50,000l. per annum, and this was in the course of a very few years too clearly demonstrated, but not until his Royal Highness had suffered great inconvenience, and been subjected to much obloquy, from the circumstance of his incurring debts, which were, in reality unavoidable. The Coalition Ministry, then in power, of Lord North, and Mr. Fox, with some of the principal Members of which his Royal Highness had become intimately associated, made the greatest efforts to obtain for him 100,000l. per annum; but the King was inflexible, his Majesty alleging that it was an extravagant income, and greatly too much to be entrusted to an inexperienced youth. The Ministers seemed determined, for a time, to attempt to carry their point, even in defiance of their Royal Master; but the Prince at length interposed, with a feeling which reflected upon him the highest honour,

insisting that the amount of the grant should be left entirely to the discretion of his Royal Parent, and expressing his willingness to accept whatever his Majesty thought proper. This noble incident, amongst many, which occurred during the life of the illustrious Personage, now unobscuredly closed, of which we are attempting a brief sketch, proving to demonstration, that whatever apparent aburrations there might be in his conduct, in his youth, that the heart of George IV. whether in youth, in mature manhood, or in advanced age, was (to use a common expression) always in the right place.

When the Prince had declared the above determination, the Ministers had, of course, no alternative, and they obeyed his Majesty's commands. All parties, however, had reason afterwards to regret the inflexibility of George the Third with regard to this point. The Parliament met in November, 1783, when his Royal Highness took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Cornwall, that House not formally recognizing the dignity of Prince of Wales, though always vesting the Heir Apparent as such. It may be here observed that his Royal Highness seldom addressed the House, but when he did, it was most impressively and gracefully, with remarkable dignity and ease, and in a manner peculiarly gentlemanly. The writer of this speaks from his own personal observation, he having had the pleasure of hearing his Royal Highness upon one occasion, arising out of a little dispute which had taken place between the Duke of Clarence and the then Lord Chancellor, Eldon. An expression had been hastily used by the Duke, which most probably his Royal Highness afterwards regretted, and the Prince of Wales coming the next day to the House, took an opportunity of addressing their Lordships, in the course of which his Royal Highness adverted to the high importance of maintaining a gentlemanly demeanour in their debates, a subject on which no one was better qualified than his Royal Highness to give a suitable lesson, nor was it forgotten. It was several years previously to this occurrence that the Prince delivered his first public address in the House upon a motion of the first Marquis of Aberdeen, respecting the address upon his Majesty's proclamation for preventing seditious meetings and writings. His Royal Highness upon that occasion spoke with great eloquence, and in a manly and persuasive manner, eminently calculated, independently of his high rank, to command the attention of the House. He said that he should be deficient in his duty as a member of Parliament, un mindful of the respect which he owed to the Constitution, and inattentive to the welfare, the peace, and the happiness of the people, if he did not proclaim to the world his opinion on a question of such magnitude. The matter at issue was, in fact, whether the Constitution was or was not to be maintained—whether the wild ideas of theory were to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice—and whether the laws, under which we had flourished for such a series of years, were to be subverted by a reform unsanctioned by the people. As a person nearly and deeply interested in the welfare, and he would emphatically add, the happiness and comfort of the people, it would be treason to the principles of his mind if he did not come forward and declare his disapprobation of those seditious publications which had occasioned the present motion. His interest was manifested with too interest of the people; they were so inseparable, that unless both parties concurred, there could be no happiness. "I exist," said his Royal Highness, with remarkable energy, "by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence of the people, and their cause I will never forsake as long as I live." The Prince, as before observed, very seldom addressed the House; but when his Royal Highness did, it was invariably well adapted to the purpose.

The same exalted personage afterwards delivered various speeches as Prince Regent, and as Sovereign, and though they of course were written by the ministers of the day, yet the delivery of them was marked by appropriate dignity and peculiar grace, elegance, and ease, in a voice which was admirably calculated to give them their proper effect.

Recurring, however, again, as we must do, in order to keep up the chain of connection, to the earlier period of the life of our late illustrious and lamented Sovereign, it is well known that Carlton House, in Pall-mall (since pulled down), was assigned as a residence for the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, however, in addition, purchased a mansion at Brighton, which received the name of the Pavilion, and became for several years his favourite place of abode; a preference from which the inhabitants of that town may date their prosperity, as, through that Brighton soon became populous and flourishing, the continual resort of gaiety and fashion. It was here that the taste of the Prince, which has never been excelled, was manifested in buildings and decorations; which, though cavilled at by some, has been highly applauded by others, who-opinion were much more deserving of attention. It was utterly impossible to expect that the Prince, at his early age, could personally superintend or control an expenditure, ramified as it was through various channels; and the incurring of debts to a considerable amount was the natural, the unavoidable consequence. But these debts, amounting in the course of a few years to £250,000, might have obviously been avoided, had the income assigned to his Royal Highness, in the first instance, been fixed at one hundred thousand pounds per annum, which would still have been less than that enjoyed by some of the Noblemen of England. Let it, however, be recorded to the honour of the exalted personage of whom we are now speaking, that when his father, and Sovereign, refused any assistance towards clearing off his incumbrances, he immediately set about reducing his household establishment, and curtailing every superfluous expense, in order to set apart a large portion of his income for the satisfaction of

