No. 20 .- Explanatory letter from Lord Moira to Lord Grey. June 3d, on the subject of Lord Wel

lesley's proposal. Jame 3, 1912. My DEAR LORD-The answer which you and Lord Grenville have returned to the proposal made by Lord Wellesley seems to throw an oblique imputation on me; therefore, I entreat your reconsideration of your statement, as far as it may convey that impeachment of a procedurain which I was involved. You represent the proposition for an arrangement aubmitted to you as one calculated to found a Cabinet upon a principle of counteraction. When the most material of the public objects which were to be the immediate grounds of that Cabinet's exertion had been previously understood between the parties, I own it is difficult for me to comprebend what principle of counteraction could be introduced. If there be any ambiguity, which does not strike me, ha Lord Wellesley's last paper, surely the construction ought to be sought in the untecedent communication; and I think the basis on which that communication had announced the intended Cabinet to stand was perfectly clear. With regard to the indication of certain individuals, I can assert that it was a measure adopted through the highest spirit of fairness to you and your friends .-Mr. Canning's name was mentioned, because Lord Wellesley would have declined office without him; and it was a frankoess to apprise you of it; and Lord Erskine's and mine were stated with a view of shewing, that Lord Wellesley, so far from having any jealousy to maintain a prepanderance in the Cabinet, actually left a majority to those who had been accustomed to concur upon most public questions; and he specified Lord Erskins and myself, that you might see the wumber submitted for your exclusive nomination was not narrowed in any degree by the necessity of advertance to us. The choice of an additional Member of the Cabinet left to you must prove how undistinguishable we considered our interests and yours, when this was referred to your consideration as a mere matter of convenience, the embarrasment of a numerous Cabinet being well known. The reference to Members of the late Cablact, or other persons, was always to be coupled with the established point, that they were such as could concur in the principles laid down as the foundation of the projected Ministry; and the statement was principally dictated by the wish to show, that no system of exclusion could interfere with the arrangements which the public service might demand. On the selection of those persons, I aver the opinions of you, Lord Grenville, and the others whom you might bring forward as members of the Cabinet, were to operate as fully as our own, and this was to be the case also with regard to subordinate offices. The expression that this was left to be proposed by Lord Wellesley, was intended to prove, that his Royal Higuness did not, even in the

It is really impossible that the spirit of fairness can have been carried farther than has been the intention in this negociation. I therefore lument, most deeply, that an arrangement to important for the interests of the country should go off upon points which I cannot but think while of the substance of

most indirect manner, suggest any one of those in-

Moira. (Signed)

Parl Grev No. 21.-Lord Wellesley to Lord Moirs, approving Lord Moira's letter (No. 20.) to Lord Grey, of the Apoley House, June 3, 1812.

My DEAR LORD-I return the copy of your Lordship's letter to Lord Grey. This communication to Lord Grey is most useful, and the substance of it is admirably judicious, clear, and cor-

My declaration, this day, in the House of Lorde, was indispensably necessary to my public and private honour, both of which would have been involved, if I had not, in full Parliament, announced that I had resigned the commission, with which his Royal Highness had charged me. Believe me, &c. WELLBSLEY.

(Signed) No. 22 .- Lord Grey's Roply to Lord Moira's letter (No. 20), of the 3d of June. Portman-Square, 4th June, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD-Being obliged to go immediately from the House of Lords to a dinner party, and afterwards to a meeting at Lord Grenville's, which occupied me till a late hour, it was not in my power to answer your letter last night.

You must be too well aware of my personal feelings towards you, of my esteem for your character, of my confidence in your honour, to entertain any opinion respecting your conduct inconsistent with those sentiments. Nothing, therefore, could be more remote from my intention, and I am desired by Lord Grenville, to whom I have shewn your letter, to give you the same assurance on his part, than to cast any imputation whatever on you, as to the part you have borne in the proceedings which have lately taken place, for the formation of a new Administration. We knew with how sincere an auxiety for the honour of the Prince, and for the public interest, you have laboured to effect that ob-

Whatsoever objections we may feel, therefore, to the proposal which has been made to us, we beg they may be understood as having no reference whatever to any part of your conduct. That proposal was made to us in a formal and authorized communication from Lord Wellesley, both personally to me, and afterwards in a written minute. It appeared to us 16 be founded on a principle to which we sould not assent, consistently with our honour, Grey and Lord Greaville. Since Lord Weliesley them indispensable, that the connexion of the great

of this opinion have been distinctly stated in our to be at an end, Lord Moira (as being honoured should be clearly established in its test arianged joint letter to Lord Wellesley; nor can they be alered by a private explanation; which, though it might lessen some obvious objections to a part of of the utmost importance for the interests of the the detail, still leaves the general character of the Country should not go off on any misunderstanding. rersation ended here, with mutual declarations of proceeding unchanged. Nothing could be more painful to me than to enter futo any thing like a controversial discussion with you, in which I could only repeat more at large the same feelings and opinions which, in concurrence with Lord Grenville, I have already expressed in our formal answer. I beg only to assure you, before I conclude, that I have felt very sensibly, and shall always have a pleasure in acknowledging, your personal kindness to me in the course of this transaction.

I am, with every sentiment of true respect and My dear Lord,

Your's most fulthfully, GREY. io. 23. Lard Wellesley's Reply to the Letter (No. 19 from Lords Grey and Grenville, of the 3d of June.

. Apriley House, Jame 34, 1819. My Lond-I received the letter, by which I was amoured from your Lordships this morning, with the most sincere regret; and I have discharged the painful duty of submitting it to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It would have afforded me some consolation, if the continuance of the authority confided to me by his Royal Highness had enabled me, under his Royal Highness's commands, to offer to your Lordships a full and candid explanation of those points in my minute of the 1st of June, which your Lordships appear to me to have entirely misapprebended. But as his Royal Highmess has been pleased to intimate to me his pleasure, that the foruntion of a new Administration should be entrusted to other hands. I liave requested permission to decline all further concern in this transaction.

I remain, however, extremely anxious to submit to your Lordships some explanatory observations respecting the communications which I have had the honour to make to you; and I trust that your Lordships will indulge me with that advantage, although I can no longer address you under the sanction of the Prince Resent's anthority.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, my Lords, your most faithful and obedient servant, (Signed) WELLESLEY. No. 24 .- Lord Wellesley to Lord Grey, on the same

Apricy House, June 4, 1812. My LORD-When I applied yesterday to you Cordship and Lord Grenville for permission to submit to you some explanatory observations, respect ing the communications which I have had the honour to make to you by the authority of the Prince Regent, I was not aware that Lord Moira had adcleesed a letter to your Lordship of the same nature as that which I was desirous of conveying to

The form of such a letter, either from Lord Moirs or me, must have been private, as neither of us possessed any authority from the Prince Regent to open any further communication with your Lordship, or with Lord Grenville; a circumstance which I deeply lament, under a sanguine hope, that additional explanations, sanctioned by authority, might have removed the existing obstacles to an amicable

Lord Moira has sent me a copy of his letter to our Lordship of yesterday's date; and as it contains an accurate, clear, and candid statement of the real objects of the proposal which I conveyed to you, appears to have furnished you with as full an explanation as can be given in an unauthorized paper. Under these circumstances, it might be deemed superfluous trouble to your Lordship, and to Lord Grenville, to solicit your attention to a private letter from me; although I should be most happy if an opportunity were afforded, of renewing a conciliatory ntercourse, under the commands of the Prince Regent, with a view to attain the object of our recent communications. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) No 25 .- Lord Grey's Reply to Lord Weliesley's Let-

Portman-Square, June 4, 1812. My Long-I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of this day's date.

As Lord Moira has communicated to your Lord ship the copy of his letter to me, I take it for granted, that you have in the same manner been put n possession of my answer, which contains all that can say with respect to the explanation of the proposal made by your Lordship to Lord Grenville and

I was perfectly aware, that Lord Moira's letter could in no degree be considered as an authorised communication, but that it was simply a private explanation, offered for the purpose of removing the objection which had been stated by Lord Grenville and me to the proposal contained in the written minute transmitted to us by your Lordship, under the authority of the Prince Regent. But it could not vary the effect of that minute in my opinion. was happy to receive it as an expression of personal regard, and of that desire which we readily acknowledge both in your Lordship and Lord Moira, and which is reciprocal on the part of Lord Grenville and myself, that no difference of opinion on the matter in question should produce on either side any personal expression which might obstruct the renewal of a conciliatory intercourse, whenever a more favourable opportunity shall be afford-

(Signed) No. 26 .- Lord Moira to Lords Grey and Grenville, proposing an interview with them, 5th June.

with his Royal Highness's confidence) ventures to ments. indulge the anxiety he feels, that an arrangement

He, therefore, entreats Lord Grey and Lord Grenville to advert to the explanatory letter of the 3d of June, written by him to the former. And if the dispositions therein expressed shall appear to them likely to lead, upon conference, to an advantageous result towards co-operation in the Prince's service, he will be happy to have an interview with

Should the issue of that conversation prove such as be would hope, his object would be to solicit the Prince Regent's permission to address them formally. He adopts this mode to preclude all difficulties in the outset. Let him be permitted to remark, that the very urgent pressure of public affairs renders the most speedy determination infinitely desirable.

