

# The Waterford Chronicle.

The Fortnightly Sheet that makes the Oppressor - Taxpayer.

No 500

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1830

Price 6d

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

THE TAXES AND PUBLIC DISTRESS.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA said the version of the Noble Earl was widely different from that stated in the public papers, which represented that part of the empire as in a frightful state of distress; but, however that might be, he could not help regretting that certain illegal associations, and certain late publications in Ireland, had not been prosecuted by Government.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that a proclamation had been issued to suppress the Associations alluded to, and he was sure the Lord Lieutenant would use due diligence in prosecuting improper publications. — Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

The Earl of LIMERICK begged to correct a mis-statement in a Morning paper, with respect to his observations on the subject of the recent disturbances in Limerick. He had been represented to have employed an expression which had the appearance of disrespect to the Mayor of that town, and to have contended the authorities for not having sooner called in the assistance of the military. — In both respects the report was erroneous.

## THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The order of the day having been read, the message was read by the clerk at the table.

The Duke of WELLINGTON then said it was his duty to call their attention to that part of his Majesty's most gracious message, in which he thought proper to inform them that it was not his intention to call the attention of Parliament to any new matter. According to the ancient constitution, the Parliament would have been immediately dissolved on the demise of the crown; but by an Act passed in the reign of King William, and continued in the reign of Queen Anne, both Houses are now sitting. His Majesty's servants had humbly advised his Majesty to send this message, in which his Majesty informed their Lordships that he had been induced to declare his intention of dissolving Parliament early. Hear, hear, hear. — Under these circumstances, he should move that a humble address be presented to his Majesty to return to his Majesty the thanks of this House for the communication which his Majesty has been pleased to make, and to express the deep sense which this House entertains of his Majesty's goodness in being unwilling to recommend to the attention of Parliament, at this advanced period of the session, and the present state of public business, any new matter which may admit of postponement without detriment to the public service, and to assure his Majesty that this House would cordially join with him in opinion that it would be most conducive to the general convenience, and to the interests of the country, to call a new Parliament with as little delay as possible; and to assure his Majesty that this House will apply themselves to the consideration of such measures, and will concur in making such temporary provisions, as may be requisite for the conduct of the public service in the interval that must elapse between the close of the present session and the assembling of a new Parliament.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was proceeding to put the foregoing motion, when

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE felt himself bound not to enter into any thing extraneous; but he begged their Lordships to look at the painful condition in which they were placed; they could not but consider it their first duty to give repose and tranquillity to the people. What was the Noble Earl's object in offering that repose and tranquillity to the people? It was the most extraordinary thing, under the circumstances, had ever been announced in Parliament; it was, in these circumstances of difficulty, to abandon the people; it was, in these circumstances of uncertainty and danger, to neglect to provide for the safety and good government of the people. He called upon the present Parliament to forget its duty, and recommended them to leave to another Parliament to do that which ought to be done instantly — to another Parliament he had never assembled at an indefinite period! He would not enter into particulars, but admit at once that there were difficulties which could not be considered insuperable, and which, if Parliament struck from contending with, they would no longer be deserving of the trust reposed in them by the constitution. To ask a delay of 24 hours was not asking too much. What might be done even at the end of that period; would not afterwards shut them out from a full discussion of the question at a future time, nor would it pludge any peer to the vote he might give hereafter.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY could not vote for the motion of the Noble Duke. He supported the amendment.

The Marquis of BUTE thought it impossible that the present Parliament could get through the business before them in any reasonable time, and the other great topics of national interest required too much deliberation for a short session of Parliament.

Earl CARNARVON did not think the ministers had the confidence of the country, or that they had confidence even in themselves.

The Earl of WICKLOW said he thought that the amendment was nothing but a trap to catch a few votes.

The Earl of HAREWOOD would support the Government, as he thought the first Act of the House on the accession of a King ought not to be one of hostility; unless upon very strong grounds; and he should continue to support the ministers as long as they deserved it, and no longer.

The Earl of RADNOR did not think the Noble Earl who had spoken last had assigned very constitutional reasons for his vote, although his reasons might be satisfactory to himself.

Earl MANSFIELD said, in opposing the measure of ministers, he was guided by no party feeling. He had not formed any coalition, nor did he know of any coalition, but he was opposed to Ministers because he had no confidence in them. — He did not deny the right of his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, but both Houses of Parliament had a right to give or refuse a concurrence to that opinion, and he for one did not believe in the expediency of dissolving Parliament at once. To leave the country in its present state could not be sufficient, and he should accordingly vote for the amendment, in order that the necessary provision might be made.

