

Mr. W. POLE very warmly resisted the motion, insisting that the Hon. Baronet had not made out even the shadow of a case against the Comptrollers. He contended that every thing that could be done by men had been performed by them to forward the object for which they were appointed. They were not to be blamed that too little had been expended; on the contrary, the economy with which they had prepared the public money was highly laudable. The Hon. Baronet had not dealt fairly by the House, in stating that £76,940 had been expended in salaries, for the truth was, that many incidental charges had been paid out of it. He complained that the Hon. Baronet had brought forward no particulars, contenting himself with bare extravagant assertions; he (Mr. Pole) would willingly afford him the means of establishing their truth, if it were in the power of the Hon. Baronet, by affording him every necessary document if he would more for them: if he did not, Ministers would take care that they should be laid before the country. He would maintain, against all the world, that the Directors of Inland Navigation had conducted themselves most laboriously, indefatigably, and honorably, and the nation was much indebted to their exertions, more particularly to that venerable and useful public servant, Mr. Sackville Hamilton. With regard to the proposal that the duties of the Comptrollers should be transferred to the Board of Treasury, he begged to state that it was utterly impossible for the latter to discharge the arduous and important functions executed by the former. He thought the better way of meeting such Resolutions as those proposed was, by moving the previous question, which he did accordingly.

Mr. PARNELL contended, that there were no works as yet completed, at all adequate to the expenses which had hitherto incurred. He thought, upon the whole, that the system under which the business had been carried on was radically bad. Lord CASTLEREAGH contended, that the old system was inefficient, and observed, under it there had been repeated instances of canals, after having been cut to a considerable extent, abandoned, on account of the impossibility of supplying them with water. Mr. W. FITZGERALD vindicated the conduct of the Lords of the Irish Treasury. Sir JOHN NEWPORT replied, and the House divided.

For the previous question 51
Against it 13
Majority 38

On our re-admission we found
Mr. M. FITZGERALD on his legs, speaking on the subject of Tithes on potatoes in Ireland. It had been said that in all communications of tithes, the right of the clergy to a tenth part of the produce must be admitted. But this was not the law of the land. Originally, there was a four-fold division of the tithes; one-fourth for maintaining the fabric of the church; a fourth for the bishops; a fourth for the clergy; and another fourth for the maintenance of the poor. Now the fabric of the church was supported by taxation. The Bishops were amply endowed with lands for their support, and in Ireland these lands were to an enormous amount. The Poor were not now provided for out of the tithes. These were principles to be found in Blackstone and other law writers. In Ireland, however, all the tithes were absorbed by the incumbent. In England, Poor's Rates were established, a measure which he considered as injurious, and which he certainly did not wish to see introduced into Ireland; whereas the Poor of Ireland were now deprived of the share of tithes which they once received, and were even become the payers of it.—He proposed, if his Bill should be now introduced, to have it printed, that it might be considered in the interval between this and the next Session, when it would undergo the discussion of the House. He should move, therefore, for leave to bring in a Bill for better ascertaining the Tithes on Potatoes in Ireland.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, the Right Hon. Gent. had attempted to shake the foundations of property, by drawing a distinction between the property of the Church, and that belonging to other individuals. Nothing ought to be so little tolerated at this day, as any such distinction between the right of tithes, and that of property of any other description. This was a direct invasion of the rights of the Church. The Right Hon. Gent. had talked of humanity to the poor; but such humanity ought to be exercised at the public expense, and not at the expense of any other class of subjects. He would

therefore enter his protest against the principles of the Right Hon. Gent. though he would not oppose the introduction of the Bill, as he had in some sort promised not to oppose it at present.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said, he did not lay down what he had advanced on the nature of tithes as the principles on which he was to found a legislative measure; nor did he mean to question the rights of the Clergy as they now existed.

