



OH! DOGHERTY—DOGHERTY—MISTER DOGHERTY.

W. had no space of time last publication, to hang with our readers, at the 'show up' the dog dog from O'Connell. Never was victory more complete, or reply more happy. What do our readers think of the character of the legal Irish advocate? It seems, however, the people have a right to their own speech of the insolent minion. Notwithstanding the Evening Post was ordered by his masters, with eager haste, to contradict the hint that was given about a demand for gold upon the national Bank, we can aver that there is a wholesome, sound, salutary, and honest Irish return of old rags, to the shop in College-green. We find, indeed, the people almost universally convinced, by the temper of the late debate, that they have discovered a sore point—that they possess in it, within themselves, the means of moral resistance to British aggression, and that for every bad measure meditated—every contumacious speech of an English minister—or even newspaper article against Ireland—they have only to demand gold, and they will procure from England some common decency at least. That the measure for procuring Ireland a sound and equal currency with England, will have some among ourselves opposed to it, there cannot be a doubt. The banker who has no solid capital will be opposed to it—the speculating, gambling merchant will be opposed to it—the tottering insolvent, the kiter, and all commercial adventurers, of all descriptions, will be opposed to it. But the banker, merchant, tradesman of stability—the annuitant—the labouring poor, because they will have cheaper food—the nation—all the great interests, will find their accounts in it—and even the Bank of Ireland itself, with coffers, no doubt, groaning with a superabundance of gold, will be happy to get rid of so much dead weight lumber, to leave room in time for the Irish Parliament to resume its old station, when the inevitable measure of the repeal shall be accomplished. The hopes indulged of a change of system, with a change in the occupants of the crown, may perhaps, suspend the determination of the people to procure for themselves a gold currency, but the thing itself is so just and political, together with the improbability of any great radical change of policy towards Ireland, that we are satisfied the determination to procure the precious metals in place of rags, will become shortly universal throughout Ireland. Talk, therefore, of starving the poor by a measure which will diminish the price of their food. Talk of creating distress in a country distressed to the lowest point—a distress perpetually aggravated by insolvency, the consequence of the present paper system of currency. We think the measure which would procure gold for a paper circulation in Ireland good. But if the Ministers think it so horrible an act, why did they order their insolent, shallow-headed, hollow-hearted minion to make a speech, above all others, calculated to produce the measure they deprecate? If the measure was dreadful, why did not some of the ministers of the crown take up the subject themselves, and not leave it to the management of a creature to whom obloquy and defeat could add no deeper stain of degradation?—Where was this law officer of the crown when important legal questions were discussed? Where was this lawyer who had law reform debated?—Where—when the ministers were run hard in the argument upon the Vestry and Subletting Acts? Silent, dumb, impotent. He is silent when knowledge is to be discovered, but loquacious when knowledge is to be gratified. Would Dogherly have come forward on this late occasion, without he was bired to do so? No doubt he was a willing servant, when the job in hands was to assail O'Connell, because that would gratify his deadly white-livered hate on account of his own Doneraile discomfiture—but would he risk the displeasure of his employers? No, he was hired out to do the dirty work of ministerial malice. He expects to be promoted for the job. This creature to whom no private person would give the management of a case involving twenty pounds property—this humbugger of office—this hermaphrodite of principle—this blackleg of politics—this tasteless, talentless, worthless, heartless, briefless, brainless, necessitous adventurer, may, under our precious system of ministerial management, become what?—Attorney General of all Ireland! Let the carib party, and the moon fall in pieces!

ASSASSINATION OF PROFESSOR SCHULZ. The following particulars have been received respecting the assassination of the learned professor Schulz, sent by the French government to the East to explore the antiquities of Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor. M. Schulz arrived at Tauris very ill in the month of June last year. He staid at the house of the English ambassador, and finding himself revived in the autumn, he determined to go and explore that part of Kurdistan, situated to the south of Wan, and to the east of Mosul. In vain did his friends dissuade him from entering on the territory of the Kurdish princes, who only in appearance recognise the sovereignty of the Porte, or Persia, and who by a stupid jealousy prevent strangers from travelling through their territory. The facts were more fully ascertained, as Colonel Montleith, who, in 1820, had travelled through these districts, had shot the nephew of a Kurdish prince, who had attempted to stop his journey on his return to Persia. The family of the deceased had sworn to take vengeance of the English Colonel, but being unable to overtake him, had resolved to sacrifice all Europeans and to kill the first they should meet with. M. Schulz knew this, but still persisted in going to Oarmia, thence to Ablak, and lastly to Djoulamerik. Having left this city to return to Tauris, he was assassinated at Bahkullah. The English ambassador in Persia demanded that the Keimshah of the prince Abbas Mirza would send officers to bring away the property of M. Schulz, and punish the murderers. This was done, and the Kurdish prince swore that he had not been previously aware of their murderous intent; that he had confiscated the property of the assassins, and had paroled them to the mountains when the snow prevented him from taking them. He delivered to the Persian messengers, the effects of the professor, consisting of four horses, fowling-pieces, and some books, and promised to send another horse and book.