N. B. This was written in the presence of the Duke of Bedford, in consequence of conversation with his Grace; and was by him carried to Lord

No. 27 .- Note from Lords Grey and Grenville, declin ing unauthorised discussions, 5th June.

House of Lords, June 5th, 1812. We cannot but feel highly gratified by the kindness of the motive on which Lord Moira acts. Personal communications with him will always be acceptable and honourable to us. But we hope he will be sensible, that no advantage is likely to result from pursuing this subject by unauthorised discussions, and in a course different from the usual

Motives of obvious delicacy must prevent our takng any step towards determining the Prince Regent to authorise Lord Moira to address us personally. We shall always receive with dutiful submission his Royal Highness's commands, in whatever manner. and through whatever channel, he may be pleased to signify them, and we trust we shall never be found wanting in zeal for his Royal Highness's service, and for the public interest. But we cannot venture to suggest to his Royal Highness, through any other person, our opinions on points in which his Royal Highness is not pleased to require our advice.

GREY. (Signed) GRENVILLE. to. 28.-Lord Moira to Lords Grey and Grenville.

informing them, that he has the Prince Regent's Authority to address them, and requesting to know when and where he can see them. Lord Molia presents his compliments to Lord

Grey and Lord Grenville. Discouraged, as he mavoidably must be, he yet annot reconcile it to himself to leave any effort untried; and he adopts their principle for an interlew, though he doubts if the desired conclusion is likely to be so well advanced by it, as would have been the case in the mode suggested by him.

He has now the Prince Regent's instructions to take steps towards the formation of a Ministry and is authorised specially to address himself to Lords Grey and Greaville. It is therefore his request to know when and where he can wait upon them. He would wish to bring Lord Erskine with

June 6. 1812-11, Forenogn. No. 29.-Minute of a conversation between Lord Moira, and Lords Grey and Grenville, at which Lord Erskine was present.

St. James's Place, June 6th, 1812. Lord Moira stated to Lord Grey and Lord Gren ville, that he was authorised by the Prince Regent to consult with them on the formation of a new Government - and satisfactory explanations having taken place between them, respecting such measures as appeared to be of the greatest urgency at the present moment, more especially with reference to the situation of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and the differences now unhappily existing with America; and that Lord Moira had receiv ed this commission without any restriction or limitation whatever being laid by the Prince on their considering any points which they judged useful for his service-they expressed their satisfaction with the fairness of this proposal, and their readiness to enter into such discussions as must precede the details of any new arrangement. As a preliminary question, which appeared to them of great importnce, and which they thought it necessary immediately to bring for ward, to prevent the inconvenience and embarrassment of the further delay which might be produced, if this negotiation should break off in more advanced state, they asked, whether this full liberty extended to the consideration of new apointments to those great Offices of the Household, which have been usually included in the political rrangements made on a change of Administration; intimating their opinion, that it would be necessary

o act on the same principle on the present occasion. Lord Moira answered, that the Prince had laid o restriction upon him in that respect, and had ever pointed, in the most distant manner, at the rotection of those Officers from removal; that it rould, however, be impossible for him (Lord Moira) to concur in making the exercise of this power positive and indispensable, in the formation of the Administration, because he should deem it on public grounds peculiarly objectionable.

To this Lord Grey and Lord Grenville replied, they also acted on public grounds alone, and with no other feeling whatever than that which arose from he necessity of giving to a new Government that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the Crown, which are required to enable it to act usefully for the public Lord Moira presents his best compliments to Earl | service, and that on these grounds it appeared to

and with a due sense of public duty. The grounds | has declared his Co.amission from the Prince Regent | offices of the Court with the political Administration

A decided difference of opinion as to this point having been thus expressed on both sides, the con-

Nothing was said on the subject of official serangements, nor any persons proposed on either side to fill any particular situations.

A BILL

INTITULED AN ACT TO RELIEVE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND OTHERS FROM SUN-DRY PENALTIES AND DISABILITIES.

Whereas liberty of conscience is an unalienable right of all mankind, and which ought ever to be held most sacred : And whereas a man can only enjoy a thing lawfully when no man lawfulls can hinder his enjoying it; be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the anthority of the same, That from and after the

no person shall in any case be liable to any fine, imprisonment, or other penalty. or to incur any disability whatsoever, or to be sued or prosecuted in any Peclesiastical or other Court. on account of such persons attending any place of worship, or officiating as a Minister, Preacher, or Teacher at the same, or on account of such persons neglecting or refusing to attend divine service, or for keeping or having in his or her house any servant or other person who shall neglect or refuse to attend divine service, or who shall be of any religion different from that of the Church of Eugland. or for or on account of such persons defending the principles of his or her religion, either by printing. or by writing, or by word of mouth; any statutes or laws to the contrary hereof la anywise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and he it further enacted. That nothing in this present act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to allow or to authorise any person to disturb, or by printing, writing, or speaking, or by any means whatsoever, to excite any other person or persons to disturb the pence and good order of civil society, but that every person so offending shall be liable to be punished according to the laws then in force for the preservation of the peace.

And heit further enacted, by the authority aforesaid. That every person who either shall be the Minister, Preacher, or Teacher of any separate and distinct congregation of Discenters, or of Non-conformists, (so to be certified, acknowledged and declared under the hands of any

or move of the persons belonging to such separate and distinct congregation respectively) or shall be a Minister, Preacher, or Teacher of Dissenters or Nou-conformists, and which person shall have or follow any other profession or calling, save only and except that of a Lecturer, Schoolmaster, or Instructor, shall (in like manner as the Ministers of the Fatablished Church) be exempted from serving upon any jury, or from holding any county, city, district, or parochial office, or from serving in the Regular Militia, in the Local Militia, or in any other Military corps whatsoever.

> SUMMER ASSIZES. LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

o. of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Tuesday, July 1th. Wexford, at Wexford, Friday 10th. Waterford, at Waterford, Thursday 16th-City of Waterford, same day. Tipperary, at Clonmel, Tuesday 21st. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Wednesday 29th. City of Kilkenny, same day.

Hon. Baron Sir W. Cusack Smyth, Bart. Justices. R. Livesay. Esq. Mountjoy-Square. Registers. Jaines Davis, Esq. Merrion-Street.

The Grand Juries of Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and City of Kilkenny, to be sworn at hree o'clock on the day of their respective Comnissions; the Grand Juries of the County and the City of Waterford to be sworn at two o'clock on he Commission day. Civil and criminal business in said respective Counties and Cities to be procoeded on at Nine o'clock in the Morning of the Day after the respective Commission Days. The Grand Jury of Wicklow to be sworn at nine o'clock the Morning of the Commission Day, and the Civil and Criminal Business immediately proceeded on.-All Informations must be returned to the Clerk of the Crown, one Day at least before the opening of the Commission in each town; and all Records must be entered with the Register, prior to the opening of the Commission in the respective towns. Civil Bills and Appeals to be entered during the sitting of the Court on the first day of business, and will be heard the second day.

As the ensuing Summer Assizes are appointed to be much earlier than usual, it may be an useful piece of information to those who have Roads to make by Presentment, that, if it is not their convenience to finish them effectually against the Assizes, they will have it in their power, by the late Road Act, to return their Accounting Affidavits to the October Sessions following, at which time the money will be paid for them by the Treasurer. This delay is recommended to the Public, in preference to the imperfect repair the shortness of the time till the Assizes would otherwise admit of.

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Kamsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,306.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1812.

PRICE FILE PENCE

in force, but now the conduct of America was to be

a condition attached to their revocation.

HIGHLY IMPROLED SPRICE BEER, &c.

TOWN CARROLL begge leave to recommend to his From and the Public his highly improved 28 COMMS and the Labore his nightly improved a 28 CUCL BILLS, which, from close attention and per-S vertices, he has been enabled to bring to a degree es perfection unequalled in this City.—Its medicinal Properties are well known, and, as a cheap, cooling, and agreeable Beverage, it is particularly adapted to Lus season of the year. He is as usual supplied with trans PORT, SHERRY, and TEXPHIFFR WINES: CORK PORTER, of superior Strength and Flavour all the only Cork Porter for sale in this City); PRONG ALE, &c. at his Stores, Christ Church-

Lore, where all who favour him with their comregister ill meet with attention and punctuality. HITY TIERCES of PORTER, particularly adapt ed for Bottling, are hourly expected per the Gronger. ed for Botting, are nours expected per SODA W. toon Cork; and 100 Dozen of Superior SODA W. Ter.R. Waterford, June 23, 1812.

ARRIVED TO PATRICK MURRAY, PER THE JANE, CAPTAIN LEARY, FORTY-TWO TONS SWEDISH IRON.