Lord WHARNCLEIFF said that this was in his opinion a great constitutional question, and no less than whether the country was to be left without any Government at all. He should therefore vote for an adjournment.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said that the question for their Lordships was, whether a delay of twenty-four hours would relieve the case of its difficulty. The crown would declare its intention to exercise its prerogative, and as nothing could be obtained by delay, he should agree to the motion of the Noble Friend.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that it was not his intention to discuss the question to which the Noble Earl had referred; and however he might regret the loss of the confidence of the Noble Earl, he (the Duke) could only say that he had to deal with the same question over again, he would adopt identically the same steps. He (the Duke of Wellington) would not question the motive of the Noble Earl in proposing the adjournment, but he would say that he hoped their Lordships would come to a decision on the question that night.

Earl GREY said that he had been misunderstood if it was supposed that there was no other question but that of a Regency. There were other questions, but that he thought was the most important, and could not be neglected by the House without a dereliction of duty. He was charged with promulgating gloomy anticipations, but when the illness, temper, and habits of his Majesty, and the uncertainty of human life were considered, that charge must fall to the ground. It was under an apprehension of such an event, and the difficulties that it would involve the country in, on which his motion was founded. He had been accused of having stated that his Majesty's Ministers were incapable of conducting the affairs of the state, and although on some occasions he had given to the administration his opinion, he repeated that to be his opinion, and referred to all that had passed since the last year. The Noble Earl then adverted to some expressions which had fallen from a Noble Baron opposite, and concluded by saying that, as the House should resume, he meant to move an amendment to the address.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained, and added, that it was not the intention of Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the intention was to propose a Regency, which would be a temporary measure, and that the House should not be misled by any such insinuations.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that it was intended to pass the measure relating to the Welsh courts, and the other measures that were in a state of forwardness in the Commons.

Lord HOLLAND asked whether it was intended to pass an appropriation Act.

The Duke of WELLINGTON replied, Yes, an appropriation Act.

The house adjourned at ten o'clock, till three next day.

The kind was thought of, at the birth of the late Prince of Wales, for three or four years after his birth, nor did he see any pressing emergency at the present moment. It was better to wait, as Parliament had uniformly waited, until a prospect of danger rendered it necessary. Parliament would always be ready to provide for any such convenience when it should arise.

Lord GODERICH supported the amendment of the Noble Earl.

The Earl of ELDON supported the amendment of the Noble Earl, but not from any apprehension of the result of an immediate election. Nothing he wished more than to see the people of England put to the test, and called upon to decide by their acts what they had already decided by their words. Hear, hear. He thought that nothing was advanced in favour of an immediate dissolution.

As to the question of Regency, it was one that always excited alarm; but for his own part, he was Prince Minister, nothing he would wish for more than an infant king. Charles, such a king might be seated on the throne, but he would scarcely be seen by their Lordships through the interposition that covered the head of the Lord Chancellor. Some provision should be made for such an event, but he should like to see any suggestion or proposition on this subject emanate from the throne.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said it could not be denied that the late melancholy event had plunged the country in a state of great difficulty, but he did not expect this subject to be treated, as the Noble Earl (Eldon) had treated it, in a tone of jealousy. Hear. It was the business of the House calmly to consider the difficulties which existed. It had been said that the present Parliament had done little or nothing, and if that was the case, was it likely that their sitting now would expedite public business? This he thought was in itself a sufficient argument for a speedy dissolution.

The Duke of RICHMOND did not mean to detain their Lordships for any length of time. Still less did he mean to answer the speech of the Noble Lord who had just spoken, and which, from the beginning to the end, was nothing more than an attack upon the character of his Noble and Learned Friend, a character which, the Noble Lord must permit him to say, stood fully as high as his own, and as that of any man in the country. There was a want of confidence, founded on a belief that the present Government was one of mere expediency — that they brought down measures without deliberation, and were then obliged to alter and vary their positions in a manner which might do injury to the interests of the country. He was decided in his opinion that they ought not to separate without discussing the important question of a Regency, upon which subject he entirely agreed with the Noble Earl behind him.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained, and added, that it was not the intention of Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the intention was to propose a Regency, which would be a temporary measure, and that the House should not be misled by any such insinuations.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that it was intended to pass the measure relating to the Welsh courts, and the other measures that were in a state of forwardness in the Commons.