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH—A REGENCY PROPOSED!

(From the British Traveller of Monday.) It was the pride of King George the Fourth to establish for himself a glorious character with the people over whom he was destined to reign for the last 20 years—for the regency and the absolute sovereignty may be deemed as one reign—and we therefore did hope, that our contemporaries would have had the grace of abstinence, when discussing the acts of the late King, to have refrained from any, at least from severe allusion to that time when the nation was distracted by party in espousing the cause of an unfortunate Princess.

We are mistaken. The Times has no such delicacy. A writer in that paper this day has chosen to recur to a period in the history of the life of George the Fourth, which it were better at the present moment to bury in oblivion. We admit it is a fit matter for the pen of the subsequent historian, but it is in very bad taste for any disappointed writer, in order to indulge in an unworthy motive, to disturb the national sorrows by such a subject as that which disgraced the period of the coronation in 1820. We give the writer's account of the late Queen's reception, when she was first introduced to her husband, as a proof of his taste; perhaps our readers will agree with us—that it betokeneth very little judgment:—

"Her reception," says this perverse writer, "was a stain to manhood. A fashionable trump usurped the apartments of the Princess—her right—the honours due to her—every thing but the name she bore, and the bonds which galled and disgraced her. The master of the mansion felt not his own dignity insulted, when the half-drunken menials made their Royal mistress the subject of gross ribaldry or spiteful abuse." She complained to her parent: her letters were intercepted and the seal violated; the office of her misery was unmercifully punished. She became a wanderer over the earth—she sought, after many years, a home in England the birthplace, and once the expected kingdom of her only child. Unaided malice, vengeance, perjury, and persecution followed her; she grappled with—strangled them—and bravely perished. The heroine has now at least nothing to fear from her destroyer.—She has the sympathy of one who yet survives—who in honour, and in the face of God and men, had anticipated her fate, and superseded her pretensions, even before they were promulgated.—But that was not a reproach to the Princess of Wales, whom the law of England recognised.—She knew not the affecting history of Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr Fox, who had spent his life in England, knew it not: on the contrary, he pledged his honour that the tale had no foundation. He declared before Parliament, that no marriage had ever taken place between the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Fitzherbert; and he proved the negative by a letter from the Prince himself. But who could attest the truth of the Prince's letter? We clove this painful subject by observing, that Mr Fox never afterwards forgave the falsehood which had duped him; nor could the Royal person in question prevail upon himself to forgive Mr Fox for having so much to pardon."

Is there a man in the country, professing the feelings or character of a gentleman, who would not blush to have such a passage as that above quoted from the Times fastened upon him? The reign of George the Fourth, as we have before said, is alone the subject for present inquiry.—It needed not the aid of poetry to feign a tale which years of subsequent facts have proved to be false. We are not the panegyrist of George the Fourth—we desire only to be the faithful historians of his public acts, and we believe that the majority of the nation coincide in our sentiments. But we turn with disgust from this thoughtless—we had almost said wicked—attempts at defamation, to one of a still more fearful description.—The nation will estimate the writer's qualities and the publisher's sincerity, in printing and circulating the extract we have just observed upon. But it remains to fill up the climax of his follies; and we ask any respectable man, whether the following is not a heartless continuation of an atrocious fiction, engendered by ignorance, and nursed by folly? The Poet says, for our readers must believe it to be a fiction of the brain:—

"If George IV. encouraged and professed that species of philosophy, which takes its name, though not its doctrines, or real qualities, from Epicurus—or if, in the practice of the late King and his companions, it degenerated into something far more gross than Epicurus would have deigned to acknowledge—we are bound to state that London is a rich school of voluptuousness; and that of all the pupils in such a school an heir-apparent will probably be among the most conspicuous and docile. It is, however, a ground of something deeper than regret, that the gentle and noble families of England should have no access to the Sovereign, or to the females of the Royal House, but through the den of Circe.—It is shocking that foul examples should emanate from so high a source—that the very name of modesty should be so obliterated from the walls of that edifice whose lord is the 'fountain of honour,' for all Englishmen and their children. But let us hope for better things."