IN ADDITION TO HIS LATE CARGO, HIS YARD I NOW STOCKED WITH 178 Tons of Swedish Iron,

85 Tons of English, and 30 of Siberia. All of well approved Scantling, and of best Quality He has 850 SWEDISH PLANK for Sale, 3 inch 14 Carrick on Suir, June 22, 1812.

TRAMORE.

FIN BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly (optain Wysel's, improved, and furnished completely, and commanding a delightful view of the Ris. Application to Mrs. John Maner, Waterford Box. Application to be sure.

June 16, 1812.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

TABLE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW with the LANDS, and the HOUST's thereon speci Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Te nint, who can have immediate possession. Apply t Tabays Wysh, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1812.

Coverer; and others PURSUANT to an Order of his Majesty's Torre is and others. High Court of Chancery in lecland, made in this cause. Jacoband, made in this cause, The start, the folk day of Jone next, at the hour of la o look at from, at my Chumbers, on the Inns Quay, Dablin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest ed lairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegation, otherwise called Kieliegh Wood, sithate in the Courty of Kilkenny, near knocktopher, en the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilkenave and also, a Grove of Fig TREUS, called the Well cirate, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney, chaques called Abbeyville, situate within seven rules of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford, consisting of 579 TREES or thereabouts; also, 26 SPRUCE FIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, lately marked and numbered on J F as and psruyer, lately darked and immorted of the Dilches on said Lands of Abbayville.... The whole of said Timber will be sold either together or in Lots, as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reasenable time will be allowed for removing the same. Dated 30th May, 1812. STEPART KING.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

1 30 BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, sisto sted near Mullmahone, in the founty of Tipperary, and way between Clonnel and Kilkenny, and 41 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

to no.s. $\eta = \Lambda_{\rm optication}$, in Writing, to be made to Timo-THY NOWLAN, Kilkenny; or John Wright, Mullinshone. John Stratto will show the Premises. * The Tenantiniay be accommodated with more March 18, 1812. Land, if required.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City r ME Muldle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was List week Sts. 2d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance, of Fight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker. and Ten Shillings on Honsehold. willer. RATELD.

Ib. oz. dr. 1 ib. oz. dr. 1 lb. oz. dr. Penny Louf, 0 2 1 Two-Penny, 0 1 3 0 13 0 1 1 Four-Penny, 0 8 5 Six-Penny, 0 13 0 | 1 8 5 | 1 9 7

6.7 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro portion and hesides the two initial Letters of the Ba or on Maker's Name, the White Bread must be clarked with a W, the Rouged with an R, and the Pousehold with an H -and the Weight must likewise be improsted upon each Lord; otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat feel, and Flour, are required to make due Weel !; Returns, on every Saturday, hefore Twelve Gelock, et all Wheat. Med, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regusing the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

JOHN DENIS, Mayer.

A QUAY TO BE LET.

TROM 40 to 60 feet in Front, and 105 feet in Depth, situated nearly opposite to the Market-House of this City, between the Corn store of Mr Hext, and the new Store new huilding by Mr. Port. The largest vessels which enter the Huthour mi ome up close to the breast of the Quas-This must prove an advantage of great moment to Timber Merchants and others concerned in importing and reshipping weighty merchandize-for while such Persons carry on the retail Trade in Waterford or the same terms as others engaged in the business, they will at the same time enjoy an additional advantage. of having the entire of their wholesale Business free of all charges of Porterage-a saving of material consquence even on a single Cargo.

Eng. Riverview, Kilkenny.

PAPER MILL.

TINO BE LET, for 3 Lives or 31 Years, or for such other Term as may be agreed on, the PA-PER MILL OF WADOXTOWN, disasted on the River Nore, within two Miles of the Cits of Kilkenns. ommanding a powerful and never failing supply of Water: together with a large STORE-HOUSE adjoining said Mill, capable of containing 400 or 500 Burrels of Grain, or of being converted to any other

67 Application to be made to WILLIAM COLLES. that they were about to resign their offices, which of Millmount, Esq. or Richard Colles, of Riverprevented certainly their acting upon its merits so view, Esq. near Kilkenar. N. B.—Two or three Tons of RAGS to be sold at scon as they should otherwise have done. This edly led to the change which the Noble Marquis

TO BE SET. FROM THIS DATE.

FOR SUCH A TIRM AS SHALL BE AGREED ON, the intended rerocation of the Orders in Council FTARE MILL of COUSMAKALE and toven Acres would be on the condition, that the American Go-1 of LAND. The Tenants have taken the remain der of the Lind. Roma Whereas, at Williamstown will show the Lind - Apply to Numoras Powns, at

To be inserted once a week for six weeks if not set. TO BE LET, THE HOUSE in Patrick street, next to Mi DOVER, Chandler, Also, the HOUSE in Lidy-line, lately occupied by Mrs. Shenrock. Inquire of

MICHAEL DOREYS, next door to the latter House Waterford, May 29, 1812. THARE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of 1 INCHINDRISLEY, as formerly advectised, i adjournal O MONDAY, the 6th July next.

Carrick on Suir, May 29, 1812 WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 24.

TOWNSON MEDICES PRICES - JUNE 24.	the American Government respecting this received
WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 24.	tion, whereby it would follow, that America might
110. 0.17	take off her restrictive regulation nearly at the same
utter, first Quality, 119s. od.)	take of the testility to Council The conditions
second,	time with the Orders in Council. The conditions
third, 100s, ed.	he had already stated, and they were to be viewed
allow (rendered) about 90s. 0d.	also with a reference to the conduct of France, in
ard (flake) 0s od - 0s od > per Cert	still rescinding the Berlin and Milan Decrees.
annah a rendered) a bita, DO, a DO, a DO	Earl GREY was desirous to be clearly informed
Direct Profession and a 408, Ort 477, 1991	Entl (rICE) was desirous to be charry of the Orders
3t 1	of the time when the revocation of these Orders
Oref 04, 0d, - 04, 0d.	have to be dated. If he understood the Noble Latti
htmeal,	assembly there was to be a calculation of time.
Flour, first Quality, ~ ~ 1. ~d. ~ —1. ~d.	Earl BATHURST observed, he had not stated
and and a second	Pari DA III (16.1 oc. futors calculation, but
third = 60*, 0d - 65*, 00.	that time to be left to any future calculation, but
fourth = = = = 50c, 00; = 5 cc, 1/11;	that a certain period would be named in the instru-
Wheat, 70, 0.1 75c, 0d.	which would be that time when the value of
Darlor 304, Od 314, Od. 1	1 · f ration could reach the American Correlances
Onte (common) 26s, Od 27s, Od. per Bar-	and therefore the date might be probably about a
not doe) = = = 274, 0d, = 284, 00, rel.	and therefore the date inight in proceed time
State - a 134, Od 4.34, Od.	month or six weeks from the present time.
rimle = 0 = 0 = 0 = 48, 40, 0 = 03, 90. J	Earl GREY, in continuation, remarked, he had
at the (cough) - an St. Oil, a 104 UG. I nee Stone	I will tood the Noble Parl upon his hist state
D taland a b a c a a a a a a 850, (0 150)	1 . 4 feeting at the conduct of this majery
((anarters), > 0 90. 1	Ministers on this occasion, he was sorry to perceive
Beef (joints), 6 d 8d.	Ministers on this occasion, in
(quarters), 5 d 6d.	they were not pursuing that course which would be
Mutton { (joints), 6 d 7d. } per lb.	I and id on the part of this country,
Veal,	1
n 1 3 th 1991	featurers and merchanis, it us it
180 220.)	that the manufacturers would prepare their goods
limenta nil ele ele ele ele ele ele ele ele ele e	that the manufacturors would prepare
1130 low 141, 6d 154, 0d. per Gal.	I for the American market, wirei it was tourist

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose for the purpose of putting some questions to a Noble Earl,

He was sorry that when those Noble Lords found they were obliged to adopt measure after measure, especting a recent occurrence which that House could recognize only from rumour; but such was the authority for believing that some change had taken place in the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers as to the Orders in Countil, that scarcely a doubt could be entertained on the subject. But he ed from the Noble Earl opposite; but he could as appealed to the consideration of the Noble Lords opposite, that it was highly requisite that the extent of To be sure, he might explain them differently; and this change should be known for the laterests of the merchants and manufacturers of this country. the first place he would inquire of the Noble Earl pposite (Bathur t) whether it was intended to re-Toke the Orders in Council unconditionally; if so, he should then inquire, at what period this resocation would take place? In the next place, for the sake of the connected world, provided these Orders were not intended to be absolutely revoked, he would ask, whether the Ministers mount to suspend them only, or to revoke them conditionally? In crees, that moment the Orders in Council would althe former case he was anxious to be informed at what time ash suspension was fatended to commente, and how long it was to continue. In the House to the Declaration published by Govern-

a latter case, if the rerocation was to be conditional, I ment about six weeks ago, where it was generally stated that the Orders in Council were to continue he was desirous of its being publicly known what no longer than the Berlin and Milan Decrees were were to be the conditions. These were points of essential importance to the manufacturer and the merchant, as it was necessary they should be led into no mistake respecting the nature of this change in our relations with America. He could assure their Lordships it was not from personal curiesity. but from great and public considerations, he pro-

The Earl of LIVERPOOL contended, that the Noble Earl who spoke last had not clearly stated the nature of that Declaration, for it will continue ed in force; and if France had to einded her Decrees entirely, there would have been no occasion posed these questions, and for the same reasons he for this in wament to revoke the Queers la Countrusted the answers would be satisfactory. Earl BATHURST stated, that a change had taken place in respect to the Orders in Council. On

had alluded to. With respect to the particular

questions put this night, he had to observe, that

comment should remove every restrictive regula-

ion which had been imposed upon the commerce

of this country, and that our men of war should

enter their ports upon the same conditions as the

armed ships of any other Polligerent. No instru-

nent had yet been signed on the part of this coun-

try, but one would soon be in a state to lay before

their Lordships, and that would be the most con-

venient period for entering into discussion on the

cereral subjects to which these questions referred.