Lord HOLLAND asked whether it was intended to pass an appropriation Act.

The Duke of WELLINGTON replied, Yes, an appropriation Act.

The house adjourned at ten o'clock, till three next day.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that there certainly was a disturbance in Limerick, but he had not heard all the particulars. The distress, such as the present one, was very common at this season in Ireland, when provisions became scarce amongst the poor. If the Noble Marquis had any information, he wished he would communicate it to the House.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that he was not his business to give information; but he had stated often, and was often contradicted, when he said that great distress prevailed in Ireland; and he had said government to provide that his statement was incorrect. The occurrence to which he had alluded took place on Friday, the very day on which the Noble Duke asserted in that House that he had heard of no scarcity of provisions. — The fact that provision stores had been selected for exclusive plunder, was a proof of an existing scarcity of provisions. The only explanation which was given by the Noble Duke was, that there was periodically a starvation in Ireland.

The Earl of LIMERICK said that from the long connexion of his family with the town of Limerick, it would naturally be supposed that he might possess information on the subject of the late disturbances, not accessible to their Lordships generally. What he should state would not be from the newspaper reports, but from the information of a most respectable individual at the head of trade in the town. He understood, then, that about eight o'clock in the morning of Friday, a few boys assembled in the outskirts of the town and were soon afterwards joined by a party of women, who upon several occasions were distinguished by the most violent and sanguinary. The women were naturally joined by the men. This assemblage was suffered to pursue its career for a considerable period, without any interference of the authorities. The Noble Marquis was mistaken when he said that provisions were the only object of plunder. That of which both men and women in Ireland were very fond — whiskey — was also thought worthy of considerable attention; and as the plunder proceeded, that which might afterwards provide both provisions and whiskey — money — was not totally neglected. The authorities of the town were principally to blame, for they gave the rioters two hours without interruption to regale and supply themselves. It bore testimony to the accuracy of the Noble Duke's statement, that this distress was usual. Nor could it excite much surprise that this year it had been attended with unusual turbulence, when they returned to the publications which had been issued in Ireland, for the purpose of exciting a people always sufficiently inflammable. When they were admitted to go to the banks and exchange their rage of bank notes for gold — when they were told that the more mischief and destruction they produced the sooner they were likely to be relieved from their distress, it could, he said, excite no surprise that mischief and destruction ensued. This language was evidently designed to defeat the object which the measure of last session had in view, and which every good

man would have been ready to see the people of England put to the test, and called upon to decide by their acts what they had already decided by their words. Hear, hear. He thought that nothing was advanced in favour of an immediate dissolution.

As to the question of Regency, it was one that always excited alarm; but for his own part, he was Prince Minister, nothing he would wish for more than an infant king. Charles, such a king might be seated on the throne, but he would scarcely be seen by their Lordships through the interposition that covered the head of the Lord Chancellor. Some provision should be made for such an event, but he should like to see any suggestion or proposition on this subject emanate from the throne.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said it could not be denied that the late melancholy event had plunged the country in a state of great difficulty, but he did not expect this subject to be treated, as the Noble Earl (Eldon) had treated it, in a tone of jealousy. Hear. It was the business of the House calmly to consider the difficulties which existed. It had been said that the present Parliament had done little or nothing, and if that was the case, was it likely that their sitting now would expedite public business? This he thought was in itself a sufficient argument for a speedy dissolution.

The Duke of RICHMOND did not mean to detain their Lordships for any length of time. Still less did he mean to answer the speech of the Noble Lord who had just spoken, and which, from the beginning to the end, was nothing more than an attack upon the character of his Noble and Learned Friend, a character which, the Noble Lord must permit him to say, stood fully as high as his own, and as that of any man in the country. There was a want of confidence, founded on a belief that the present Government was one of mere expediency — that they brought down measures without deliberation, and were then obliged to alter and vary their positions in a manner which might do injury to the interests of the country. He was decided in his opinion that they ought not to separate without discussing the important question of a Regency, upon which subject he entirely agreed with the Noble Earl behind him.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained, and added, that it was not the intention of Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the intention was to propose a Regency, which would be a temporary measure, and that the House should not be misled by any such insinuations.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that it was intended to pass the measure relating to the Welsh courts, and the other measures that were in a state of forwardness in the Commons.