his creditors. His Royal Highness, with the same views, sold his favourite stud of horses at Newmarket, and even some of his coach horses, and suspended the decorations then in progress at Carlton House. Let it also be recorded to his honour, that at a subsequent period, his Royal Highness made every possible arrangement, and afforded every practicable facility for the payment in full of all his creditors.

Connected with this period of his Royal Highness's life many stories have been told of his conduct, of various features of character, but, whatever they were, something very singular has been, or may be said, more or less, of every youth of high expectations, or great possessions, early in his career, or of his education, or, rather, something beyond the mere routine of education—that communication of knowledge of the world under the guard of a requisite caution, which is so essential to enable them to pass through it without being too much attracted on one side or the other; and this it was unfortunately, which his Royal Highness had only to learn from experience, which is too frequently a very rude and embarrassing mentor. His Royal Highness was fond of seeing society in its various grades, and sometimes went incog, to places where his presence was least expected. One little incident of this kind came within the knowledge of the writer of this—A public house, in Gray's Inn Lane, had become in some degree celebrated for its Bittern ale, and the Prince of Wales wishing to taste it, took with him his then Groom of the Stole, the Lord Southampton, both of course incog, and walking into the house, they called for some Bittern ale. After they had sat, however, a little time, some one recognized the Prince of Wales, and the word going round, the Prince finding he was discovered, abruptly departed with Lord Southampton, and taking a hackney coach, they returned to Carlton House. The neighbours were a few days afterwards surprised, by the Prince's crest being splendidly put up at the public house alluded to, with the inscription of "Purveyor of Bittern ale to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" the landlord of the house so describing himself, in consequence of this Royal visit. In that neighbourhood also, in Liquorpond-street, lived the once well known Leader, the coachmaker, whom the Prince patronised and thus made him, for a considerable period, the most fashionable coachmaker in London, by which means he accumulated a very handsome fortune. The Prince, when in town, was frequently in the habit of going to Leader's shop, sometimes driving himself in a phaeton and four, and sometimes driven by an attendant, taking the direction of the New-road, to which Gray's Inn-road, at its termination, adjoins. His Royal Highness frequently remained a considerable time at Leader's, inspecting and giving directions respecting carriages; and upon such occasions there was always an eager throng to greet him, the Prince invariably acknowledging their salutations in a graceful and gentlemanly manner.

It had for some time been wished that the Prince of Wales should be married, in order to secure, as it was fondly hoped, the succession of an Heir to the Throne in the eldest male line, and at length, as it was understood, the King made a condition with his Royal Highness that if he agreed to a marriage with his first cousin, the Princess Caroline Louisa, daughter of his Majesty's sister the Princess Augusta, by the Duke of Brunswick, the debts of his Royal Highness should be paid; but (to use a well known phrase) if not—not. The Prince accepted the terms, and the ill- assorted match (as afterwards unfortunately turned out) took place on the 8th of January, 1795, the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, voting an increase of income to his Royal Highness, so as to make it £125,000 per annum, but with a provision that £25,000 per annum should be deducted for the gradual liquidation of debts; and the sum of £100,000 was also granted for the furnishing of Carlton House, for the purchase of jewels and plate, and to defray the expenses of the marriage. The birth of a daughter, the late Princess Charlotte Augusta, on the 6th of January, 1796, to whom their Majesties were sponsors in person, was hailed with great joy, though there was considerable disappointment at its not being a son, and still more that there was no further issue of the marriage.

It were better to draw a veil over the unhappy disputes that took place between the Prince and his Consort, which continued till his Royal Highness became the actual Sovereign of the Empire, and till the demise of his Consort. They unhappily became a subject of such general notoriety, that to allude to them here would be superfluous and as the same time in a high degree painful. Our late Sovereign became for a time, or at intervals, whether as Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, or King—in consequence of the circumstances to which we have just alluded, and the bitter intermixtures with them of party spirit—unpopular; but no sooner had the exciting cause been removed by the death of Queen Caroline, than the real character of his Majesty shone forth in all its true lustre, and no Sovereign had been since more popular, or more deservedly so, than George IV.

