PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr. NEVILLE presented a Petition against the Property Tax from Oakingham, Berkshire. Read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

Sir J. SHAW presented a similar Petition from Lime-street Ward. Read and ordered to lie on the Table.

A Petition was presented from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Tewkesbury. Read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

Colonel FOLEY presented a Petition from Leominster, in Herefordshire. The Petitioners, he said, expressed their humble hope, that the Hon. House would not deem them guilty of ignorant impatience, [*a laugh, and hear, hear!*] if, after having borne heavy impositions during a protracted War, they now entreated that they might be relieved from this oppressive Tax in time of Peace.—[*Hear, hear!*] Amongst other subjects of alarm, to which the Petitioners had taken the liberty of calling the attention of the House, there was one in which, he trusted, that they would be followed by every part of the Kingdom, he meant the establishment of a great Club, exclusively military, in the metropolis, [*hear, hear!*] at the head of which was the Commander-in Chief. He requested that justice would be done to the Petition, in at least having it read in a loud and intelligible voice.

Sir CHARLES MONCK could not lose this opportunity of making an inquiry relative to the formation and constitution of this Club, especially as last year a new honorary society had been made for military members only. It must justly excite attention, at a time in which the lowest soldier was separated from the civil character, by the erection of Barracks in every part of the Country.

Mr. GOOCH was resolved to omit no occasion of rebutting such illiberal attacks as that night had been made against the Honourable Members of the Military Club alluded to. He conceived that the services which the individuals composing that society had rendered to their Country, ought to prove sufficient to screen them from the imputations which were thrown out.

Mr. CHARLES WYNNE delivered his most solemn protest against the language used by the Hon. Member who addressed them last; language which tended to destroy the *freedom of debate*, and to limit the right of the House to interfere in a subject, which by many was deemed to be highly dangerous to the Constitution. According to the mode of argument adopted by the Hon. Gentleman, the House might be checked in its examination of the conduct of Ministers—for some one might rise and say, "What! will yo entertain any doubt concerning the conduct of Ministers, who have rendered their Country so much service by the speedy and successful termination of the last war! See, what mighty things they have done!" Such an argument would be quite as satisfactory a reason for not examining into the conduct of Ministers, as the one which had been alleged by the Honourable Gentleman in reference to the Military Club. He contended, that the highest respect for the Members, individually, was not inconsistent with a jealousy towards them united as a Military Club.—[*Hear, hear, hear!*] It is mentioned, as a reason why we should not be jealous, that, by a rule of the Club, the discussion of political subjects is prohibited; but there was nothing to prevent this rule from being rescinded at any future period. For his part, if he wished to establish a pernicious society, he would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people, suspecting no danger, would be entrapped as Members were—[*hear, hear!*]—but he would soon take some favourable opportunity to rescind this role. [*Hear, hear!*]

Colonel WOOD, in consequence of statements made that night, felt anxious to give the *composition of the club*. [*A laugh.*] In it there were many naval and army officers; there were also many East India officers who had made fortunes in that country; [*a laugh*] there were thirty-six Colonels of militia. [*A laugh.*] Gentlemen might be surprised at their number, but that was it, formidable as they were. [*A loud laugh.*] There were likewise some Lord Lieutenants of Counties, and he was sure th[illegible] would not mean any danger to the Constitution. [*A laugh.*] An Honourable Baronet ha[illegible] he never heard of such an exclusive club [illegible]; but it was well known that there were [illegible] clubs existing a long time [*a laugh*]—and [illegible] consisted of 2000 members.—There [illegible] clubs; [*a laugh*] he believed that [illegible] gentleman who presented this Petition [illegible] member of a club, in which there were [illegible] men. [*A loud laugh.*] He was so[illegible] ard slip which he ha[illegible]e, but he [illegible] there were not many members. [Se[illegible] for the name of the club alluded to. [illegible] club which he meant was Brookes's. [*A loud laugh.*] The military c[illegible] ld consist of many men who had served in various parts of the world, and they did not deserve the attack which had been made.