Mr. W. POLE said, if the clergy had not a right to the tenth of the produce of the land, all the decisions of our Courts were not law. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, he had taken the law for regulating the tithes on hemp for his model. But the Bill did not affect Improvements? Did he mean to include Improvements in his Bill? Were they to be allowed a tenth of the potatoes, and the clergy excluded, who had an equal right? The Improvements possessed one-third of the whole tithes of Ireland.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) seemed, in his new zeal for the preservation of the right of tithes, to forget altogether the Act of Abolition. The monstrous resolution of the Irish House of Commons, by which every man who proceeded to levy tithes on pasture lands, was afterwards sanctioned by Parliament, under the auspices of that Noble Lord. [Hear, hear.] And what were the consequences? Some of the richest pasture lands were in the possession of the Protestant Gentlemen; and the consequences of this law was, to throw the burthen of tithes on the potatoe gardens of the poor Catholics.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL spoke against the principle of the Bill.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT explained, when leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Lord STANLEY rose to move that a sum not exceeding five thousand pounds should be granted to Mr. Compton, for his invention of a machine to facilitate the spinning of cotton.

Mr. BLACKBURN supported the motion, as did also the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Davis Giddy, when the sum was unanimously voted, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other Orders were disposed of.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

In a Committee of Privileges, their Lordships decided against the claims of the Bishops of Meath and Kildare.

On the motion of Lord ERSKINE, and after some observations from Lord Eldonborough, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Chancellor, the further consideration of the claims to the Banbury Peerage was postponed till Thursday next.

The Irish Bog Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Young, from the Land-tax Commissioners, presented an account of their proceedings, to the House.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Earl STANHOPE filed the second reading of his Bill relative to Dissenters for Friday, the 31st of July, and moved that the Lords be summoned for that day, which was ordered. —Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Loan, the Bahama Trade, the Unlawful Oaths, and the Riots Bills, were read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, and of the West India Licenses, Southern Whale Fishery, Copper Duties, and Irish Population Bills, to be read each a third time to-morrow, and then engrossed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH wished to observe, if there could be no objection to this proposal, it might be better to abstain from entering into further details, as the House would be much better prepared for the discussion when all the facts were collected by a Committee of Inquiry. At the same time, he would have been more contented to institute a general inquiry into the state of the prisons throughout the kingdom, as in that case some legislative measure might be adopted which would be applicable to all for the prevention of abuses. [Hear.] It would have been better in the present case, had the petitioner sought his remedy in the ordinary course of law. He understood, however, that the Magistrates of the County of Lincoln were anxious for inquiry; and it would be better to accede to it, without entering farther into the discussion at present.

Mr. ELLISON had diffidently enquired into the complaints made in the House last year, with respect to this gaol, and he must say that the expectations, which then went out to the public, had tended only to inflame the minds of the people, particularly at a period of partial disturbance. The Hon. Member then entered into a statement of the circumstances which attended the death of Geoffrey, the debtor, as given on the request of Mr. Evans, quarrelled with a fellow-prisoner of the name of Morris, whom he annoyed so much as to give him solitary confinement; it was ordered by a respectable Magistrate, who was incapable of coming at a Committee was to be appointed. He (Mr. E.) rejoiced that there would be an opportunity of vindicating the humanity of the Magistrates of Lincoln in that room; and till they were proved wrong, they ought not to be stigmatized.

Mr. BROUGHAM concurred with his Hon. and Learned Friend, that the House of Commons could not be better employed than in protecting those defenceless persons who were confined for debt, and he trusted that this investigation into a particular case of alleged abuse would be productive of general good. With regard to the case of Geoffrey, which he had first brought in for the attention of the House, he had not said that the gaoler was the cause of his death, but only that a very culpable delay had arisen in procuring him medical assistance, which, even if unavailing, should have been immediately afforded. There was at least the presumption of a favourable result had it been sooner procured. He held in his hand a statement on the subject, signed by 12 persons. There were besides attached to it the names of those Jurors who were in the Court's request; and in the statement, it is asserted, that Evans, the Surgeon, in a conversation with these persons previous to the Inquest, gave a very different account of the transaction from what he thought proper to give afterwards. They also assert that the conduct of the Coroner was very improper in several instances. He told the Jurors there was no alternative between bringing in a verdict of "Murder," or "died by the visitation of God," which induced the Jurors to bring in the latter verdict, though three of them afterwards said, they thought it would have been more proper to declare, that the prisoner died through the negligence of the gaoler or his servant.

Mr. ELLISON, in reply to the last observation, begged to read a part of the Coroner's charge, in which he expressly stated, that the Jury had to enquire whether the prisoner died through the neglect or ill treatment of the gaoler, or by a natural death.