We would be guilty of a waste of time, and an exposition of our want of judgment, if we decaved ourselves by believing that the nation will for one moment credit this abominable libel upon their late Sovereign. Contempt, perhaps, is the best punishment which the nation can inflict upon the publishers, but the writer, who supposes the mask conceals his face, is recognised, and how-over much in other respects we may tolerate some of his fancies, this at least is one of the most hideous which he has ever dared to pen. We leave him to his own gratifications, and they must, upon reflection, be bitter enough.

But if the memory of an excellent King, the moment his breath ceases to expire, be a subject for such fabulous writers as the "and historians" of the Times—what shall we say of his loyalty, his fidelity, or his truth, in the following:—

"We should fall in our duty if we did not suggest that from the precarious health of King William, whom we nevertheless wish most heartily a long life and prosperous reign, it becomes a matter of instantaneous prudence to take measures for meeting by a Regency Bill, the possibility, though we hope, not probable or speedy—emergencies of the kingdom. His Majesty has been subject to spasmodic attacks, extremely sudden,

and at the time very doubtful in their consequences. If, therefore, which God avert, any one of these should prove fatal, what sort of condition would the empire be reduced to without the enactment of some previous law, for committing to proper hands the guardianship of an infant Queen, and the administration of a widowed realm? This object is of such prime and manifest importance, that we conceive there is no public business whatever to which it can discreetly be postponed."

We really cannot find words to designate the attempt of the writer. It is affectingly sincere, but in truth it is heartlessly hollow. It is bottomed upon ignorance, and therefore betrays the mind of the writer—but we cannot sufficiently express our— We are compelled to step at this moment; the procession for proclaiming King William is passing down Fleet-street, and we cannot do better than exclaim—LONG LIVE KING WILLIAM!

THE LATE KING.

The statement made in the Times of Monday last, of the post mortem examination of the late King, is substantially correct. His late Majesty's primary and mortal disorder was, an ossification of the vessels of the heart, and that organ was, as we mentioned, enveloped in masses of fat.—Sir Astley Cooper remarked, that he never saw the heart so oppressed with that morbid obstruction of its action; the surgical instruments had to unfold thick masses of fat. The sergent-surgeon, it is said, discovered also a small calculus which had evidently for some space of time been formed in the further cavity of the bladder, and it was this which had for the last three or four years required near the Royal person the occasional attendance of a surgeon (we believe Mr Brodie)—and in ordinary attendance Mr O'Reilly, although the local functions were not generally so much impeded as to indicate the fixed existence of actual local disease.

The late King's physicians were of opinion, after the post mortem examination, that his Majesty's struggle against death would have been probably prolonged for three or four weeks, had it not been for the rupture of a blood-vessel last Thursday; the evacuation which ensued, though not considerable, was yet sufficient to exhaust the shattered remains of the King's constitution. The rupture of the blood-vessel took place during a violent fit of coughing.

The remains of his late Majesty were on Monday night enclosed in the leaden coffin, the Lord Steward, who remained in attendance, directing these arrangements. The coffin is placed on a bier in the chamber of the deceased. The body itself was enveloped in a triple roll of cerecloth.

Early yesterday, in consequence of orders from the Lord Chamberlain's office, the necessary preparations were made for fitting up the new state apartments of Windsor Castle for the lying in state of the body; to have performed that ceremony in St. George's Chapel would, it was thought, prove inconvenient for the final arrangements of the funeral. His late Majesty will be interred in the vault of George III., beneath St. George's Chapel, and upon the trestle, or abutment, next to which bears the coffin of his lamented daughter, the Princess Charlotte. The lying in state will be for two days, and the funeral ceremony will be rather more splendid in its accompaniments than that of the preceding Monarch. It is said that the Knights in their different orders will be summoned to attend. Such ministers of the government who are Knights have usually taken their plumes and collars at these pageants; but it is said they will now be required, by virtue of their order, to appear marshalled as at the coronation, only attired in sable. This, perhaps, is a remark set afloat by the good folks at Windsor, to make an occasion, always imposing, still more attractive, for visitors who will have much money to spend on the occasion.