In alluding to the marriage and its consequences, an important period has been passed over, when the Prince of Wales was placed in a delicate and trying situation. We allude to the years 1789 and 1790, when George III. was first afflicted with that malady which for a time incapacitated him from exercising the functions of Sovereignty, and which at a subsequent period receded him at Windsor, for several years, till the hour of his demise. It is of course well known that the Opposition of that day, headed by Mr. Fox, strenuously endeavoured to obtain an unrestricted Regency for the Prince of Wales, arguing it as a matter of right, appealing to the situation of the Heir Apparent. This doctrine was suc-

cessfully resisted by the Premier, Mr. Pitt, and his colleagues, who obtained large majorities in Parliament for their bill, restricting the Prince of Wales as Regent, but restricting his powers in the exercise of that high trust. The Irish Parliament, on the other hand, voted an unrestricted Regency to his Royal Highness by large majorities; and this marked difference between the proceedings of the two Legislatures led to the consideration of the project of Union, which was afterwards by the same Minister carried into effect. It was understood that had the illness of the King continued, and the Regency Bill have been in consequence passed, as it must have been, there would have been a total change of Ministry, as Mr. Fox and his party would have come into office. The recovery of George III. however, put an end to all further proceedings upon the subject in the English Parliament, and of course prevented the Prince of Wales from assuming the Regency of Ireland, in pursuance of the Act passed by the Irish Legislature.

The same question, it is well known, came on again in 1811, in consequence of that unhappy malady again seizing George the Third, from which his Majesty never recovered. The Irish Parliament had then long ceased to exist, and Mr. Perceval, the then Premier, and his colleagues, in administration, adopting the policy of Mr. Pitt, proposed a Bill for conferring the Regency on the Prince of Wales, under nearly similar restrictions to those contained in that of 1789, which was ultimately agreed to by considerable majorities in both Houses—some who were still living, but then in opposition, such as Lord Grenville and others, still adhering to their former opinions, and supporting the measure of the Administration, and others (Lord Grey, &c.) who had opposed it in 1789, still maintaining also their former opinions. There were a few, however, who had in the meantime changed their sentiments, and voted in contradiction to their former opinions. The Bill having gone through all its stages in both Houses, it was voted that the Great Seal should be put to a Commission in the King's name, for giving the Royal Assent to it, and this being done, the Royal Assent was notified in the usual form in the House of Lords, the Speaker and the House of Commons being present at the bar, by Mr. Cooper, the then clerk assistant of the Parliament, who pronounced the words "Le Roi le veut"—and the Bill thus becoming an Act of the Legislature, the Prince of Wales (after taking the oaths required by it at a meeting of the Privy Council) assumed all the powers of Regency, in the name and on the behalf of his Royal Father, which were conferred by the Act, his Royal Highness being then styled Prince Regent.

Those restrictions expired in 1812, when the Prince Regent became to all intents and purposes the Sovereign of the Empire, and so continued till his Royal Highness actually ascended the Throne as King, on the demise of his Royal Father, on the 29th January, 1820. The Prince Regent having been by the restrictions prevented from creating any new Peers, or advancing any Peers in dignity, it is well known that the first use his Royal Highness made of his unrestricted right, in this respect, was to advance Lord Wellington (now Duke) in the Peerage, in consequence of his brilliant and successful conduct in the Peninsula. The glorious termination of the war in 1815, by the ever memorable battle of Waterloo, shed a lustre over the Regency of his Royal Highness, which enrols it amidst the brightest pages of the history of this Empire.

We must now go back a little, to retouch some circumstances which took place in an earlier period of the war. George III. had refused the repeated solicitations of the Prince of Wales to confer upon him any military rank, his Royal Highness only holding that of Colonel of what was called his own regiment. When the renewal of hostilities with France commenced in 1803, followed by a threat of invasion, the Prince expressed great anxiety to have a military appointment equal to his rank; and a correspondence of some length took place upon the subject between his Royal Highness and the King, the Duke of York, then Commander in Chief, and Mr. Addington, then Prime Minister, which was subsequently published. The sentiments expressed by the Prince upon this occasion were in the highest degree honourable to him. In a letter to the King, his "natural advocate," as his Royal Highness called his Majesty, the Prince displayed the greatest eloquence and warmth of patriotism.

"I ask," said his Royal Highness, "to be allowed to display the best energies of my character, to shed the last drop of my blood in support of your Majesty's person, crown, and dignity; for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for existence. In this contest the lowest and humblest of your Majesty's subjects have been called on; it would therefore little become me, who am the first, and who stand at the very fountain of the throne, to remain idle, an idle, and a lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconcerned of the danger which surrounds us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. However it lost—England is menaced with invasion— Ireland is in rebellion— Europe is at the foot of France. At such a moment, the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion—to none of your subjects in duty—to none of your children in tenderness and affection—presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has already made through your Majesty's Ministers. A feeling of honest ambition, a sense of what I owe to myself and my family, and, above all, the fear of sinking in the estimation of that gallant army which may be the support of your Majesty's Crown and my best hope hereafter, command me to persevere, and to assure your Majesty, with all humility and respect, that, conscious of the justice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquish it."

