

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FEBRUARY 8.

The Earl of Bradford was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Verulam. His Patent of creation having been read at the table, his Lordship took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Hoam presented the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt—Ordered to lie on the table.

APPEALS.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, it was ordered that the House do proceed in Appeals on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

TREATIES.

Earl BATHURST presented the Definitive Treaty with France, the Conventions relating to it, the Papers respecting the Proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, and gave notice of the discussion on that Treaty for Thursday next, for which day the Lords were ordered to be summoned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Petition was presented from the Seamen of North Shields and its vicinity, stating their distress, and complaining of the manner in which the vessels in the Coast Trade were manned. As the Petition was not signed, it of course could not be received.

Mr. BROUGHTON gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for an Address to the Prince Regent on the subject of certain recent transactions in Spain.

Sir S. ROMILLY gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to render Freehold Estates liable in the payment of Simple Contract Debts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the usual Orders and the appointment of the usual Committees at the commencement of a Session.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved for an account of the 1615 persons of Colour and Maroons executed by Governor Anable in the Island of Dominico, ordered last Session, but not yet laid before the House.

M. GRENFELL gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should submit a motion to the House relative to the subsisting engagements between the Bank of England and the Public.

Lord CASTLEREAGH laid before the House the different Treaties and Conventions arising out of the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, and the late negotiations at Paris; and he afterwards gave notice, that on an early day he should submit a proposition to the House on the subject of the Definitive Treaty.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thereafter gave notice, that on Monday next he should move an Address to the Crown, for the erection of a Monument to commemorate our Naval Services.

Mr. BAURING said, as the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the Property Tax greatly agitated the public mind; and as it was believed out of the House by many, that the whole of the Property Tax system was to be permanently continued; he wished to put two questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to ascertain from him what his intentions actually were.

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modified in a time of peace. In the Act of 1813 there were no clauses with relation to a time of peace; and it would be for the wisdom of Parliament to consider what new arrangements ought to be introduced in consequence of peace. He disclaimed any intention, by any measure whatever, of touching the Sinking Fund in a manner to affect the public credit.

Mr. BARING said, the faith of the country was undoubtedly pledged to the Sinking Fund, but not that loans to any extent might not be made. He wished to know whether the Sinking Fund was to be allowed its full operation in extinction of the public debt; and if the establishments of the country were to be such that the public exigencies could be met without making any loans?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, if he heard him correctly, that he was not prepared to answer that question at present. He certainly did not conceive the Public precluded by the Act of 1813, should the circumstances of the country require it, to raise money by loan.

Mr. BROUGHTON wished to know if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was satisfied of the propriety of a modification of the Property Tax, as far as regarded the cultivators of land; and whether he was satisfied of the expediency of continuing the present Tax on Leather?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed himself surprised, that, as so early a period of the Session, he should be required to answer questions of this nature. He conceived that it was allowed on all hands, that the state of the country was such as to merit the utmost attention of Parliament.

Mr. W. SMITH gave notice, that on an early day it was his intention to bring before the House the subject of Exchequer Exports in aid, for the recovery of private debts. He had been informed, from the most respectable quarters, that these Exports were merely obtained for the recovery of private debts, and that the practice had of late greatly increased, to the great detriment of the subject.

Mr. HORNER wished to know from the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) whether it was his intention to bring at once the whole subject of the various Treaties before the House? He thought that the proceedings relative to the Congress held at Paris ought to be discussed at two separate times; but from the notice of the Noble Lord, it would seem to be his intention to bring the whole at once.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he had no difficulty in stating that he intended to submit to the consideration of the House the transactions at Paris, as arising out of the late war, but this would not preclude him from considering them in connection with preceding transactions.

Mr. METHELEN brought up the Report of the Address, and moved that it should be read.

Mr. BARING thought it was a subject of very great regret, that Ministers should have thought proper to allow so long a prorogation of Parliament, at a time when the distress of the country was unexampled—when it was labouring in every branch of its industry. Whether a remedy could or could not be afforded, it was at least not very becoming in his Majesty's Ministers to prorogue Parliament as they had done.