At the same time, for the satisfaction of the House

and the public, he had to inform them, that it was

intended the resocution would not be immediate,

but a day would be fixed, which would be the car-

liest period that information could be conveyed to

the American Government respecting this reveca-

for the American market, when it was doubtful

would be more grace and favour in the act, and it

would show there was a sincere wish on the part of

Ministers to conciliate the friendship of America.-

Earl STANHOPE was astonished at the later

ruption which his Noble Friend (Grey) had receiv-

the Bench, might explain them away altogether;

meaning. From what had been further stated, it

appeared, these Orders in Council were not to be

thought they had been buried-but, lo! Bonaparte

was still to have power to conjure them into life

again; for if he revised the Berlin and Milan De-

The Earl of LAUDERDALE referred the

ing promptitude and sincerity.

The Earl of ROSSLYN pressed this subject upon the consideration of Ministers, for, under the the 20th May last, for the first time, an instrument uspicious revocation of these Orders, it was not was shewn on the part of America, whereby it approbable our merchants or manufacturers would peared, that the French Government had rescinded make any exertions for the supply of the American the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as far as they regarded the neutrality of the United States. This instru-Farl FITZWILLIAM very feelingly remonment perported to have been issued on the 21st May, strated as to the distressed situation of the labour-1811; but it did certainly appear, that the Ameriing manufacturers, and he was convinced if the Orcan Government had not known of its existence for ders had been revoked immediately by Governso long a time prior to the present; and the French ment, the manufacturers and merchants would not Ambassador confessed, that he was ignorant of its have lost a moment in preparing for the American being signed at so early a date. The fact was, howmarket; but revoked as they were now intended to ever, that this instrument did not come to the knowbe, he had no hopes of any good resulting to the tedge of his Majesty's Ministers until the 20th of country. He wished to know what day this instru-May last; and, on the 21st, it would be recollected

ment alluded to would be laid before the House? The Earl of LIVERPOOL answered, he could not name the day, but it would be the earliest opporproceeding of the French Government had undoubt- tunity. The Earl of LAUDERDALE considered this erocation would be a nullity; for, by the Act of Congress, the President had no power to take off the restrictions unless there was an absolute revo-

cation of our Orders. He was desirous of knowing how far the conduct of France might tend to rerire these Orders? The Earl of LAVERPOOL declined auswering this question on the present occasion; but he con-

tended that the Act of Congress would not prevent the President from taking off the restrictions. The Marquis of LANSDOW NE inquired if mer-

chant ships were to be stipulated for in respect to entering the American ports? The Farl of LIVERPOOL said, it was to be inderstood that all restrictions were to be taken off,

which had in any way grown out of the Orders id Lord HOLLAND thought this was a petty mode of abolishing the Orders In Council. So much was said about precedence, America must do one thing before we do another. It put him in mind of going to dinner—for semetimes so much compliment took place, one gentleman says, " I hope you'll take this sent"-" By no means, before you," says the other. _" Thus," said the Noble Lord, " have I been behind two of these gentlemen of precedence, kept waiting for my dinner. The starving manufacturer

was placed in a similar situation by this quarrel of precedence among the three countries." Earl BATHURST thought it his duty to state, in answer to some observations relative to the act of longress, that France proposed in the same way, in August, to repeal her decrees in November, and that Declaration warranted the President, under that

act, to take off all the restrictions. CURATIS' SALARIES BILL. The Earl of HARROWBY thought it his duty to explain to the House the reason of his introducing the present Bill. It was a measure proposed by his departed and much-lamented friend (Mr. Perceval), and he should act as his executor on the occasion. There were upwards of 5000 parishes where Curates alone did the duty. The Noble Farl, at great length, stated the average number of those who rereived comfortable salaries. The remedy proposed by the Bill was to grant the whole income of the benefice, when it did not exceed eighty pounds per annum, to the Curute. In those parishes where the whether the Non-intercourse Act would or would number of persons was 500, the Curate should have not lose its effect? The more dignified mode granted him £100 per annum; and where the namwould be to revoke those Orders at once; there ber was 1000, he should have £150 per anuput to wherever the Incumbent was not resident, and the Curate performed the duty. The Noble Earl made many other judicious observations on the expediency of this measure, and concluded by moving, " That recommended by him and his friends, they did not carry these measures into effect with a correspond-

it be re-committed for Monday,' The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought, if any want of attention in carrying into effect the regulatious of former Acts were to be imputed to the Bishops, still it would be found that if they had sure that Noble Earl, he had taken down his words. erred, they had done so upon just and reasonable grounds. He concurred in the observations of the Noble Earl, with respect to the necessity of a mora the Noble Earl near him (Liverpool), the fiddle of comfortable maintenance for the lower orders of the but only one construction could be put upon their

The Bishop of LONDON conceived it was certainly a hardship that a Curate at £75 per annum done away. He thought they had been dead he had £9 income tax to pay out of it. But when he considered that, in the reign of Queen Anne, they had only \$10 a year, they ought to be sutisfied, for the increase of salary met the exigencies of the times; under those considerations he would vote against the Bill.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL was of opinion that when a Curate entered into an agreement he had no

knew that he had responsible advisers to whom that office belonged, I am persuaded I should have met with the severest reprobation from that illustrious person himself .- [Hear, hear 1] -1 will not attempt to disguise, that no man living has had more opportunities of knowing most intimately that illustrious person than myself; but it is only known to him, and to the Omniscient Searcher of hearts, whether I have merited or preserved that confidence by acts of Sycophancy. Hear ! - I know well, however, and I will boldly assert, that, if ever there was a Prince who wished to be surrounded with advisers possessed of sincerity, the illustrious person in question was the man. I wish the House, I wish the country knew his heart as well as myself; for then I am sure the unmannerly, the base, and most ungenerous scurrility which we have so often witnessed, would never have been uttered, or, if uttered, would have been universally received with the scoru which it merited. Heur !]-I have differed from him at times in opinion, and I have differed from the party with which I am connected, because I loved what I conceived approbation of either. If I have differed from him, I found a reward in the confidence reposed in me by my country. If I had lost his confidence for exercising what I considered to be my duty, I would even have risked it. If I had lost it, I should have lost what I should always have deeply lamented; and he would have lost, what I pray God he might soon . repair, a man devoted with his whole heart and soul to himself, and not to his station. [hear! hear! the Prince, I am perfectly aware how unparliamentary It is to make any direct allusion to the conduct or character of that Personage in Parliament. I do not throw out the slightest suspicion, that those of my own party were the persons who attacked. or were accessary to the attacks which have been made upon me. This might easily have happened without their knowledge or approbation, and might have originated in a desire of the writer to enter into what he might have mistaken to be the views of his party. When I went to Staffordshire lately, to see my old friends of 32 years standing, they might then part of a sycophant for the sake of a seat in the

"The income which I derive from the bounty of the Prince, which is the only thing I have-[Here Mr. Sheridan appeared much agitated] - I shall exdeath of Lord Elliott, when the Office of Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall became vacant, the Attorney-General, Mr. Adam, and a number of other Learned Gentlemen, some of whom are now in the House, who were then consulted, agreed in thinking that Lord Lake could not accept the situation when he was absent from this country, and it was then proposed that I should take it. I apprizdiately resign it on Lord Lake's return; and accordingly I did resign it when he returned. When he died, the Prince was pleased to give a Patent for life to me, in the same manner as it had been given to Lord Laker I state these things to shew, that his Royal Highness is entitled to all the gratitude, and all the attachment, which it is in my power to

independent principles, it will, perhaps, be continued to be said, that I have joined in intriguing cabals, for the purpose of poisoning his Royal Highness's ear. Now I have to state, that I have spoken to his Royal Highness only once within the last two months, which I did with his own permission. I had only one audience since I came back from Stafford, which I wished for the purpose of explaining my motives for going to Stafford. I then gave him my opinion; and I most deroutly wish that that opinion could be published to the world, that it might serve to shame those who now belie me. With respect to the cabal which has been stated to exist. I wish to say a few words. I have little or no acquaintance with the Marquis of Hertford; and I have been only twice in his house in the whole course of my life. One of the times was the period of Mr. Fox's death; and the other time was on the occasion of the Marchiouess's party. Had I been intimate at Mauchester-square, I should not have been shy of at once openly arowing it. But, with respect to the Vice-Chamberlain, I have been in the continual habit of meeting with him; but I believe no two men, who have been so often together, ever