(Continued on Fourth Page)





Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Includes Bank Stock, Ir. 3 p. Con., Gr. Do. Rec., Do St. 3 p. Con., Do new 3 p., Gid Can L 4, Do do 0 p. ct, R. Can. St., Gov Deben.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1830.

THE KING.

(From the Globe of Thursday.) There is no going to say to-day respecting the King, as unfortunately the public are but too well prepared for the lamentable event, which we fear, cannot be long retarded. The following is the bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, June 24, 1830. The King's cough continues, with considerable expectation. His Majesty has slept at intervals in the night, but complains of great languor to-day.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

(From the Globe of Friday.) We have been assured, from a source worthy of credence, that His Majesty's physicians entertained great apprehensions of the King's dissolution last night; and the latest private accounts from Windsor to-day represent his Majesty to be in imminent, if not immediate, danger. The bulletin issued this morning is as follows:—

Windsor Castle, June 25, 1830. The King has slept at intervals during the night, but his cough and expectation continue much the same; but his Majesty is more languid and weak.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY, GEORGE IV.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

A bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

Windsor Castle, June 26, 1830. It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's most excellent Majesty. His Majesty expired at a quarter past three o'clock this morning, without pain.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

The following is a copy of the official communication made by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor, of the lamented demise of His Majesty, and which was posted up at the Mansion-house a little after ten o'clock this morning. Immense crowds were collected around, many of whom were engaged in taking copies of it:—

Whitehall, June 26, 1830. My Lord—It is my most painful duty to inform your Lordship that it has pleased Almighty God to remove the King from his sufferings.

His Majesty died about a quarter past three o'clock this morning.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient and faithful servant.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY.

As soon as the mournful intelligence became generally known, the respectable tradesmen in every direction expressed their respect for His Majesty and regret at his demise by partially closing their shops.

The dispatch announcing the Royal demise was received this morning by the Duke of Wellington, between five and six o'clock, and his Grace set off for Windsor, a very few minutes afterwards. The great Officers of State and the Lord Mayor assembled at St. James's Palace in the early part of the morning, to arrange the Proclamations; and a Cabinet Council was summoned for half-past ten o'clock.

Sir H. Halford arrived at seven o'clock, and communicated the intelligence to different members of the Royal Family. He had regretted to rest with no expectation of His Majesty's dissolution being so near. His Majesty was taken with a violent bowel complaint, and Sir H. Halford, after the first alarm, had not been in the room ten minutes before he expired.

The Council remained some time in deliberation upon the various arrangements consequent upon the King's death, and directions were given for the dispatch of a messenger to convey the melancholy tidings to the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The usual notices also will be sent off to the Ambassadors and Ministers at foreign courts. A messenger has been dispatched to Ireland to convey the melancholy intelligence to the Duke of Northumberland.

His Majesty ascended the Throne on Sunday, Jan. 29, 1820, and was publicly proclaimed on the 31st; that is rather extraordinary, as that King George died on a Saturday, as did our late Monarch, the King who was born August 12, 1763; the present William IV., was born August 21, 1765. The apparent reason for this is, that the late Duke of Kent, the father of the late Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819, Majesty William IV., arrived at St. James's at 10.

(From the Courier of Saturday.) The ceremony of proclaiming His present Majesty will, it is expected, take place tomorrow, or perhaps the evening. Orders to that effect are usually given at the Herald's Office on the day following the Royal Demise. The proclamation will be made by the officers at Arms mounted on horseback, at Charing Cross; they will proceed from thence to Temple Bar, where (within the hour) the ceremony will be repeated. The proclamation will be again made at the end of Wood-street, Cheap-side, and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. It is customary for the great officers of State, and a number of the Nobility, to attend during the whole ceremony.

Courier Office, Half Past One. The King has been sworn in as WILLIAM FOURTH. His Majesty is now in Council at St James's Palace.

THE FUNDS. CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—Funded property is little affected by the news from Windsor, as the fatal event has long been anticipated. Consols for Account fell from 92 to 91, and are again at the former price.

PUBLIC DISTRESS.

DISTURBANCES IN CLONMEL.

(From our Special Correspondent.) Clonmel, Monday, June 28.