Lord HOLLAND asked whether it was intended to pass an appropriation Act.

The Duke of WELLINGTON replied, Yes, an appropriation Act.

The house adjourned at ten o'clock, till three next day.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that there certainly was a disturbance in Limerick, but he had not heard all the particulars. The distress, such as the present one, was very common at this season in Ireland, when provisions became scarce amongst the poor. If the Noble Marquis had any information, he wished he would communicate it to the House.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that he was not his business to give information; but he had stated often, and was often contradicted, when he said that great distress prevailed in Ireland; and he had said government to provide that his statement was incorrect. The occurrence to which he had alluded took place on Friday, the very day on which the Noble Duke asserted in that House that he had heard of no scarcity of provisions. — The fact that provision stores had been selected for exclusive plunder, was a proof of an existing scarcity of provisions. The only explanation which was given by the Noble Duke was, that there was periodically a starvation in Ireland.

The Earl of LIMERICK said that from the long connexion of his family with the town of Limerick, it would naturally be supposed that he might possess information on the subject of the late disturbances, not accessible to their Lordships generally. What he should state would not be from the newspaper reports, but from the information of a most respectable individual at the head of trade in the town. He understood, then, that about eight o'clock in the morning of Friday, a few boys assembled in the outskirts of the town and were soon afterwards joined by a party of women, who upon several occasions were distinguished by the most violent and sanguinary. The women were naturally joined by the men. This assemblage was suffered to pursue its career for a considerable period, without any interference of the authorities. The Noble Marquis was mistaken when he said that provisions were the only object of plunder. That of which both men and women in Ireland were very fond — whiskey — was also thought worthy of considerable attention; and as the plunder proceeded, that which might afterwards provide both provisions and whiskey — money — was not totally neglected. The authorities of the town were principally to blame, for they gave the rioters two hours without interruption to regale and supply themselves. It bore testimony to the accuracy of the Noble Duke's statement, that this distress was usual. Nor could it excite much surprise that this year it had been attended with unusual turbulence, when they returned to the publications which had been issued in Ireland, for the purpose of exciting a people always sufficiently inflammable. When they were admitted to go to the banks and exchange their rage of bank notes for gold — when they were told that the more mischief and destruction they produced the sooner they were likely to be relieved from their distress, it could, he said, excite no surprise that mischief and destruction ensued. This language was evidently designed to defeat the object which the measure of last session had in view, and which every good

man would have been ready to see the people of England put to the test, and called upon to decide by their acts what they had already decided by their words. Hear, hear. He thought that nothing was advanced in favour of an immediate dissolution.

As to the question of Regency, it was one that always excited alarm; but for his own part, he was Prince Minister, nothing he would wish for more than an infant king. Charles, such a king might be seated on the throne, but he would scarcely be seen by their Lordships through the interposition that covered the head of the Lord Chancellor. Some provision should be made for such an event, but he should like to see any suggestion or proposition on this subject emanate from the throne.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said it could not be denied that the late melancholy event had plunged the country in a state of great difficulty, but he did not expect this subject to be treated, as the Noble Earl (Eldon) had treated it, in a tone of jealousy. Hear. It was the business of the House calmly to consider the difficulties which existed. It had been said that the present Parliament had done little or nothing, and if that was the case, was it likely that their sitting now would expedite public business? This he thought was in itself a sufficient argument for a speedy dissolution.

The Duke of RICHMOND did not mean to detain their Lordships for any length of time. Still less did he mean to answer the speech of the Noble Lord who had just spoken, and which, from the beginning to the end, was nothing more than an attack upon the character of his Noble and Learned Friend, a character which, the Noble Lord must permit him to say, stood fully as high as his own, and as that of any man in the country. There was a want of confidence, founded on a belief that the present Government was one of mere expediency — that they brought down measures without deliberation, and were then obliged to alter and vary their positions in a manner which might do injury to the interests of the country. He was decided in his opinion that they ought not to separate without discussing the important question of a Regency, upon which subject he entirely agreed with the Noble Earl behind him.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained, and added, that it was not the intention of Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the intention was to propose a Regency, which would be a temporary measure, and that the House should not be misled by any such insinuations.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that it was intended to pass the measure relating to the Welsh courts, and the other measures that were in a state of forwardness in the Commons.

Lord HOLLAND asked whether it was intended to pass an appropriation Act.