Friend and myself. " And now, having shovelled away a great part of that rubbish of secret influence, about which so much has been said, I shall advert to what has been sald in this House on a late occasion. My Noble Friend opposite has described meas a principal person in carrying on this negotiation. I will at once state to the House how far I merit the character of a negotiator which has been thus bestowed on me. If I had put on a grave reserve, and pretended an ignorance of all that was going on, I should have been guilty of the most coxcombical affectation. But how did I come to know it? Did I know it from Carlton House? By no means. But I knew it from the Marquis Wellesley, who called in his carriage on me at my own house, in the face of day, for the purpose of shewing me the written terms which he proposed to offer. I knew by the Noble Marquis | Bristol Barracks? coming again to me about an hour afterwards, offering me a situation in his arrangements, when he | given up for the present, till further information | Tobacco, of 10 per cent, on the present duties could

House, the honour I feel in the uninterrupted con- I cepting of any official situation. I knew after-Adence reposed in me by that exalted personage, and wards from a Noble Earl whom I shall always love the continual intercourse between us. But I will say and honour for his worth, his greatness of mind, his this, that if at any moment I should have attempted | nobleness of disposition, for every thing which is the to take advantage of that confidence, and that in- | boast and pride of man, I mean the Earl of Moira. tercourse, for the purpose of advising him, when I | The publication charges me with artful and insidious attempts, which the writer, however, very sillify and weakly supports. I do assert, that the whole is not only a most gross and audacious falsehood, but I say that my conduct has been directly the contrary of what is here imputed to me. No man ever laboured more to remove prejudices which were entertained, and to conciliate good will to the illustrious Nobleman than myself. Lappent for the truth of what I assert, to what consists with the knowledge of my worthy friend, the Hououmble Gentleman who now sits beside me (we believe Mr. Whit- at them. bread).

"I shall now," continued the Right Honourable Member, " pass to that which has been most dwelt upon as the grand charge against me, that of a supposed conversation between me and a Noble Lord, a conversation presumed to be confirmed by the fire hundred guines bet of my Hight Honograble Friend, to which I shall pay my respects by and bye .- (A laugh.) In adverting to this subject, I mean to abstain wholly from the question of the merits or the demerits of my Lords Grey and Grento be the welfare of my country, better than the ville, in the stand which they thought it necessary to make against the Household. That will be discussed in another place; but I could not help thinking like every other man forming an opinion upon it, and that opinion was decidedly this -that, at a moment like the present, when all the great points were conceded to them, when they had an opportouity of saving the country, perhaps-when the great point of all, and that which must ever be nearest to my heart-I mean the Cutholics of Ireland, hear! In thus alluding to my intercourse with was at their disposal-when they might probably have rescued us from a war with America-when they might have pursued successfully the object of economical reform, and when, too, they would have had an opportunity of quieting the differences that now distract the country, I did not think it possisble they could set up against such opportunities of public good, and incalculable service, that they wanted three white sticks removed !- (Laughter.) Such was my opinion—and was my opinion concealed? No! I understood that it was likely such a stand would be made by the Noble Lords, and I had my opinions conveyed to them through the only channel have easily thought that I was not likely to act the I by which I was sure they would be temperately and candidly communicated, I mean by Lord Kinnaird. There was this distinction drawn by some persons: that there were many who might regret the pledge given by the Noble Lords, but that, being given, it was impossible they could not otherwise than they didplain to the House how I came to receive. On the On that subject I will not say a word. Lord Grey Is and ought to be the guardian of his own honour, and must best know what belongs to the preservation of that honour. I was sorry that such a pledge had been given; yet I hoped it might be obviated. I always thought, indeed, that the report of it had been exaggerated - but it has been since related to me in a way that leaves me no room for doubt upon the subject. I should be sorry, if the question were put ed his brother, that, if I took it, I should imme- I to me, whether a friend of mine, having given a pledge of that description, could evade it; but were I pressed upon it, I should certainly say, that he could not, without great difficulty, maintain his honour, and not redeem his pledge.

" Such were my opinious, and I certainly did upon the formation of a new Cabinet, as I did that of a new Cabinet conditioning for the exclusion of the Household. I had nothing to do, but to exress my disapprobation to the Noble Lord, and

During the latter part of his speech, Mr. Sherian exhibited evident symptoms of illness, and here he was wholly unable to proceed. Several Members alled out " sit down-sit down," which he did; smelling bottle was handed to him, and a glass of water procured. After a pause of a few moments he

"I had this frank conversation with the Noble Lord; and I did state to him, that I thought they were committing the same fault as the projected Cabluct itself, because of the imputation which their resignation would necessarily east upon the Govern-

THere Mr. Sheridan became again unable to proceed, so as to be intelligible, and he sat down .-But we understood him to say, that in the last conversation which he had with the Noble Lord, he admitted that they were right after all, in their determination. After a pause of a few moments, Mi conversed less on political subjects than my Noble Jekyll rose, and proposed, that as Mr. Sheridan was so extremely indisposed, the business should be postooned, and Friday next was accordingly fixed for ts being resumed."

Mr. BANKES's Sinecure Bill was read a third me and passed, after a few observations from Mr. W. Wynne,

The Hou. Mr. WARD rose to inquire, before he newed his notice upon the crection of the Mary-leone Barracks, whether it was still the intention of forernment to carry the plan into execution?

Mr. WHARTON said they did not; that their ection was postponed till further information ould be obtained upon the subject. (Loud and repeated cheers from the Opposition.) Mr. WARD then withdrew his notice.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked, whether it was intended to go on with the erection of the Liverpoot and

Mr. WHARTON replied, that they also were received from me a most disinterested denial of ac- was procured on the subject. [Loud cheering.] | not be seriously felt, and he should only take the ling pains he had taken to procure a more adoptive

BUDGIT. Mr. VANSITTART said he could not rise to address the House without feeling a painful sensation, when he considered in whose place he stood, any thing like a precise estimate of the prowhose duties he had to perform, and whose papers he held in his hand. Happy had it been, if that lamented individual had lived to do what he was then going to attempt-but happier than all it would be, if he should be able to imitate his unblemished integrits. [hear, hear!]-When the House recol- a sum of £220,000. In now referring to the A lected the very short time, which had elapsed since the place he then occupied had been confided to his unworthy hands, they would be prepared to expect on their different heads. In the first instance, he that he had taken the system of his departed Friend should propose an additional tax of 4s, to the 2 exactly as he had found it, except in a very few