TEN O'CLOCK.—The inhabitants of this town were thrown into the greatest alarm and terror this morning, by the appearance of about 500 labourers parading the streets, each of whom carried a spade, shovel, or pick-axe in his hand. One of the labourers addressed the immense crowd of persons which surrounded them, and stated, that they had applied for employment to Mr Robert Grubb, the manager of the charitable fund, which he said, they should get, but that they would only receive sixpence per day; they remonstrated against this, and said that potatoes were sevenpence a stone, and that the sum would not be sufficient to procure their families one meal of food in 24 hours. They accordingly withdrew, and paraded through the streets, saying that they would force them immediately to give them a fair remuneration for their labour. An immediate attack was expected on the provision stores. Shortly after this oration was made, the Mayor, accompanied by a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards, appeared. They marched through the town. All is now tranquil.

Eleven o'clock.—The Dragoons still continue marching through the streets, commanded by Major Clibborn, of the Artillery. Some more manifestations of a hostile nature having appeared in several parts of the town, the depot of the 77th Regiment, headed by Mr Tydd, J. P. continued marching in an opposite direction to the Dragoons.

A little boy having said something displeasing to Mr Tydd, he dismounted and pursued him into a broad shop, where he arrested him. There was now a general cry of 'rescue him; don't let Tydd take him away.' Instantly Mr Tydd was surrounded by several women and boys, who continued shouting and venting their rage in words at this very active and zealous magistrate; he considered it the wisest way to baffle the mob, to prevent worse consequences, as the people were determined, at all hazards, not to let the boy go. During this scene, the people congregated in great numbers, who, on the liberation of the boy, set up the most deafening shouts and hisses after Mr Tydd. He returned and said he would read the Riot Act if they did not immediately disperse. This threat being disregarded, Mr Tydd rode off and again appeared at the head of the 77th Regiment, who are highly and deservedly popular.

Ten o'clock.—There is no cessation to the vigilance of the Magistracy and Military, as an attack on the provision stores is apprehended.

A sum of about £300 was collected last week from the inhabitants, to relieve the distress of the families of this town and neighbourhood. It was agreed to in committee that a certain part of this fund should be expended in improving mill dams, and other places for the purpose of giving employment. These works are considered by many of the subscribers as private property, and this coupled with the scene acted this morning, has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction to several contributors to this charitable work, who have been awakened to a responsive sympathy for their suffering fellow townsmen. Many of them declare that if the people be not employed, and get a fair remuneration for their labour, that they will require the Committee to refund them their subscriptions.

The superintendence and control of the intended works, are given to Mr Robert Grubb exclusively; he has had certainly great experience in this war, both here and at Danmore East; but this experience ought to teach him that the poor labourer is worthy of his hire.

One o'clock.—The Committee are now assembled in the Courthouse. Parties of the military are stationed at the Bank of Ireland Office and also at the Provincial Bank. The streets are crowded with immense numbers of people, but all is perfectly quiet. The result of the deliberations of the Committee is not yet known.

RIOTING AT LIMERICK—ATTACK ON STORES—FIVE PERSONS SHOT.

(From the Limerick Evening Post of Friday.) Eight o'clock.—At an early hour this morning, the population of the old town was seen moving in groups, every lane and alley pointing north its contribution of old and young, men, women, and children, giving the most alarming indications of mischief.

After waiting to the number of several thousands they first rushed in a torrent to the Black Water Mill stores, belonging to Mr Caswell, on George's Quay, where they effected very little; but they afterwards rushed to the five or six loads of oatmeal, on Lombard Bridge, belonging to the same gentleman, which they took off—they then proceeded to Arthur's Quay, where they plundered a large quantity of meal, proceeding from Gin and Kilrush. (amounting in all to over four tons) all of which instantly disappeared in various directions. The whole garrison is in motion.

NINE O'CLOCK.—The mob are now after attacking Mr Hogan's mill, Lock-quay, which has been plundered of a great quantity of flour, and they have greatly injured the premises, by breaking the doors, destroying the windows, and taking bread and even the dough out of the bakery; much more mischief would have been done to these premises were it not for the prompt attendance of the Mayor, Captain Drought, and the police.—They next took a quantity of flour from a boat at the Long Dock, belonging to Mr Hoatson, of Ballvengland, with which they made off in every direction. They also attempted to force a store of Pools Gabbott, Esq. on Sir Harry's Mall, but without effect. After great exertion they forced another store belonging to the same gentleman, in St. Francis's Abbey. It only contained a small lot of corn, which they did not take.

TEN O'CLOCK

The multitude now became so numerous that they felt themselves strong enough to divide their forces—one division proceeding to Henry-street flour-mill, the property of John Norris Russell, Esq. into which they attempted to force an entrance, but without effect, the premises being defended from within, and the military making their appearance, so which the mob retreated.