Mr. BARING said, as the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the Property Tax greatly agitated the public mind; and as it was believed out of the House by many, that the whole of the Property Tax system was to be permanently continued; he wished to put two questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to ascertain from him what his intentions actually were.

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that this King well deserved to be buried from his throne; but he should suppose, that this act would prove rather injurious to our character of Champions of Legitimacy. The above clause of deposition was followed by rather an awkward clause, the declaring the kingdom in question to belong to the Sovereign of the United Empire. They had all, no doubt, heard of titles trumped up by Sovereigns to their neighbours' territories; but he thought it would puzzle the most ingenious at making up such titles to frame one for our Sovereign to this Kingdom. Mr. Browning, the Governor, after deposing the King of Ceylon, declared not only the King deposed, "but all his family and relations, whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, for ever excluded from the succession." This seemed rather a great stretch of authority on the part of the Governor, including them all in the crimes of this person. He had not the smallest doubt of the enormities committed by the Sovereign in question; but they were not, perhaps, of a more heinous nature than those committed by the man who had been placed by this country on the throne of Spain.—[Hear, hear!]

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most unequivocal appearance of coalition and formation. They have been too long the instruments of delusion with others to desire them to now into a hope of imposing upon the vigilance of the Government, or of those whom it has so judiciously and fortunately selected for very arduous undertakings.—Herald.

LIBEL.

The King against the Proprietor of the Dublin Chronicle.

The Attorney-General applied to the Court for an Order to oblige the Traverser to come in and plead to the indictment which had been found against him, for a libel, in order that he might be forthwith brought to trial.

Mr. O'Connell, on the part of the Traverser, asked the Attorney-General, would he, as a matter of courtesy, allow Mr. McDonnell to stand out on his present recognizance, and grant more time for him to give in his plea?

The Attorney-General said, it was his firm determination not to grant to the Proprietor of the Dublin Chronicle one moment of indulgence which he could not claim by law.

Mr. O'Connell said, he would apply for it, as a matter of right, to the Court, and he felt confident they could not refuse his application, this being a case merely of mismanagement. Mr. O'Connell quoted several authorities to show, that persons arrested for misdemeanours, or minor offences, could, in case of felony or high treason, be tried or compelled to plead within the term in which the arrest was made.

The Attorney-General, in reply, quoted several authorities, and "alleged" some cases, which he said were applicable to the present one, and bore strongly in favour of his application.

Mr. O'Connell contended, that the cases and authorities referred to by the Attorney-General went directly to support his application.

Judge Day asked the Attorney-General, if the Court was with him, what he intended to do?

The Attorney-General replied, if he found the Court to be with him, it was his intention to bring the Traverser to trial some day in the ensuing week.

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Mr. Perin and Mr. Crompton spoke in favour of Mr. O'Connell's motion, and the Court seemed in favour of his application for a further time to plead, but required until Monday to make up their opinions upon the different authorities cited by Counsel on each side.

On Monday last, the Court decided in favour of Mr. O'Connell's motion for liberty for Mr. May Donnell to plead next term to the indictment.

COUNTY OF CORK MEETING.

J. M. Wilson, Esq. High Sheriff, in the Chair: The following Resolutions were moved by the Right Hon. Lord Carbery, and seconded by William W. Keeler, Esq.

Resolved unanimously—that it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the present depressed situation of the Agricultural Interests of Ireland, and general distress and embarrassment which have been occasioned thereby, demand the timely intervention of Parliament, in order to avert the ruinous consequences that must necessarily result from their continuance.

Resolved unanimously—that it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a Petition to Parliament be forthwith prepared, representing the distressed state of the County, and its utter inability to maintain its Commercial or Financial situation, unless its Agriculture (upon which its existence now depends) be immediately protected, and its permanency secured—and praying, that such a speedy and effectual measure, as Parliament shall in its wisdom devise, may be enacted, for the attainment of these most desirable and necessary objects.

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