Today (Wednesday) is market-day in Windsor, and the next market-day after the royal demise is the usual time for the Windsor corporation to proclaim, after their fashion, the reigning monarch. The orders, however, for this ceremony emanate from the Secretary of State's office, and last night they were not received in Windsor. The usual intimation by Saturday's Gazette of the royal demise was duly forwarded by Sir Robert Peel to all the chief magistrates of towns corporate, and upon these they ought to doubt to act. Windsor, however, it is deemed a privileged place, and requires a special stimulus.

The technical details of the post mortem examination were on Sunday evening officially transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, but they have not been since published, though they form the gossip of Windsor. Any body conversant with the old magazines is aware that this professional disclosure was authentically announced in the cases of George I., and II.—the third monarch of that name died of old age. The particulars are only interesting as they may throw a light on medical science, in which subjects have a common interest with kings, and an additional claim from the price which they pay for it.

The rumour promulgated by one of our contemporaries, that the late King had expressed some wish to be interred beneath his own private chapel, is erroneous. There is no vault beneath the private chapel of Windsor Castle; it is an up-stairs apartment, the rooms below being occupied by the clerk of the kitchen. His late Majesty did, however, transmit through her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and in person impart to the present King, several communications respecting his private affairs, which will be ardently solicited with. The late King expressed great solicitude respecting old members of his household, who are not so officially situated as to be entitled to pensions. Some of them are, in fact, his table friends. The present King has intimated to these persons a desire to do every thing in his power to consult their convenience.—Times.

We understand that a lady who long basked in the smiles of Royalty, employed herself in packing up her petticoats on the day of his late Majesty's death, and left Windsor Castle by a postern, with her dependents and connections, the same evening, for Dorling. A certain confidential knight is also said to have taken his departure from all future official and confidential connexion with Royalty.

ALTERATION OF THE LITURGY.

(From the London Gazette.) At the Court at St. James's, the 26th of June, 1830. Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and a great number of Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen. Whereas, by the late act of uniformity which establisheth the Liturgy, and enacts that no form or order of common prayer be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the same Prayers, Litanies, and Collects which do anywise relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the names be altered and changed, from time to time, and fitted to the present occasion, according to direction of lawful authority. His Majesty was pleased this day, in Council, to declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, that in all the Prayers, Litanies, and Collects for the King, instead of the word 'George,' the word 'William' be inserted; and that in all the Prayers, Litanies, and Collects for the Royal Family, the words 'Our Gracious Queen Adelaide,' and be inserted before the words 'all the Royal Family.'

GROSS AND UNWAHANTABLE ASSUMPTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

The following Anti-factory communications have been received by George Whately, Esq. of this City, on the subject of the Petition lately sent forward from the Merchants and Inhabitants, relative to the illegal levy of an additional Duty on Spirits, which was entrusted to Lord Holland, to be presented to the House of Lords, and to John Hely Hutchinson, Esq. M.P. for this City, to be presented to the House of Commons.—1830. My dear Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., with a Petition from the general meeting of the Citizens of Cork, complaining of the additional duty upon Spirits, levied by the Collector of Excise, and which increase is not authorised by law. I perfectly agree with the Petitioners that the practice complained of is highly unconstitutional, and ought never to have been permitted to exist. It is in fact a usurpation of the authority of Parliament, imposing a tax on the King's subjects, which can only be imposed legally by an Act of the Legislature. I shall be happy to comply with the request of the Petitioners, as I think to propose a mode of proceeding which will be most effectual, and not allowed to go up into a precedent. I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your very faithful, humble servant, JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, George Whately, Esq.

London, June 17, 1830. Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., acquainting me that a Petition in Parliament was sent to my Colleague, Mr. Hutchinson, complaining that a duty of two pence per gallon was lately levied in Ireland, before any law to that effect had passed the House of Commons. The Petitioners on this subject have been repeatedly made to the Government which led to the discontinuance of the demand of this Duty for some time past. The acts complained of were attempted to be justified by the practice of the Excise Board in all cases of resolutions passed by the House of Commons imposing additional duties, and there is no doubt that the levy complained of was illegal, and officers require a Bill of Indemnity to protect them from the consequences. I should hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not persevere in requiring this duty complied with by my fellow Citizens on the 14th June, and of course what was improperly levied will be returned to the parties who have paid it. I shall confer with Mr. Hutchinson, and as you suggest I shall enforce the general prayer of the Petition in the way which shall appear most conducive to obtaining redress, and an imposition so bad in principle and so dangerous as a precedent. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, DAN. CALLAGHAN, George Whately, Esq.