About this time a large crowd rushed up John street, and proceeded to plunder Mr Rodd's store, out of which they took a large quantity of bacon, pork, lard, and even the hay salt. Major Drought, however, making his appearance with a party of dragoons, and being shortly reinforced by a company of the 56th, with a detachment of the Rifles, the mob went off, having first taken away an immense quantity of provisions.

Another party went down Pump-lane, where they attacked the store of an industrious man named Clancy, out of which they took over two hundred pounds worth of provisions. By this time the mob that attacked Mr Russell's concern, in Henry-street, proceeded up Roche's-street, and entering the bacon stores belonging to Mr Mater, they were fired on, and a man shot, which ended the attack there. They then went to the extensive bacon concerns of Mr John Russell, in Upper William-street, but being assured that he would contribute largely to their relief, they went off and, turning into Sexton Street, they took a large quantity of butter out of Mr O'Nash's stores—all then entered Mr D Roche's bakery, in Brown-street, out of which they soon took every loaf to be found on the premises.

Half past eleven o'clock.—A very scene now opened. Notwithstanding the active movements of the garrison, and the increasing exertions of the Magistracy, the mob, by their daring and terrible conduct, met and dispersed the military, and they returned to reunite in the neighbourhood of the Lazen Hall, and by one simultaneous rush they entered the Butter weigh house, when to the great terror of a number of buyers and sellers there assembled, an attack was made on every baker's parcel of butter in the house, all of which was instantly taken off, but owing to the irregular conduct of the victuillers of the New-market, who made a dash at the assistants, the greater part of the property was recovered. Mr Roche of Kilmallock, had over forty quarters. The mob are still carrying dismay over every quarter, but are promptly followed by the troops, whose valour and heroism is highly creditable to their feelings for a wretched, though ill-directed population. We learn that some thousands are now gone out to Black Water Mills.

One o'clock.—Several parties are now attacking the baker's shops in various parts of the town, carrying off every thing they can reach, and in some instances, running away with the milk, honey, &c., by which several families will be reduced to beggary.

Two o'clock.—The mob having again approached Caswell's concern, on George's Quay, when the military, who were stationed in the neighbourhood, were ordered to the act of throwing stones, some of the crowd attempted a rescue—the military fired, and a countryman passing at the time received a ball in the knee. He is badly wounded, his name is Harry.

Three o'clock.—A meeting of the civic authority, the military, and magistrates, has been held in the change. Large subscriptions are understood, are entered into. This is a state of society not to be tolerated, and while we deplore the poverty which so generally prevails at present in this country, yet it was a painful proof to see several hundreds of the most industrious and the most necessary of the community, who are highly creditable to their feelings for a wretched, though ill-directed population. We learn that some thousands are now gone out to Black Water Mills.

Four o'clock.—A meeting of the civic authority, the military, and magistrates, has been held in the change. Large subscriptions are understood, are entered into. This is a state of society not to be tolerated, and while we deplore the poverty which so generally prevails at present in this country, yet it was a painful proof to see several hundreds of the most industrious and the most necessary of the community, who are highly creditable to their feelings for a wretched, though ill-directed population. We learn that some thousands are now gone out to Black Water Mills.

Five o'clock.—The guard on the Dublin Mail from hence yesterday was doubled by the Postmaster here.

The bread carts from the various bakeries were this morning escorted by small detachments of military.

The loss of property resulting from this wholesale pillage is estimated at £200, a very moderate computation.

Guards were fixed upon all the merchant's stores, the public houses, and even shops, at night.

The Relief Committee have met this morning for the sale of oatmeal, at the reduced rate of 24 per cent to the poor—a most seasonable resource.

The Mayor and General Sir E. Bagnall have this day made such a very important matter for all the public roads, as will afford every facility to the safe conduct of provisions coming into market from any part of the country.

In June 1817, thirteen years this month, the mob broke out and plundered the merchant's stores of four streets in the town, and even shops, at night.

Saturday 12 o'clock.—Up to this hour all continues quiet and tranquil, no fresh disturbance, nor any appearance of crowds in the streets.

Advices are just received in town of a furious mob having attacked the mill of Mr Paul Erwin, at Akerston, 12 miles hence, and plundered the concerns of a vast quantity of flour and oatmeal, leaving the entire building a mere ruin.

The price of potatoes in the market of Ennis is now eight pence the stone. The poor would be without potatoes, who bought in large quantities of potatoes and had them sent out by single stones. The price of meal has been increased to sixpence a peck. These prices have placed provisions almost beyond the reach of the trades-people, who are seldom employed, and the distress is very great.

We learn that at a meeting of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry of the town of Ennis, held on Saturday, subscriptions to the amount of £500 were entered into, of which O'Gorman Malton subscribed £100, the announcement of which was rapidly received by the meeting. The subscriptions are in general, purchasing oatmeal for the distressed population of that town and suburbs, for which purpose Mr Charles Malton, brother to O'Gorman Malton, has arrived in town this day.