The Duke of WELLINGTON replied, Yes, an appropriation Act.

The house adjourned at ten o'clock, till three next day.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that there certainly was a disturbance in Limerick, but he had not heard all the particulars. The distress, such as the present one, was very common at this season in Ireland, when provisions became scarce amongst the poor. If the Noble Marquis had any information, he wished he would communicate it to the House.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that he was not his business to give information; but he had stated often, and was often contradicted, when he said that great distress prevailed in Ireland; and he had said government to provide that his statement was incorrect. The occurrence to which he had alluded took place on Friday, the very day on which the Noble Duke asserted in that House that he had heard of no scarcity of provisions. — The fact that provision stores had been selected for exclusive plunder, was a proof of an existing scarcity of provisions. The only explanation which was given by the Noble Duke was, that there was periodically a starvation in Ireland.

The Earl of LIMERICK said that from the long connexion of his family with the town of Limerick, it would naturally be supposed that he might possess information on the subject of the late disturbances, not accessible to their Lordships generally. What he should state would not be from the newspaper reports, but from the information of a most respectable individual at the head of trade in the town. He understood, then, that about eight o'clock in the morning of Friday, a few boys assembled in the outskirts of the town and were soon afterwards joined by a party of women, who upon several occasions were distinguished by the most violent and sanguinary. The women were naturally joined by the men. This assemblage was suffered to pursue its career for a considerable period, without any interference of the authorities. The Noble Marquis was mistaken when he said that provisions were the only object of plunder. That of which both men and women in Ireland were very fond — whiskey — was also thought worthy of considerable attention; and as the plunder proceeded, that which might afterwards provide both provisions and whiskey — money — was not totally neglected. The authorities of the town were principally to blame, for they gave the rioters two hours without interruption to regale and supply themselves. It bore testimony to the accuracy of the Noble Duke's statement, that this distress was usual. Nor could it excite much surprise that this year it had been attended with unusual turbulence, when they returned to the publications which had been issued in Ireland, for the purpose of exciting a people always sufficiently inflammable. When they were admitted to go to the banks and exchange their rage of bank notes for gold — when they were told that the more mischief and destruction they produced the sooner they were likely to be relieved from their distress, it could, he said, excite no surprise that mischief and destruction ensued. This language was evidently designed to defeat the object which the measure of last session had in view, and which every good

man would have been ready to see the people of England put to the test, and called upon to decide by their acts what they had already decided by their words. Hear, hear. He thought that nothing was advanced in favour of an immediate dissolution.

As to the question of Regency, it was one that always excited alarm; but for his own part, he was Prince Minister, nothing he would wish for more than an infant king. Charles, such a king might be seated on the throne, but he would scarcely be seen by their Lordships through the interposition that covered the head of the Lord Chancellor. Some provision should be made for such an event, but he should like to see any suggestion or proposition on this subject emanate from the throne.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said it could not be denied that the late melancholy event had plunged the country in a state of great difficulty, but he did not expect this subject to be treated, as the Noble Earl (Eldon) had treated it, in a tone of jealousy. Hear. It was the business of the House calmly to consider the difficulties which existed. It had been said that the present Parliament had done little or nothing, and if that was the case, was it likely that their sitting now would expedite public business? This he thought was in itself a sufficient argument for a speedy dissolution.

The Duke of RICHMOND did not mean to detain their Lordships for any length of time. Still less did he mean to answer the speech of the Noble Lord who had just spoken, and which, from the beginning to the end, was nothing more than an attack upon the character of his Noble and Learned Friend, a character which, the Noble Lord must permit him to say, stood fully as high as his own, and as that of any man in the country. There was a want of confidence, founded on a belief that the present Government was one of mere expediency — that they brought down measures without deliberation, and were then obliged to alter and vary their positions in a manner which might do injury to the interests of the country. He was decided in his opinion that they ought not to separate without discussing the important question of a Regency, upon which subject he entirely agreed with the Noble Earl behind him.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained, and added, that it was not the intention of Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the intention was to propose a Regency, which would be a temporary measure, and that the House should not be misled by any such insinuations.

Mr. S. RICE brought up the first report of the committee on the 17th poor.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the county of Limerick against the grand jury presentments. The Hon. Member called the attention of the House to the extreme distress which prevailed in Ireland. He had lately, in a letter from a priest in the county of Clare, received a frightful description of the misery which prevailed that part of the county. [He here read the letter, which represented the state of the poorer classes in a most appalling light.]