The Naval supplies had amounted to above

P19,700,000, exclusively of the Extraordinaries .--The Army, including the Barrack and Commissariat departments, to £14,577,000. In the estimates a similar increase. Occasional Waiters to a daty of that had passed through the House, \$\int 200,000 more \ 20s. and Servants occasionally employed in Agriculwere included, but those £90,000 were struck off, ture to one of 4s. The tax on Carriages, which n consequence of the erection of the barracks being | was now 111. 15s. it was his intention to raise to suspended for the present.-[Hear, hear!]-In the Army Extraordinaries there were £2,500,000, being the amount unprovided for last year, besides | 21, 17s. 6d. On Horses used exclusively for the which £5,000,000 were required for the current year, of which £200,000 were for Ireland. It befrig intended to provide as large an establishment this year as last, and fire millions being required for the last year, the same sum was now to be raised. Of the Miscellaneous Estimates a great part had been already toted, but there were some which yet remained to be brought forward. They amounted to about £6,600,000, and besides that sum, a vote of credit as liberal as that of last year would be required; £3,000,000 for England, £200,000 for Ireland, £400,000 for the service of Sicily, and Pr. 000,000 for the Prince Regent of Portugal .-The total charge for the United Kingdoms would amount to £62,000,000, leaving to be provided for by Great Britain alone £59,350,000. This charge, in enormous one he was ready to admit, it was proposed to meet in the following manner: -- Annual Duties, £3,000,000; by the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, £3,600,000; produce of the War Taxes, including the whole of the Property Tax, £20,400,000; Lottery, £300,000; by a Loan in the 5 per Cents. £6,789,000; by Exchequer Bills, issued upon the Vote of Credit, £3,000,000 amount of Exchequer Bills funded, £5,400,060; amount of old Naval Stores sold last year, pursuant o an Act of Parliament, £141,000; £2,209,000, being the surplus of the Ways and Means roted last rear, and the Loan which had been subscribed for hat day, £15,650,000. The Right Honourable Tentleman then entered into a minute statement of the amount of the various branches of the revenue luring the last year. The total of the Consolidated Fund, including the Customs, Excise, &c. was $\it P37,263,000$, to which was to be added the produce f the Permanent and War Taxes. The estimated roduce of the War Taxes for the present year, calulated upon an average of the last three years, would imount to arPhi10,410,000, which, together with the rrears of the Property Tax, would form a sum of £20,400,000. He was aware that an objection might probably be stated to the basis of this estimate, as it ras generally apprehended that this part of the revenue was in a state of decline. It had certainly undergone a considerable decrease in the quarter ending my to an old friend of mine what I had beard, that, | October last. It had fallen off in the sum of if certain persons came into Administration, they | P411,000. In the following quarter, however, it should feel themselves bound to resign; but I dis- exceeded the former produce £31,000; and in the £1,400,000, exceeding by half a million the whole ist experienced a much larger rise. The Exchequ Bills already funded in the 5 per Cents., amounting o rather more than £12,000,000, would, in order o defray the interest, require £660,000 per annum. Ie regretted much that the terms on which the Loan had been contracted for were not more advantageous than they were to the public interests. He had now arrived at that stage of his duty, of which the erformance was the most inksome and painful, that f proposing to the House those additional burthens which the necessities of the times and of public affairs required to be imposed upon the country. The sum necessary to be raised to discharge the interest of the newly funded debt would be £1,900,000. He proposed to provide this by a series of different meaures. The first to which he should beg leave to call the attention of the House, he was happy to say, was a lax that would fall upon nobody. (a laugh.) Perhaps it ought not in strictness of language to be called a tax, as the sum intended to be raised would arise from the discontinuance of the bounty on the xport of Printed Goods. From a sum of comparatively trifling amount, this bounty had risen to \$208,000. He felt an intire confidence that the ithdrawing of this bounty would not materially discourage our manufactures, and that they had advanced to that state of perfection as to require no ther aid and assistance, than that unrestricted vent ind general demand, which in the event of a change n the state of the Continent might safely be anticipated. The present bounty varied from one halfenny to 1 d. per yard, according to the quality of the manufacture, and the retention of this trilling encouragement could not be considered as calculated o do any serious injury in depressing our exports. He had in the next place to submit a duty on Hides and Skins imported. A tax of three half-pence per pound would, by a calculation formed on the large quantity recently brought from South America, produce £325,000 per annum. He was of opinion that no reasonable objection could be raised to an

addition to the duty on Glass, that manufacture be-

ing protected from foreign competition by a positive

prohibition. He should estimate the produce of

this at £328,000. A small increase to the tax on

I amount at £107,000. The present Daty on A-, ollection of the taxes, but he had failed, since notions would be extended in its application, not ; thing but a complete change of system, in Mr. Husamount. It was of course quite impracticable to f produce of this extension. Premising, therefore that it was simply matter of conjecture, he was tax was imposed, and in this respect, that her situastate It at P100,000. An increase of Id. on r tion was better than that of any other country, Postage of Letters conveyed beyond the distance with the exception of the United States. The truth twenty miles, might be calculated as likely to vie was, that the public credit of Ireland stood much higher than that of Great Britain, and yet this counsessed Taxes, he had found it his duty to recommend try was lending assistance to her she could by no to the Committee some few alterations and increase by this circumstance, the public credit of Great Bris tain had not been so grievously injured, the Loan 8s. now paid upon Male Servants. Upon occasional instances, which he should specify when he arrived Gardeners 4s, making the whole duty on this do just negociated might have been contracted for on terms 5 per cent, better than those actually obtained. scription of servants 10s. Upon Mercantile Agents A Member, whose name we could not learn, oband Riders the increase would be from 21, 85, to 3 served that he thought the proposed tax upon leather that on other Clerks from 11, 4s, to 21. A similar duty on Differs of Carringes would be subjected t

121. Upon Horses used only for Pleasure, a new

duty of 4s., making the amount of the entire duty

purposes of Husbandry, a tax of 3s, and 6d., but

on those employed in the occupations of trade, be-

ing of considerably greater value, ten shillings. He

believed he should also suggest some increase of the

duty on Dogs, and although he was himself no sports

man, he conceived that some distinction might be

fairly introduced, and that Greyhounds, as furnish-

ing Gentlemen with greater pleasure, should be sub-

jected to a proportionately larger duty. | a laugh.

For Game-keepers an additional tax of four shill

lings; for servants not assessed the same sum, and

for those assessed an additional tenshillings and six.

pence. His estimate of the total produce was

P1.903,000; and he now begged leave to congra-

tulate the Committee, that at a time when it was

generally considered that, in the existing state of the

resources of the country, taxation had found its li-

mit, it had been found practicable to submit a scheme

of increased duties that threatened so little general

inconvenience, and, what was most material, so

little pressure on the lower orders of society. He

had had it in contemplation to offer a few observa-

tions, but he believed that he had trespassed suffici-

eatly long on the attention of the Committee, and

would therefore reserve them to a future stage of the

Mr. HUSKISSON could not avoid taking this oc-

casion to call the attention of the House to the pro-

gressive increase of our expenditure, and to the in-

come we had to meet it. The Hon. Member then

proceeded to take a review of the terms on which

we had raised the Loans for the public service during

the last three years. In 1810, the public paid 51

19s., in the present year the charge to the public

was no less than 71. 2s., so much had public credit

declined in three years. He reprobated the practice

of invading the Consolidated Fund; he entered into

a review of the War Taxes, and contended, that they

were never equal to their estimate-when to this he

should add, that the addition made this year to the

public stock was near £52,000,000, being within

£1,000,000 equal to the addition of the two pre-

ceding years, it would be sufficient to prove that

some new mode of supporting public credit must be

adopted. In allusion to Ireland, he asked-What

was the condition of the sister kingdom in the year

1812? Last year the interest upon her debt was

evenue at all which was productive of benefit to the

kingdom in general. Since the Union, in the course

of 12 years, the addition made to her public debt

was £68,500,000, the interest upon which was

£3,190,000, and the increased revenue intended to

provide for the payment of that interest did not ex-

eed £1,370,000. This was the actual condition

of her financial concerns since the Union, so that,

year after year, they had been gradually proceeding

from bad to worse, nor did it appear that they were

charge for the management of the Revenue was not

less singular. Before the Union it was £350,000,

and now it was no less than £900,000, although

the Revenue itself to be collected had only been

augmented £1,370,000 :- so that no less than

£550,000 was charged for managing £1,370,000.

-Such a state of things in his view imperiously

demanded minute and immediate investigation .-

[Hear, hear !] Although her finances were in

his reduced condition, every Honourable Gentleman

believed, that no part of the United Kingdom had

been, or continued to be, more rapidly improving:

the rent of land had enormously risen, the progress

made in agriculture had been great, and her manu-

factures were not materially injured by the war in

which we were engaged-yet, under all these cir-

cumstances, it was not a little singular, that nearly

all the produce of the taxes imposed in Ireland had

of late years declined in proportion to her prosperity,

and her consequent means of paying them. In the

our 1799, the impost upon leather gave a Revenue

of £55,000, and in 1811 it had fallen to £40,000,

though the employment of that article must have

mazingly augmented. The same remark would ap-

ply to the Tax on Malt. In 1799, the average

quantity on which the duty was charged was 12,000

barrels, and in the last year it was only 7000. To

what then was this diminution owing? The Honour-

able Member charged no individual, but it appeared

to him certain, that besides great laxity in the cei-

lection of the Revenue, there was something like a

low in a train to amend. The increase of the

proceeding.

impolitic, in as much as it would press with peculiar severity on the poor, and even considerably affect Gevernment itself.