Lord Holland encloses the copy of a letter from the Duke of Wellington as follows:— London, June 24, 1830. My dear Lord—Since I wrote to your Lordship on Monday, I have received more accurate reports regarding the transactions to which the Petition in your hand refers. An irregularly was undoubtedly committed by orders of the Board of Excise. But this irregular order was countermanded as far back as the 19th of May. I am very much obliged to your Lordship for making me acquainted with these irregular proceedings, as well as for the mode which you adopted of drawing my attention to them. Orders have been sent to the Excise to restore any money which may have been received in consequence of these irregularities. I have the honour to be, My dear Lord, Your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) WELLINGTON.

The following is the Petition referred to:— The Petition of the Merchants and Inhabitants of the City of Cork.

That a duty of two pence per gallon having been levied by the Collector of Excise for this City, under the order of the Board of Excise, upon home made spirits, entered for home consumption since the 13th March last, and a duty of one shilling per gallon having been levied by the same officer upon spirits made and imported into England, without the authority of Parliament, the petitioners feel it incumbent on them to express to the House their indignant remonstrance against this dangerous and arbitrary measure, as subversive of the Bill of Rights, an infringement of the property of the subject, in violation of the Constitution of these Kingdoms, and an intolerable and illegal assumption of power by the Ministers of the Crown, all of which allegations the petitioners are ready to prove at the bar of the House; and they so pray the House to afford such redress as the bare mention of such an arbitrary proceeding demands.

A SILVER ESTABLISHMENT.—Rodriguez was proprietor of a famous silver mine in the vicinity of Oruro, in Peru, which was so productive that he discarded from his house all articles of glass, shell, or crockery-ware, and replaced them by others made from the silver of his mine. Utensils of the most common use, as well as articles of luxury and ornament, such as pier-tables and of mirrors, foot-stools, pots, and pans, were all of silver. "And," said the person, when relating the foregoing, "do you see that trough in the courtyard?" pointing to a very large stone trough, for the purpose of watering mules and other animals; "I do assure you that Senor Rodriguez had two of much larger size, for the same purpose, of pure and solid silver; and before the revolution there were three or four houses in Oruro that could boast of having quite as much."—Temple's Travels in Peru.

(From the notorious Courier.)

The Irish Newspaper continue to heap abuse upon us. The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of Monday is certainly less violent, but its violence is unabated. We in vain endeavour to discover what it is that we are so reviled—we have endeavoured, with unaffected sincerity, to save Ireland, and our efforts have not been barren. To the Irish Society, which, by its judicious loans, artizans, has done a great deal of good, we may lay claim to a share of the gratitude; and we of her emigrants in America ought not soon to forget us. But our immediate object is to contradict the assertions of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. The letter signed Hibernicus, on the Pressing Press of Ireland, was written, we do believe, in Dublin. Of the author we know nothing, not even his name. If its statements are untrue, let them be contradicted; such things can only be influential in proportion as they are true, and we shall be exceedingly obliged if the FREEMAN will point out any one of our statements which he can controvert, or show us how d captive statements can serve our arguments. We pity the people who give ear to papers which prove their own baseness by the base motives they ascribe to others.

That we support the Duke of Wellington's administration openly and fairly is true, not because we approve of the principles on which it is conducted, but because it possesses the confidence of the King and the nation; for, as we have already declared, it is not men but measures that regulate our adherence to the cause of Government. Perhaps it may surprise the FREEMAN to be told that our adherence is gratuitous: the present Editor, at least, knows no other connection with the COURIER but principles supporting Government. In times of war, and in times of peace, it may be in the power of public officers to give limits of intelligence as a reward for an occasional good word, but that is not the case at present. It is in the power of the COURIER to be of use to the Government, but the times are so still, and events so uninteresting, that it is not in the power of Government to be of use to the COURIER. Let the FREEMAN look to his own columns, and to those of O'Connell's other free-branches, and then say, if we were not actuated by so noble a sentiment as the bare honour of being an adherent of Government, (which we should not be the less led we access to the public office), whether any compensation could be made for the foul terms and late allegations in which they indulge against us, to the dishonour of their own integrity.