Mr. O'BRIEN, in return to agree to the representation of distress now made, took that opportunity of expressing his surprise that the Hon. and Learned Member should have adopted a grand jury presentment, to recommend to the people of Ireland to make a run on the banks. The Hon. Member here, censured in demerited terms the conduct of Mr. O'Connell in this respect. He regretted coming in the public papers after from that Hon. and Learned Member, reflecting on himself (Mr. O'Brien) and other Members of that House, for their Parliamentary conduct. It was to such culpable conduct, observed Mr. O'Brien, that the Learned Member owed much of that popularity which he enjoyed in Ireland. Hear.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the prisoners of the Four Courts, Marshalsea in Dublin, complaining of the treatment which they experienced; two from Drogheda, complaining of the customs in Ireland, and of a bill being introduced from parishes in the county of Waterford, against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland.

On the motion of the Honourable and Learned Member a copy was ordered of the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to his Majesty respecting some land belonging to the Roman Catholic territory of Montreal. This land, he observed, was withheld from settlement on the ground that they were not a corporation; yet by the French law the territory was entitled to it, and was in possession of it for 70 years.

GOLD-BANK NOTES.

In the House of Commons, the Sd Editor-General for Ireland... Mr. O'Connell does not hold himself responsible to the House, or to any Member in it, for the conduct which he may see fit to adopt with respect to public measures as a private individual...

Independently of the political offences of exciting attacks on private interests to cause public turbulence—in order to embarrass the Government—which is clearly punishable under the common law, we would ask if Mr. O'Connell and the Editor of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE have not been guilty of a treasonable conspiracy...

It is reported that the Editor of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE consulted with Mr. O'Connell on the best means of carrying into effect a defiance of the King's Government; and it is the fact that Mr. O'Connell did advise him to urge a run upon the Banks; believing, because the notes are payable in gold, there could be no legal offence in demanding gold for them.

We have information this morning from Waterford, that in consequence of the Run the banks have suspended their discounts, and that the sales of produce were stopped in the market. The merchants could not get money for their bills, and being unable to pay the country people for their commodities, business stood still, and produce in the course of the day fell thirty per cent.

Mr. O'Connell thinks that he is not responsible to Parliament for his conduct in private or public affairs, and he says so boldly. But he should be told that elsewhere he is only a private individual, and that his attempts to exercise any public authority over the people is a usurpation of power, and an interference with the functions of Government, for which any magistrate may hold him to bail.

One point in Mr. O'Connell's speech last night must tend to lower him in the opinion of his high spirited countrymen of every party or faction. He denied that he had used the expression "war to the knife." This was a despicable evasion, for he did make use of it, although not in that particular letter in which he instigated the Waterford Editor to incite a run on the Banks.

Men's judgments are and things would draw the inward quality after them, To suffer all alike.

In our Paper of the 15th inst. we took occasion to remark, in advertising to Mr. O'Connell's letter to the Waterford Chronicle, inciting the Irish people to destroy the credit of the Banks, that we could not discern why "the incendiary was spared by the Attorney General."

The alternative, he says, is which the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle felt himself bound to report, to be likely to be attended with such frightful results, if generally adopted, that we cannot do our feelings, when our alarm for the safety of the limited trade we now possess conflicts with the horrors of the measures that induce honest men to recommend such a course.

This is to a degree sensible, but such is the halting of the service in papers to incite a course to force when they fail in reason, that

notwithstanding the Editor's perception of the consequences of O'Connell's letter, he threatened, if the Irish Members did not act to please him, he will not hesitate to adopt the sentiments of O'Connell's friends, the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, and "vehemently incite them."

It would really seem as if no proper notion of political rights, the constitution of Parliament, or the nature of a Government, existed among many of the Irish—inasmuch, that it is almost necessary to say the Irish Members constitute only a part of Parliament, and that it is not their voice, but that of the majority of all the Commons, by which the expediency of measures is determined.

A concession to public opinion, in reason, is one of the most important duties which a Minister can perform; a concession to factious demands would be nothing short of a high crime. But the Irish Press, in its turn, appears to have no conception of this, neither also of equity in government, nor of virtue in public men.

A warm conversation took place in the House of Commons yesterday on the run on the Banks, which Mr. O'Connell in some degree succeeded in creating in Waterford.