The greatest distress prevails in the neighbourhood of Rathfriland, where typhus fever has made its appearance.

Limerick Courier.—Messrs Bond and Boyd, of O'Brien's Bridge Mills, County Limerick, this week delivered upwards of 24 tons of oatmeal to the poor through the hands of the trustees of the Limerick Relief Committee, but mostly upon the tickets of the poor.

Amal associations are forming by the respectable householders, in order to assist the military in preserving the peace.

The loss sustained by Mr O'Shea's valued at £200, and Mr Erwin, at Cashmore, at £200.

Five o'clock, P.M.—All tranquil to this hour.

Provisions have been very scarce in Galway for the last week, and have risen very much in price. A detachment of the tradesmen of Galway waited on the Magistrates on Wednesday, and gave a gloomy picture of the state of trade in that town. The tale they told was truly melancholy.

Twelve petitions were on Monday sent to the Lord Lieutenant against the assimilation duties in Ireland.

GOLD—GOLD.

(From the Pilot.) Mr O'Connell addressed a letter, some time ago, to the truly patriotic Editor of the Waterford Chronicle, recommending the people to do without gold for paper. The Courier published an article on that advice so furious, that it was evident a sore point was touched. It wondered Government would let Mr O'Connell escape with impunity from the punishment due to such delinquency; but supposed he had so little influence that he was not worth notice, and as a proof of it, gravely announced that he would not again be returned for Clive. On this latter point the Courier may make up his mind. Mr O'Connell will be returned for Clive. Whoever may be the candidate, his return is sure. His labours for Ireland in the House of Commons this session, and the treatment of Ireland by Ministers, have so far obliterated past recollections, that even his old enemies will cordially join his old friends in returning him. As to the surprise of the Courier that Government would pass over Mr O'Connell's recommendation the people to do without gold—we venture to remind the Courier that there might happen to be so much public spirit in the press as not to give up Mr O'Connell to the tender mercies of the minister. But the great restraining motive which protects Mr O'Connell from lawless outrage is, that if a hair of his head were touched, and the minister knows it, there would not be a bank note in circulation in Ireland in one week. It is to Mr O'Connell's influence, therefore, and not his want of influence, to which we may attribute his protection. We tell the Waterford Courier, he never stood so high with the people as he does; and if we wanted an illustration of the fact—that his letter to the Waterford Chronicle, backed by the able and the patriotic editor of that paper, has had the effect of producing an immense demand for gold—may itself an ample evidence of it. We are too circumscribed in space today to enter at length, as we had intended, upon the justice and policy of his advice, and the spirit with which it has been acted upon. We shall content ourselves with stating, that the treatment Ireland has received since the Relief Bill passed, proves that the measure was not intended for our benefit; but that finding the expediency of the public mind, under the banner of the Catholic question, has done for the relief of the poor, to break up that expediency, and to justify changing its pretence, not its reality, might devastate the land without introducing any popular combination. It is absolutely necessary to prove to this minister, that the people have in their hands the means of vengeance, and to leave the spirit of the people to be broken up, and to leave the people of Waterford to desire for their conduct the gratitude of all Ireland, for their spirited demand for gold.

ALGIERS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM ALGIERS. The following details relative to the operations of the expedition against Algiers have reached the French Government:—

REPORT OF ADMIRAL DUPERRE TO THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE. On board La Provence, Bay of Torre Chica, June 14, 1830.