COCKNEY WALKERS.—In the city, so many walks at his ease. It is the only part of the British empire in which that peculiarly English word comfort—comfort in walking—is unknown.—Every man's bustles along express, his slow face elongated, or his full face swollen with a smoky importance. He jostles, and is jostled, and threads the crowd with a tact superior to that with which Aristotle is said to have threaded the woods. It is wonderful to see the peripatetic walk of a citizen. Like a cork screw, he twirls in and out, and though Chesapeake may appear crowded to admit of locomotion, he goes zig-zag—pointing or rounding his angles, and is presently at the other end of it. The most remarkable of walkers is Sir W. W. W. His immense height, his huge bulk, his avourous stick, like a sapling oak—his capacious skirted coat, broad-brimmed hat, and thick ten-leaved boots—remind one of Gog and Magog. It is curious to see his ponderous rolling gait; his foot seems to sink the flag-stones. Onward he moves, caring not for the pigmies; never does he deviate an inch from the straight line, and if you did not move out of his way, he would walk over you unconscious of the obstruction.

UNICORNS.—Vertout gives the following account of two unicorns in Arabia:—In the other part of the temple (of Mecca) are parks or places inclosed, where are seen two unicorns, and are there shown to the people for a wonder; the one of them, which is much higher than the other, is not much unlike a bolt of two years and a half in the forehead grows one horn, straight forward, of the length of three cubits. The other is much younger, and like a young colt one year old.—The horn of this is of the length of four spans. The hoar of the colour of a horse of a ruddy colour, with a head like a bear, but no long neck; a thin mane, hanging only on one side. The legs of both are thin and slender, like a fawn or hind; the hoofs of the two are divided in two, much like the feet of a goat; the outer part of the hind feet is very full of hair. They were sent to Mecca from the King of Ethiopia.—Asiatic Journal.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN THE NETHERLANDS.—At the distance of some miles from Mabilin is the village of Geel, where the treatment of lunatics is conducted on a principle that might be attended with advantage if acted upon elsewhere. The patients, instead of being confined to a separate building, are given in charge to the farmers inhabiting the village, who receive a yearly stipend for their superintendance, and who employ the poor creatures entrusted to them in such agricultural works as are suitable to their state of mind. The result has been extremely satisfactory; the apparent freedom from restraint, the salubrity of the place, the constant but gentle exercise, the enjoyment of the open air—the combined employment of mind and body—altogether have restored many to the use of their faculties, who had been pronounced incurable according to the customary modes of treatment.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol VII.

The Bath Court authorities are compelled to refuse executions against the person, the jail being quite full; and we understand there are more insolvents confined preparatory to their taking the benefit of the Act than there ever before known.—Bristol Mercury.

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has been last proposed by my Right Honourable Friend... the purpose of compressing the distillers... the additional duty of sixpence a gallon on British and colonial spirits...

Lord ALTHORP observed that the Right Hon. Gentleman had touched on several constitutional questions, which deserved serious consideration... The Noble Lord concluded by moving the postponement of it until tomorrow.

in view of the advantage of this immediate understanding, that I do not hesitate to declare that the same precautionary arrangements would have to be made... the same favour, if they were made by a new Parliament...

Lord ALTHORP observed that the Right Hon. Gentleman had touched on several constitutional questions, which deserved serious consideration... The Noble Lord concluded by moving the postponement of it until tomorrow.

most necessary the more, that I am not at liberty to consider the personal relations of the Duke of Cumberland... He is a Protestant Prince, and he is married to a Protestant Princess...

Lord ALTHORP observed that the Right Hon. Gentleman had touched on several constitutional questions, which deserved serious consideration... The Noble Lord concluded by moving the postponement of it until tomorrow.

for 24 hours, to consider the propriety of having a permanent Regency? But let not the House be misled by an amendment of postponement of four and twenty hours, to consider upon a question of Regency...

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Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes Bank Stock, 3.30, 3.30, 3.30, 3.30.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter signed Criss, which appeared in the Mirror of yesterday, shall appear in Thursday's Chronicle.

The Waterford Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1830. The London Mail of Saturday has arrived.

PUBLIC DISTRESS.

In what part of Ireland are its people now in the deepest distress? Is the universal question... This question we cannot answer, but we can form our readers that there is not a single town, where human beings are to be found, on the face of this ill-starred island, that distress does not exist to an unprecedented and appalling extent...