There seemed to be a strong feeling among men of all parties—that Mr. O'Connell's attempt was very absurd and mischievous. It is there good to be done at any time by producing a run upon the Irish Chartered Banks, this is not the time for the experiment, when it is notorious that a more than usual quantity of coin is accumulated in the hands of Banking Companies. The whole of the paper circulation of Ireland could at this moment be replaced by gold; the effect of the scheme, therefore, is only to put the Companies to the expense of the transport of gold, and, perhaps, to make them more cautious in granting accommodation to their customers.

Mr. O'Connell, who is much tormented by the desire of making a sensation, has eagerly caught up the notions of some clever but very weak persons, who suppose that the changes which they desire to see effected in the institutions of the country can be brought about by a general disturbance of pecuniary transactions, and by the misery which they suppose would accompany that disturbance. The anticipation is vain. If the people of property are not persuaded of the necessity of a change, an interruption of commercial credit, brought about by any artifice, would only make them cling more closely to whatever constituted an authority should possess power to preserve them from the consequences of disorder.

The run upon the Irish banks, to which we alluded yesterday, was taken up rather seriously in the House of Commons last night. At the subject offered an opportunity for a set at Mr. O'Connell, Mr. D'Israeli, who seems to have assumed the office of that gentleman's parliamentary keeper, indulged in a very eloquent invective against the wickedness of exciting a popular irritation for the purpose of controlling the measures of ministers and the deliberations of parliament.

On Friday Mr. Cashman, in consequence of the Corporation Tolls, was summoned by Major Gen. Sir Robert Travers, for having demanded and received the sum of four shillings and sixpence, as toll out of a small boat of potatoes, which were sold out of the boat in one of the Docks.

TOLL CASE.

On Friday Mr. Cashman, in consequence of the Corporation Tolls, was summoned by Major Gen. Sir Robert Travers, for having demanded and received the sum of four shillings and sixpence, as toll out of a small boat of potatoes, which were sold out of the boat in one of the Docks.

On Friday Mr. Cashman, in consequence of the Corporation Tolls, was summoned by Major Gen. Sir Robert Travers, for having demanded and received the sum of four shillings and sixpence, as toll out of a small boat of potatoes, which were sold out of the boat in one of the Docks.

HIS PRESENT MAJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

Our present monarch, William IV., third son of King George the Third, was born August the 21st, 1765, and was baptized by the names of William Henry. At an early age, probably from his infancy, he was destined by his Royal Father for the naval service of his country.

While in the Prince George, his Royal Highness was also present at the capture of a French man of war and three smaller vessels. The following instance of his Royal Highness's humanity will do him more honour with reflecting minds than the mere accident of birth can ever bestow: It is described by a midshipman in a letter to his family, dated Port Royal Harbour, April, 1783.

He then himself caused the petition to be presented to the Admiralty, and in the most pressing and urgent manner begged the life of an unhappy brother, in which he succeeded, and Mr. Lee is reported: "We all acknowledge our warmest and grateful thanks to our humane, our brave, and worthy Prince, who has so nobly exerted himself in preserving the life of his brother sailor."

His Royal Highness having served his full time as midshipman, was promoted in due course to the rank of lieutenant and captain, and commanded for a considerable time the *Pequana trigata*, and in 1799 was appointed rear admiral of the blue. On the 20th of May, 1780, his Royal Highness was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's, and Earl of Munster, and on the breaking out of the war with France, took a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords in support of the war.

That he was from the commencement of the war desirous of service has never been doubted; and at a later period he was extremely anxious to be employed. His made repeated and earnest applications to the King to be allowed to host his flag, and relieve Lord Collingwood, then in a declining state of health, in the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

His Royal Highness having served his full time as midshipman, was promoted in due course to the rank of lieutenant and captain, and commanded for a considerable time the *Pequana trigata*, and in 1799 was appointed rear admiral of the blue. On the 20th of May, 1780, his Royal Highness was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's, and Earl of Munster, and on the breaking out of the war with France, took a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords in support of the war.

His Royal Highness, we understand, previously to his decease, expressed a wish that his remains should be interred beneath his own private chapel, now in progress, should it be found consistent with the ceremonies necessary to be observed on a Royal demise; it is well known that on a former melancholy occasion he had expressed a similar wish with respect to the funeral of the Princess Charlotte; but we conclude that now, as then, it is found impossible to conduct the Royal obsequies in such a manner as to meet at once the personal wishes of the late King, and to observe those demonstrations of respect due to the Sovereign of the British empire.