Mr. BROUGHAM explained.

Sir F. BURDETT said, he had come down to the House prepared to enter at length into the state of imprisonment throughout the Kingdom; but, from the turn which the discussion had taken, he should confine himself to one or two observations. He had received numerous communications on the subject from various quarters, and he was strongly impressed with the conviction, that a general enquiry should take place into the state of the gaols. He treated, however, that it would not resemble that which was made into Coldbath-fields prison, where the Commissioners had no power to examine its tenants, but were only authorized to examine its tenants. He wished now to give notice, however, that, early in the next Session, he meant to draw the attention of the House to the subject of solitary confinement, a mode of punishment which had been grossly abused. It had come recommended under the name of Howard, a man who had devoted his whole life to the happiness of his fellow-creatures, but, as generally enforced, it was not the species of punishment which that Gentleman recommended, and, indeed, one more liable to abuse it was impossible to devise. He hoped that the old salutary system of the country would be reverted to, being convinced that nothing but the admission of friends and relatives of the prisoner could protect him from the wanton oppression of the gaoler. In solitary confinement, which it might be impossible for the prisoner to express. There were some things in the conduct of Lincoln Gaol, which, taking into the consideration of the Magistrates, still required explanation. Why, he would ask, was Geoffrey left in a situation that medical relief could not be immediately afforded him? It was alleged in a statement which he had received, the same which was alluded to by his Honourable and Learned Friend, that the Coroner was in the habit of borrowing money from the Gaoler; and that this person, at a salary of £300 a year, had been tried to amass great wealth, and was worth less than £20,000. It also appeared, that the whole area of the prison, which should be devoted to the air and exercise of the prisoners, was devoted by him to his cows, his garden, and his

house. This was directly the reverse of the plans of confinement chalked out by Mr. Howard, who had always inculcated the propriety of accommodations favourable to the health and morals of the prisoners. He must also deprecate the use of irons in solitary confinement. What pretence could there be for putting irons on a man who was confined in a cell? No one can tell the amount of the torture that must be inflicted by the constant pressure of irons day and night attached to the unhappy prisoner. The object which Mr. Howard had in view, in recommending solitary confinement, was the reform of the prisoner, and to remove him from corrupt communications, and improper indulgences; but the punishment became enormous indeed, when it was enforced not for a month, but for years; and instead of salutary correction, was calculated to produce despair or madness. It was greatly to be lamented that this species of coercion should be left so much at the discretion of that class of persons who were generally employed in the management of gaols.

Mr. SHAW LEEFEVRE vindicated the conduct of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Coldbath-fields prison. He agreed, however, with the Hon. Baronet in what he had said on the subject of solitary confinement. On the question now before the House, he thought the best way would be, to send down Commissioners, and to examine the witnesses on the spot.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that Mr. Howard had often observed, that solitary confinement had, in some instances, produced good effects; but then it ought not to be left at the pleasure of the gaoler, but subjected to proper regulations.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY replied at considerable length to the observations of Mr. Ellison.

After some further discussion, the question was put and carried.

WEST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. HOWARTH, after some preliminary observations on the present state of the Company's affairs, moved, that there be laid before the House, an account of the amount of all loans made by the East India Company in their several Presidencies in India, from the 1st of May, 1798, to the 1st of May, 1805, distinguishing what part had been paid off, what part remained, and what remained unsatisfied demands in England.—Agreed to.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. On the resolution for granting £78,000 to Mr. Palmer, as a remuneration for past services, being read, some debate ensued, and the House divided—Ayes 48, Noes 11—Majority in favour of Mr. Palmer, 37.

Mr. WALLACE obtained leave to bring in a Bill authorizing the re-transfer of India stock.

Mr. D. P. COKE brought in a Bill to prevent frauds and abuses among the Frame-work Manufacturers; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.—Adjourned.

FRENCH PAPERS.

DUNZICK, JUNE 8.—His Majesty arrived on the 7th, at eight o'clock in the evening, which he expected. On the 8th, from three in the morning till noon, he inspected the fortifications. On the 9th, at break of day, his Majesty went upon the coast, and viewed the different points of the road, from which he returned at noon.