Lord A. HAMILTON expatiated upon the impossibility of pursuing the present extended system of policy, and recommended that the Income Tax should be extended to Ireland. He likewise expressed his strong disapprobation of the terms of the a sum amounting to £1,794,000; the quota for the

Sir JOHN NEWPORT, in consequence of the

Ireland, in many of which he concurred, would not defer what he had to say upon the subject until the | the Consolidated Fund, amounting to \$2.755,000; Irish Budget were introduced to the votice of the the net revenue for the last year was £3,171,000 House. The Honourable Gentleman had certainly which he would take at £4,300,000; the produce noticed many remarkable facts, but one of the most of the taxes for the last half year amounted to surprising was the comparison of the nominal taxes | \$\mathbb{P}(09,000), to which was to be added \$\mathbb{P}(10,000), imposed since the Union, and the real amount which arising from the repeal of bounties on retailed malt they had produced. In 1799, the Revenue of Ire- liquors, which, with the tobacco and other duties. land was \(\text{12,800,000}, \text{ at present it was \(\text{L4,170,000}, \) made a net revenue of \(\text{L4,170,000}, \text{ to which was } \) and, since that year, nominal taxes had been laid, to be added the Lotteries, which he took at calculated to produce £4,751,000; so that, if the £162,000, which, including the payment of seamens duties had been fully collected, and the revenue be- | wages, made a sum total of \$\text{P13.982,000, giving at fore the Union entirely destroyed, there would have been a surplus of nearly £600,000. The truth was, Supply. The late duty of 2s. 6d. pergalion on spirits, however, that they had produced nothing, and the he trusted, would corer the interest of the loan. The revenue at this moment was $\int 100,000$ less than in Hon. Gentleman then went into a long sindication of 1808, although taxes had been resorted to, to the the zeal and assiduity of the Irish Government in amount of £1,200,000. It was not so much by their efforts to enforce a faithful and cheap colnew imposts that the revenue was to be augmented, lection of the Irish revenue. He hoped his statebut by the exertion of former laws, and, perhaps, even by the reduction of some duties that hitherto | to shew to the Honourable Bironet on the other existed only in the Act of Parliamant. In the arti- side of the House, that the revenue had neither ticle of Malt, although four-tenths had been added to the duty, the sum received had not been increased more than one-seventh. The revenue derived from Leather, as had been stated, was diminished, notwithstanding the greater quantity that must necessarily have been employed in consequence of the conversion of Ireland from a grazing into an arable country. The difference between the expense incurred in the collection of the revenue was not less remarkable. In 1808 the Customs were collected for 91, 14s. 11d. per I gone fairly into; but the Right Hon. Baronet every cent, and in 1811 for no less a sum than 201, per cent. The augmentation in the Excise department had been in nearly as rapid a ratio. From what did (Mr. Foster) during his absence. this state of things arise? The Honourable Member had stated, that it did in a great degree originate in commissince at fraud by corruption, and he and positive terms. He had frequently made those (Sir John Newport) had formerly exposed to the Johnerrations, which he felt it his duty to make, in House, and entered upon the Journals, a system the presence of the Right Honourable Gentleman, of bribery existing in whole bodies of public officers, and would not suffer himself to be vilified. [Order.] athough the Government would not allow papers to be produ ed to make the conviction formally complete. One man, convicted of corruption, had been promoted to a high office, where he had the superintendance and controul of a most important branch of the revenue. [Name, name! from Mr. W. Polc.]-Mr. Beauchamp Hill, and when he (Sir John Newport) maved for documents to prove the fact, he was met by the previous question! He hoped that the British Parliament was at length aware of the necessity of enquiring into circumstances which he had never shrunk from stating year after year. [Hear, hear!] On such occasions, the only reply he obtained was, that the search for honest revenue officers would be vaic, and that it would be far better to be contented with experienced rogues, than to substitute ignorant honest men. [laughter.] The Honourable Baronet then pro-

which he had left the affairs of Ireland in 1807, and their present condition. When he quitted office, he left a surplus of one million. What now was the fact? [Mr. W Pole walked towards the door.] He intreated the Right Honourable Gentleman to stry a few moments, unless the contrast was too strong for his feelings. The statement of the actual situation of the finances of Ireland at present doubtless was most painful to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who had the management of them, [Hear, and laughter.] and as the House as well as Mr. Pole must be well acquainted with the deplorable condition in which they were now found, he would not press further the painful comparison. The Honourable Baronet then quoted an adage of King James, that Gentlemen resident on their estates were like ships in port; their value and magnitude was felt and acknowledged, but, when at a distance, as their size seemed insignificent, so their worth and importance was not duly estimated. He therefore implored Itish Conflored not to remain absent from their possessions when their presence was so useful. He concluded by deprecating the introduction of the Property Tax into the sister Island, since it would infiairely energiese the number of Ab enters, that most distribution score, of Ireland; and its assessment, from the non-residence of the gentry of the country. the estimated to improper hands.

conded to draw a comparison between the state in

Colonil BASFARD car if his deformination to to a seedle Care and with the Conference and communical resfrom we and of the artery their readly come the agreement on of the House,

Mr. W. FITZGERALD could by no means I from Lisbon. The dispatches were conveyed to 170 miles distant from Lisbon. The latest accounts concur with the Honourable Member who spoke last, I town by Major Currie, one of Sir Rowland Hill's direct from Lisbon are to the 3d, and there was, therekisson's opinion, could effect so desirable an object. that because an economical reform was not accom-The defalcation would appear the more remarkable, plished, it was fit that the sast machine of Governwhen it was known that in Ireland not one direct | ment should be stopped, and that no supplies should be voted. With regard to the productiveness of the taxes recently imposed, he would ask Sir John Newpart, whether the imposts he had resorted to when in office had produced the full amount he expected? - Hear, hear, from Sir J. N.]-He was happy to find that he had been more fortunate than the pre means afford. He would renture to assert, that if, ceding or succeeding Governments. The frauds complained of did not surely deserve as much importance as was attached to them, because it was known to be a fact, that the salaries of the revenue officers were in general so inadequate, that they were compelled to resort to them as the means of obtaining a livelihood; they were universal, and had prevailed during many years.

IRISH BURGET.

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE stated, that the sup-

ply required amounted to £13,902,000; there remained due for the contribution for the year 1811 year 1812 amounted to $\it L77,611,000$; the interest of the total debt was £4,496,000, making in all remarks made by Mr. Huskisson upon the state of R13,902,000. The Ways and Means he should propose to meet this supply were, first, the surplus of excess in the Ways and Means of \$280,000 over the ment was understood, for he was exceedingly anxiou been neglected nor mismanaged. He denied that, because the revenue had not covered all the debts since the Union, it necessarily followed, that disorder and corruption prevailed through the whole system. He would be glad, on all these occasions, to come to close quarters with the Right Hon Bart, when he had no doubt of being able to refute those vague and general attacks, which he so frequently indulged in. The taxes which had failed did so from unavoidable causes, which ought to be Session was prepared with a string of accusations, which he threw out against his Right Hon. Friend

> Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose with considerable warmth, to repel the charge in the most direct

> Mr. WELLESLEY POLE replied, that he had only hinted to the Hon. Baronet, that he had employed arguments all of the very same complexion which he had made use of to-night, on occasion fore, and he was not desirous of repetition.

The Resolution was then put and agreed to, that 2500,000 should be raised by Exchequer Bills for he service of Ireland.

The House then resumed, and the other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned t Two o'clock.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The Loan of £22,500,000, for the Service of ie Year 1812, (for Eugland 15,650,000-Ireland 1,350,000 - the East India Company 2,500,000.) was contracted for this day. All the Lists made a imilar offer, viz. by Messrs. Baring, J. J. Angertein, Battye, Dawes, and Ellis; Messrs. Barnes, Steers, and Ricardo; and Messrs. Robarts, Curtis,

> TERMS. — | —Red. 3 pr. Cts. } for every £100 Ster-—3 pr. Ct. Cons. } ling subscribed.

The Dividend upon the 3 per Cent. Consols t mmence from January, and upon the Reduced 3 per Cents, from April last : and the first Half-year ly Payments, becoming due July 5th and October 10th, to be exempted from the Property Duty. Discount after the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annun for Payments made in full.

The bustle and auxiety in the Stock Exchange was ever greater than this morning. - Consols opened at 58' -- fell to about 58 before the terms of the Loan sere known, and then experienced a further depresion to 57.—Omnium began at 21 to 1, and declined $-rac{1}{2}$ only; then recovered a little, and at Oue o'clock was I prem.

The London Journals of Wednesday containl no news.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

Price of Stocks this den at one o'Clock. 3 per Cent. Reduced 5644-4 per Ct. 1934-3 per Ct. Cans. for money shut -- Do, for open - 57 \ 56 57 \ \ 4 per Cont. 7 1/4 = 5 per Ct. - Bonds 9s. 10s. dis Exclusification to dos =0.mnium to 2 pre-

The Nonpurer's hooner has arrived at Plymouth, with disputches from Lord Wellington, and Mails | the north of Oporto, and the latter place is about

Aides-de-Camp, who is also the bearer of a French fore, ample time for the communication to large Imperial Pagle, taken at the brilliant affair of Al- reached Viana. Salamanca is distant from Viana mainz. It has the following inscription: "Taken about 160 miles; but the intervening country is by the 71st Regiment on the 12th of May, 1812." mountainous, and the dispatches would be in the

A Lisbon Mail arrived this morning, with letters | first instance transmitted to Lisbon. Captain Taiand papers to the 3d instant. They contain various accounts of the affair at Almaraz, but their interest is done away by the official details, published in The Extraordinary Gazette.

We have received a series of Paris papers, luclodog the Mondeur, to the 14th instant, from which ve have made extracts. Boumparte arrived at Thorn on the 2d. His Royal friends and relatives accompanied him to farther than Dresden .--The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Prague on the 4th, and the King of Prussia had | dour and integrity of his character raise him above returned to Potsdam.-The French Empress will suspicion. He has not authorized as to send forth The several resolutions were then put and agreed seturn to Paris by way of Prague and Wartzburg) Hostilities had not commenced between France and

Materford Chronicle.