The accounts from Constantinople still insist that the Sultan meditates an attack on the Pacha of Egypt. His Highness has long been jealous for his very well known; it is well known that on a former melancholy occasion he had expressed a similar wish with respect to the funeral of the Princess Charlotte; but we conclude that now, as then, it is found impossible to conduct the Royal obsequies in such a manner as to meet at once the personal wishes of the late King, and to observe those demonstrations of respect due to the Sovereign of the British empire.

GENERAL MOURNING AND PUBLIC ANNUALS.

A notice has appeared, requiring mourning for the late King, but no instruction has been given on the subject of a General Mourning. We believe it is not yet determined on whether such an announcement will on future occasions be made; and that it has been suggested, with some appearance of propriety, that it will be infinitely better to leave that exhibition of national sorrow to individual feeling.

We should also mention, that there seems to be an intention to yield to the public wish so loudly and frequently expressed on other minor points of ceremonial observance. The theatres, and all places of public amusement, are to be opened tomorrow, as usual, by the express permission of the Lord Chamberlain.

Messrs. France and Bunting, of Pall Mall, are, at the express desire of his Majesty, to have the direction of the Royal funeral, and it is understood that it will resemble in every respect that of George the Third, which, if we recollect aright, was also committed to the management of the same highly respectable gentlemen. We are concerned to hear that the body is in a very painful state of decay, and that apprehensions were entertained of its bursting in the event of any sudden change of temperature.

The expense of the funeral of George the Third was about 47000, and it is supposed that the cost of the present ceremonial will not exceed that sum. Some doubts are entertained of the possibility of getting through the process of embalming, as the body is found to be in a state which renders the operation somewhat perilous.

His Majesty's long connexion with Mrs. Jordan is sufficiently known. On the 11th of July, 1818, his Majesty married the Princess Adelaide Louise Theresa (born in August 13, 1792), daughter of George, late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has no issue living. His Majesty's life prior to his appointment to the office of Lord High Admiral, an office long thought to be too great to be intrusted to any individual, and accordingly executed by commissioners from the death of Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne.

It is certain that a new Ministry will be immediately formed. The Duke may hold the Premiership for a few days, but it cannot last long. Lord Bathurst and Ellenborough go out; Lord Althorpe will be turned out; Goulburn and Herries also retire (we use a gentle word).

Lord Holland, they say, will have a high office with the Duke of Wellington. We doubt. At all events, Lord Grey and Brougham have given in their adhesion to the Tory Opposition, which is determined on ousting the Duke by all means—giving him, if he please, high military office. That any Ministry can be formed that will keep Sir Robert Peel in place, we do not believe.

The minor changes will be numerous. Croker and Cockburn immediately decamp. Dawson will follow of course. In law affairs, Brougham will probably find his way to the woolsack; and we are not without hopes of seeing that sterling old Tory, Sir C. Wetherill, Attorney General for the third time, rise a certain kind of ours, whose progress would give delight to the whole nation. We have no doubt that the Press of all parties will do us justice.

FRANCIS PRENDERGAST, Registrar.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

We have been at some pains to make inquiries into the intentions of the Orangemen in these counties on the approaching anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. It is with much regret we have to state, that from every thing we have been able to learn on this subject, there appears to be no doubt that the Orangemen of Ulster purpose exacting, on that day, those immunities and that public exhibition of party, which have so frequently disturbed the peace, and endangered the lives of the community.—Northern Whig.

CAPTAIN ROCK IN FERMANAGH.

The proprietor in fee of the Garrison Estate, desirous of leasing and improving his property, as well for the benefit of his creditors as his family, for the purpose of serving civil bill ejectments on several tenants holding at will, sent a gentleman from Dublin to see this property executed, who, on the 10th ult., with the bailiff and attendants, were met in hostile array, with fire arms, staves, &c. assaulted and obliged to fly for their lives, by an exclusively Protestant colony, who would not permit them to approach the townland on which those ejectments were to be found served; and although in this there is nothing of party feeling, from the supposed amenability to the laws, by the description of the persons alluded to, it cannot but produce the exclamation of—So much for Fermanagh.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office on the Quay.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

Subscription rates: Yearly £3 5 0, Half-yearly £1 12 6, Quarterly £0 15 3. To be paid in advance.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.

On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of expense, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office, on the Quay Waterford.