PARIS, JUNE 17.—His Majesty left Thorn on the 9th, at four in the afternoon, and arrived the following day at Danzig, in good health. The King of Naples has also arrived at Danzig. Private letters mention, that on the 7th the head-quarters set out from Thorn for Ostrowo.

PARIS, JUNE 19.—We have accounts from the Emperor to the 11th instant. His Majesty was still at Danzig. The troops of the grand army were every day manoeuvred. Every body admired their brilliant appearance. The cavalry are superbly mounted. The Polish, German, and Italian regiments rival the French. It has been observed, that for many years the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine have by degrees adopted the system of manoeuvring in use in the French army.—In all the places through which his Majesty passes, he is received with equal enthusiasm by the troops and inhabitants.

PARIS, JUNE 20.—According to letters from Thorn of the 12th inst. it is believed his Majesty has left Danzig, and returned to Marienwerder, from whence he has proceeded to Ostrowo, on the contrary, other letters state, that his Majesty has set out for Konigsberg.

BOURNAIX, JUNE 20.—The most perfect security reigns in this town. Bread abounds, although for some time there have been no arrivals, which proves that we were not so deprived of resources as some persons would be inclined to believe, and that every where the administration has been sufficiently active to insure their wants, of the Imperial Decree of the 1st May, which had been attended with the most satisfactory result.

AMERICA.

GOVERNMENT, JUNE 9.—Letters from Castlereagh say that the Prussian and French soldiers are continually quarrelling. An Austrian lately took place at Pillau, where a Convention was held in Prussia, presided over by the French Generals. Prince Eckmull, and the French General, are sent to investigate the business. It is alleged that the Prussian Generals, in consequence of their intention to desert the Prussian cause, on account of bad treatment and a want of provisions. The Prussian army have been ordered to march to the Prussian General's Editor, and to be the former was shot dead.

The convey, consisting of upwards of 100 ships, yesterday proceeded for the Baltic, escorted by his Majesty's ships Cressy, Crescent, and Herois. A courier from Lath yesterday arrived, under protection of his Majesty's sloop Saker. Ships with colonial produce are admitted into all the Prussian ports, provided they are half laden with rice, and only pay half the continental duties.

GOVERNMENT, JUNE 13.—Accounts received here from different quarters state that the French are daily losing a great number of troops in Poland, by desertion and sickness. The Russians have published a declaration, offering to receive the Germans as friends, and declaring that all such as may be taken in arms shall receive no quarter; it is said that both officers and privates are continually going over to them in consequence. A Gentleman who lately left Riga positively contradicts the report of the death of Count Romanow. A letter from Revel, of the 31st ultimo, says, that no battle has yet taken place, but may be daily expected. The Russian troops continue in excellent health and spirits.

LEITZICK, JUNE 11.—According to authentic intelligence, the Imperial Austrian Court has assembled three corps d'armes in the eastern frontiers of the monarchy, each composed of 30,000 men; two of them are in Galacca, and the third in Transylvania.

DANTZICK, MAY 16.—All accounts received from Poland point to the most deplorable colours the general misery; as provisions become more and more scarce for both armies, and the continual requisitions made for them have deprived the inhabitants of their last morsel of bread. The war has not yet commenced, although the armies, as it may be truly said, have to combat with famine. Forage is still more scarce than provisions, and hay is not to be had. The horses are fed on rye-meal and straw, which has been used for thatch; they die in great numbers. A Polish officer, who has lately arrived from Warsaw, assures us, that in the country through which he passed, all the houses were without thatching, and it is impossible to form any idea of the misery of the poor inhabitants. In many houses large holes were dug in the ground for the children's protection against bad weather, and to pass the nights. A traveller, who left Frankfurt on the 12th day of May, states, that the public roads were every where covered with dead horses, and that a great number of the inhabitants had left their homes, to avoid the ill-treatment they received from the foreign troops, the latter having previously robbed them of all the little provisions they had left.

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LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

French Papers to the 21st instant have been received in town. The only information they supply from the Peninsula relate to some pretended advantages obtained over the Guerrillas, in one of which the Baron d'Erolles was repulsed in an attack on Taragona, and in another the gallant Mina narrowly escaped being made prisoner. We have, however, accounts from Mina of a later date than those in the French journals, by which we know that that enterprising Chief was again actively and successfully employed in harassing the enemy.