Monseigneur—Providence has favoured with complete success the first operations of the glorious enterprise ordained by His Majesty. The King's flag waves on the Fort of Sidi Ferruch and the Bay of Torre Chica. On the 10th instant, I left the Bay of Palma, with the fleet under my command, which I had succeeded in rallying again after its having been dispersed by bad weather, in sight of the coast of Africa, on the 31st ult. I approached that coast again on the 12th, in the morning; but strong easterly winds and a heavy sea again obliged me to stand out to sea, keeping the fleet together. Yesterday morning the wind was still fresh from the east, but less agitated, and the weather fine. This first opportunity of proving myself worthy of the confidence of His Majesty appeared favourable, and I embraced it. At eight o'clock in the morning the fleet was off the town of Algiers; it sailed along the forts and batteries, the commander of the blockading squadron, accompanied by the Bellone, leading on the naval forces which came first, followed by the reserve and transports; and at seven in the evening the fleet occupied the Bay of Torre Chica. The enemy had evacuated the battery at the point and the fort of the Bay; but they had conveyed their cannon and mortars to the neighbouring heights. Several cannon balls and bomb-balls were fired upon the first line of vessels. A sailor was wounded on board the B. de la Providence by a splinter. I ordered Captain Lavier, with the steamer La Nigrette to approach the beach; he landed the battery of the cannon and one mortar in the fore ground to be evacuated by the enemy. The ground was too far advanced for landing, and the necessary preparations were made to effect it at day-break. La Bayonnaise sloop, l'Action and la Baignade, with the frigates, which had no troops to land, stationed themselves in the bay to the eastward of Torre Chica, to take the batteries of the enemy in the flank, and beat them off the peninsula. The steamer la Nigrette and the B. de la Providence covered with their fire the landing on the westward. At a quarter past four the morning the first division of the army landed, with eight pieces of field artillery, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, which did little mischief. A woman of the Surveillante had her leg carried away, and Lieutenant Dumont received a violent contusion from a spent ball. I have not received any other reports. The guns of the sloop stationed to the east of Torre Chica were well worked, and had a good effect on the enemy's batteries. Two sailors jumped on shore, and raised the King's flag on the fort and tower. At six the second division, and the whole of the field artillery, were safely landed; at half past six the Commander in Chief disembarked, and placed himself at the head of the troops. He immediately executed a movement to turn the enemy's batteries, which were carried, after repeated attacks against masses of cavalry. At 12 the whole army was completely landed. It occupies the heights which are in advance of the peninsula, and head quarters are established at Torre Chica. Ammunition, provisions, and stores have been landed, and operations will be followed up with the utmost possible activity. The bay of Torre Chica, or Sidi Ferruch, presents much to be feared for the fleet than I had ventured to anticipate. Though it is exposed to the winds from the east, to the west-by-north the anchorage must be very good, and the ships may ride in safety upon their chain cables. I beg to convey to your Excellency this first intelligence, I am unable to enter into further details, particularly as to the operations of the land forces, which are not within my province. I shall collect from the general reports made to me, such claims to the favour of His Majesty as may be acquired, and shall have the honour of submitting them to your Excellency. In fine, every one has done his duty, and will feel too happy if the King should consider that the army has shown itself worthy of his confidence.—Belle me, &c.

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BOROUGH OF CLONMEL.

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An application to the Mayor, to be admitted to the freedom of the Corporation, was made by Mr James Thompson, whose father was a freeman, and a member of the Society of Friends. Mr Thompson said that he made a similar application on a former occasion, when Mr Coote was elected a representative in Parliament for his borough, and that he was then directed by the Mayor to supply in proper form, and in the proper place. He then tendered his petition and twenty shillings as the necessary fees required.

The Mayor, evidently embarrassed, said he would not receive it.

Mr Thompson—I did not expect that your Worship would receive it; but there are many persons in Clonmel equally interested, who will unite their exertions with mine, and force you to admit every one properly qualified to his freedom of this monopolized borough.

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MASONIC LODGE OF IRELAND.

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The Duke of LEINSTER in the Chair. Upwards of one hundred of the brethren in full masonic costume sat down to a splendid dinner. A variety of orable toasts and sentiments were given, and the enjoyment of the evening was increased by the vocal powers of Messrs. Brough, Hill, &c. &c. The company did not separate until a late hour, all pleased at being "free and accepted masons."

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ALGIERS.

REPORT ADDRESSED BY GENERAL DE BOURMONT TO THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

Sidi Ferruch, June 14. Prince—The naval armament that had been landed more than a fortnight in the bay of Palma, waiting for the landing flotilla, set sail on the 10th. The wind, at first very light, became so strong that several small vessels sustained damage. Two cable boats, and part of their crews were lost. On the 12th, at day break, the coast of Africa was seen, but the increasing gale and heavy sea rendered disembarkation impossible. The fleet stood out from the land for a short time, while I got vessels sent towards the peninsula of Sidi Ferruch and two adjacent beaches. The certainty of finding safe moorings, the shelter afforded against the prevalent winds by the direction and boldness of the shore, and the nature of the coast, which being entirely open to the sea for an extent of 4,000 metres, afforded no anchorage or concealment for the enemy, had for a long time drawn our attention to that part of the coast as a favourable point for landing. The retrograde movement ceased on the 12th, at nine in the evening, when we made sail to the southward; during the night the agitation of the sea subsided, and on the 13th, at day break, we were not more than two or three leagues from Algiers. The troops disembarked the most lively joy, and cries of Vive Roi resounded from every quarter. The fleet changed its southwardly course, and ran parallel with the coast towards the peninsula; the ships of war took the lead; they were destined to attack the works which the enemy might have constructed on the point of Sidi Ferruch. The breeze now blowing from the east, it was decided to land on the west of Sidi Ferruch. At ten in the morning the troops arrived off the peninsula, and found that the tower which stands there had been abandoned. The enemy had dismounted a battery of 12 pieces of cannon, the fire of