TURSDAY, JUNE 13.

The intelligence, received since our last publicaion, would, if fully detailed, occupy more than the columns of three of our numbers. In this difficulty, we had no alternative but to select what is pointed. Thursday tast, for, by some chance or of immediate moment, briefly to notice other artiiles, and to reserve more ample extracts from the London Jaurnals for future opportunities.

ed sufficient to give the American Government a

knowledge of the sentiments and views entertained

y the British Ministry. Into this important sub-

ect we have not room to enter, but we must re-

nark, that the concession, equivocal and unsatisfac-

tory as it is, was extorted from Ministers by that

loning a measure which is the chief favourite of their

policy, and on which, however preposterously,

they rest the overthrow of BONAPARTE'S system of

Commerce. The reply of the American Govern-

the consequence of your's; repeal totally and uncon-

ditionally your Orders in Council, and we will in-

o long and so often pledged ourselves." We have

ot yet received the official declaration of the Bri-

tish Government; if, however, the view of the

intention of Ministers which we have given be cor-

rect, and we have as yet no doubt upon the point,

the first step to conciliation is required from the Ame-

cans, and it is scarcely to be imagined, that it will be

The Official details of the defeat of the French at

Almaraz will be found in another part of our paper.

Reneral Hill's dispatch is prefaced by a Letter from

Lord Wellington, which we have been obliged,

or the present, to exclude. It is, however, of no

mmediate moment. The London Journals contain

arious rumours, bearing, that the siege of Cadiz

was raised, and that a division of the Allied Army

vas marching upon Madrid. Into these rumours it is

nnecessary to enter, as they do not come authenticat-

ed by any credible evidence. But we have to call the

ttention of our readers to the following communi-

ation, which we give to the public with much

greater confidence than experience has taught us

generally to place in statements of the kind. On

bunday last, the Trio, Captain Trivot, arrived in

this harbour from Vinna, which place she left on

the 11th of this mouth. On the morning of her

Departure, Lisbon Gazetter had arrived from

OPORTO, which contained accounts, that Lord

Wellington had taken Salamanca, with all the

rovisions and stores which it contained, that the

Allied Armies were advancing into Spain In two di-

ections, the one Northward, and the other South-

ard, and that Gallicia had been entirely cleared of

the enemy. Viana is between 30 and 40 miles to

acceded to by them.

ment will probably be-" Our measures have been

adjourned. : No London Journals have reached us since Sun-The proceedings in the House of Lords on the day .--- One Mall due. renings of the 15th, 16th and 17th, present nothing Several Advertisaments, &c. unavoidably post-I an interesting nature; but those of the Commons pere upon subjects of no common magnitude. The noned, shall appear on Thursday, offecting, but unhappily interrupted appeal of Mr DIED .- On Sunday, at an advanced age, George SHERIDAN, of which he had previously given notice, Boate, of Duckspool, Esq., a Gentleman of great reand the details of the English and Irish Budgets, spectability, and much and desergedly esteemed and beloved by his relatives' and friends.—At Wilna, will be found in our columns. In addition to these, the following transactions have taken place. Lord, Count Romansow. CASTLEREAGH announced, that the REGENT had di-(IT The SALE of the PROFIT-RENT (advertised ected, that Col. M'MARON's salary should be paid in the first Page of this Paper to take place this does), is .1DJOURNED till further Notice. June 23, 1819. out of the Privy Purse. A rote, for a Loun of £2,500,000 to the East India Company, was carried by a majority of 74 to 8. On the evening of the 5th, a debate of great length, relative to the Orders STAVES. n Council, occurred. Mr. BROUGHAM moved an JONATHAN GATCHBLL has on sale, at his staye Yard, near the Glass House, the following kills, Address to the Regent, praying, that these Orders night be recalled or suspended. IA CASTLEBEAGH, which he intends to sell on reasonable terms. viswith a view, we presume, to get rid of the question, White Oak Hogshead, moved the Order of the Day, but he afterwards Do. Do. Do. Dressett, ound it necessary to recede from this plan, and his Red Oak and Ash Hogshoud. Lordship's motion and that of Mr. BROUGHAR were Do. Do .- Do Barret, and withdrawn, on an understanding, that the Oc-White Oak Barrel. ders in Council should be suspended. The nature Waterford, 6 Month (June) 22, 1812. of this suspension is as follows. Government do not think it adviseable to revoke the Orders in HIGHLY IMPROPED SPRUCE BEER, 80 Council altogether, but they will suspend those of WOHN CARROLL begs leave to recommend to his 1807 and 1809 for a limited time. If America, af-Priends and the Public bis highly improved ter being made acquainted with this measure, should PRUCE BEER, which, from close attention and hernot admit British ships of war into her ports, these verauce, he has been enabled to bring to a degree orders are not to be considered as rescinded. The perfection unequalled in this City -Its inedicina time of suspension is to be in six weeks, a time deemproperties are well known, and, as a cheap, country,

mands shall meet with attention and punctuality overwhelming conviction of the public mind, which FIFTY TIERCES of PORTER, particularly adapthey knew they could not encounter with success .ed for Bottling, are hourly expected per the Gronou. utmost promise to which it extends is, a mere and 100 Dozen, of Superior 5000A Mr A rotraction of negociation, for it is impossible to an-Waterford, June 23, 1812. icipate it's termination in the adjustment of the mu-ARRIVED TO PATRICK MURRAY, ual differences of the two countries. Nor can we be-PER THE JANE, CAPTAIN LEARY, ieve Ministers to be sincere in the intention of aban-

and agreeable Beverage, it is particularly wilderled in

his scuson of the year. He is as usual supposed with

rime PORT, SHERRY, and TENERIFFE WINLS,

CORK PORTER, of superior Strength and rlayour (and the only Cork Porler for sale in this (ity);

TRONG ALE, &c. at his Stores, Christ Church-

Lane, where all who favour him with their com-

YOT states, that the intelligence was universally

current in Viana, that several Merchante had re-

ceired Gazettes containing it, that he heard some of

them read, that he was congratulated on the news

of which he would be the bearer to Britain, and

that Mr. Norros, Consul at Vinna, assured him,

that there could be in doubt of the truth of the ac-

counts. Captain Taivor himself gives them full cre-

dit, and we are certain, that he has reported no-

thing but what came to his knowledge, for the can-

this statement as a matter of absolute certainty, but

merely as entitled to that attention to which the strong

circumstances on which it is founded give it a claim.

In this view only; is it submitted to bur readers.

They will, of course, suspend their opinions, till

the intelligence shall, one way or another, be plac-

Mr. Cannino's motion, with respect to the Ca-

tholics, has been looked forward to with some anxie-

ty. What good could be expected from it, we know

not. At any rate, it did not come on at the time ap-

another, a number of Members, sufficient to constl-

tates House, did not attend, and the Meeting was

ed beyond all question.

FORTY-TWO TONS SWEDISH IRON. IN ADDITION TO HIS LATE CARGO, HIS YARD IS 178 Tone of Swedish Iron, 85 Tone of English, and

30 of Siberia, All of well approved Scantling, and of best Qualitys He has 850 SWEDISH PLANK for Sale, 3 inch 14. stantly adopt that line of conduct to which we have Carrick on Salr. June 22, 1812.

> A N ACQUAINTANCE of the WIDOW Lidy at-luded to having road, in the Paper called the Mirror, a CAUTION, which is in its nature a LIBEL and NOTORIOUS FALSEHOOD, suggests to the writer of the Caution the Immediate necessity of making a pub-lic and satisfactory apology for the liberty thus taken with her, elso she must have recourse to those mensures for her justification, and bring forward such WRITTER and other proofs in its support, as must not only substantiate her action, but seriously injure the growing family of the writer. Such injury the would iot willingly inflict. The goodness of her heart would oathe at it-the generally well known amiability of her dispositions, and gentleness of manners, would lispose her to pass it over, in forgiveness and conempt; but she considers it as a duty, owing to herelf and to her friends, to notice it, if such apology e not immediately made.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET.

TO BE LET, and immediate Possession given, A that part of the Commercial House which renains unoccupied-consisting of a large KITCHEN. SERVANTS HALL, PANTRIES. Wine and Beer CBULARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED-CHAMBERS, &c. &c. The Apartments are well calculated for a Hotel, or a Lodging-House.—Also, a good COACH-HOUSE and STABLE in the rere.

Application to be made at the House-to Doctor OOLE-OF to EUWARD PERT.

Waterford, May 26, 1812.

Waterford, June 20, 1812.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT YER-NON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application be made to Mrs. Walle, Ballybricken, or to Mr.

JAMES AYLWARD, Grange.
Waterford, March 28, 1812.

connivance at found. [hear, hear, hear!] " " oc country was doubtless deeply inclemed to the Cha cellor of the Exchequer for Ireland for the once :-