The report which a few days ago prevailed, respecting a hostile disposition on the part of Turkey towards France and her Allies, turns out, as we thought it would, to be unfounded. A running ship from Malta, which left that island on the 12th ult., has brought accounts that advices had arrived there, in twelve days, from Constantinople, stating, that the French interest continued to prevail at the Porte, and that there was no prospect whatever of peace between the Russians and Turks.

The only remaining difficulty obstructing the immediate shipments for the United States, in consequence of the late Proclamation revoking the Orders in Council, was yesterday removed by the concession of the Board of Trade. We are informed that Licenses will forthwith be granted to American ships destined from hence to the Republic, and freighted with British manufactures in the nature of a guarantee or safe conduct against capture by British cruisers. These Licenses are to be valid for such protection, whether the property be British or American.

We have received some more American Papers.—The following statements appear in the New-York Journals:—CHARLESTON, MAY 11.—The last accounts from Amelia Island state, that a British brig, and the United States brig Vixen, were at anchor off the Bar. It was understood that General Matthew had ordered the Revolutionists to withdraw from before St. Augustine. The United States gun-boats had received orders to repair to Washington, and a number of Indians were expected to come against the revolutionary party.

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PORT-NEWS.—PASSAGE, JULY 1.

27th—Lady Fitzgerald, Doro, Bristol, m. goods; London Packet, Roberts, Carl ff. coals; Fortitude, Griffiths, Swansea, ditto; William and Ann, Nicolson, Swansea, ditto; Prince of Wales, Johns, ditto, coals; James, Galley, Cardiff, R. coals; John, Mathias, Swansea, ditto; James and Ann, Murphy, Dublin, Waterford, and Cadiz, m. goods; Friends, Cook, Liverpool, m. goods; Gemini, Sim, Liverpool, m. goods; Burns, Brewry, Whitehaven, coals.

28th—Earl Leicester Packet, Victory, Thomas, Swansea, coals; Mary Hill, Thomas, Swansea, ditto; Earl Sandwich Packet, Hope, Griffiths, Liverpool, rock salt; Robert and Mary, Seaward, Liverpool, sugar and pipes; Alpha, Humble, Arr. coals; Bristol Packet, Gimore, Bristol, luggage, &c. &c.

29th—Sultan, Penneant, Cardiff, coals; Vanoli, Roberts, ditto; John Edward, Evans, ditto; Cook's Miners, Colbrook, Cores, ballast; Acton, Tell, Swansea, culm; Hope, Griffiths, Cardiff, coals.

30th—Camden Packet, Devonshire, Gibbon, Cardiff, coals; Dunbar, June, Allen, Cardiff, coals; Maasin, Revenue Cutter; Debarrow, Morgan, Belfast, Belfast, New York.

SAILED.

27th—Edward, Phillips, and Gaid, Ham, Swansea, ballast; Alfred, Maine, Swansea, live cattle; Samuel Packet, Curwain, Mackay, Bristol, passengers; Providence, Brown, Southampton and Newhaven, butter, bacon, &c.

28th—John and Thomas, Carron, ballast; Camden Packet, Cores, Evans, Swansea, live cattle. Wind—S. W. at 8 a. m.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

MRS. GUNNING'S NIGHT!

THIS EVENING, JULY 9.

Will be presented the celebrated Play of THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS.

After which (by particular desire, and positively the only time that it can be performed) an interlude, called

THE SIEGE OF WATERFORD,

Selected for the occasion from the original Piece of that name, written by Doctor St. John, by a Gentleman of this City. In the course of the Piece, a view of the present Royal Tower, formerly called Magdalen's. The Original Epilogue to be spoken by Mr. Williams.

To conclude with the admired Farce of THE DEVIL TO PAY.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Gunning, at Mr. MURPHY'S, Quay.

MR. SANTER'S NIGHT.

ON SATURDAY, July 4, 1812, will be presented the grand musical Drama of

THE EXILE.

And of the Play, an admired INTERLUDE, taken from the celebrated Farce of

THE REGISTER OFFICE.

Paddy O'Carroll, by a young Gentleman of this City. In the course of the Evening, the favourite comic Song of

"The Sprig of Skelligan," by Mr. SANTER.

A comic DWAR