Mr. G. ROSE stood up in order to state that he was a member of the club—[*loud laughter*]—though h[illegible] as neither a military nor a naval character. Th[illegible] honour had been conferred on him, not in his individual but in his official capacity. [*Hear, hear, hear!*] He could not perceive how Parliament would be able to interfere with the establishment of this society. It was beneath the dignity of Parliament to interfere. He concluded by expressing his high sense of the honour conferred on him in being elected a member of the club, and hoped that it would long continue and flourish.—[*Hear, hear!*]

Lord MILTON said, he must confess that what had been stated by the Right Honourable the Treasurer of the Navy, instead of extenuating the objections to the Military Club, had, on the contrary, done every thing to add to its exceptionable character. He had allowed that the honour of being admitted a Member was only conferred on him in his official character; and the only other Member, not a military man, was the Noble Lord at the head of the War Department. Of the respectability of the individuals composing that Club he did not entertain the slightest doubt; and he thought it shewed a great want of discrimination in the Gentlemen who made such flaming speeches on the high character of these individuals, that they did not see the distinction between an objection against the character of an Institution and an objection against the character of individuals.—[*Hear, hear!*]—It made no difference that the Navy were joined with the Army in this Club; for all the persons who composed it looked up to the Crown for promotion. If the Clubs of Lawyers alluded to were allowed to have done infinite mischief, why might not a Club of Admirals and Generals produce the same effect?

General GASCOIGNE was afraid it would not be in his power, by any explanation which he could give, to do away all sort of prejudices against the Military Club. [*Laugh.*] Clubs of Officers were not new in this country. There had been a Flanders Club and a New Flanders Club, an American Club and a Holland Club, a Peninsula Club, an Irish Staff Club; indeed he thought he might fairly say there had been 16 or 18 Clubs composed of Officers who had served together at any particular period. Some time ago it was proposed that there should be a general union of these different Clubs, for the purpose of dining together once a month; but it was thought from its being so very extended that it might be formed into an Institution beneficial to Officers immediately on their coming to town, by affording them an ordinary at a cheap rate, where they would always find men of congenial habits. Gentlemen were under a mistake when they called this a Military Club;—its proper denomination was the United Service Club. Family men seldom came to the Club. It was certainly very convenient for Officers coming to town for a short period, to find on their arrival a cheap ordinary and genteel society. [*Laugh.*] With respect to his own conduct as a Representative of the People, he would challenge a comparison with any man in the House; [*laugh*] nor did he believe that the displeasure of the Crown was ever incurred by the political conduct of any Officer in it. [*Hear, hear, hear!*]—Nothing like politics were ever started in the Club.

Mr. BROUGHAM could not help owning, that he still remained unsatisfied with respect to this Club, even after the speech of the gallant General who had just sat down for this reason, that all those Clubs to which he had alluded were of a trifling and inconsiderable nature, even by his own showing. He owned he rather regretted that this subject had been treated in a ludicrous manner, for he thought it was one which deserved the most serious consideration of the House; and he certainly, for his own part, felt no small degree of jealousy respecting it. If it stood alone, he should have entertained no jealousy of it; but it was only part of an attempt, of which they saw too many instances, to alter the habits of the Country, and to make us, more than we had ever been, a military country.—[*Hear, hear!*]—The Military Club was one of the most powerful engines for carrying such a design into execution.—He knew, from the best authority, that great influence had been made use of to induce individuals to become Members of this Institution; and if this was the case, of which he had not the smallest doubt, it was evident that, in a certain quarter, which he would leave the House to guess, a very great anxiety was entertained as to its success. He understood that individuals had not only been requested to become Members, but that regular returns had been made to a certain quarter of those persons who had signified their accession, and of those who refused.—[*Hear, hear, hear!*]

Colonel WOOD wished to set the Honourable and Learned Gentleman right as to one point.—There was not the slightest tittle of authority for maintaining that Officers were courted to become Members of the Club, and that a report was made to a certain quarter of the accession or refusal of such Officers. He would undertake to say, that not the slightest report had been made to any one individual; the only report ever made was to individuals black-balled, on soliciting to become Members, acquainting them of their failure.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he believed what he had stated to be correct; the Member who spoke last did not know that the return he had stated was not made, and indeed he could not know it.

Mr. WESTERN said, when he considered that the Prince Regent took such an interest in this Association as to solicit Officers to become Members of it, [*No! from the Ministerial Benches,*] and that the Duke of York was at its head, it was high time for the House to view it with considerable jealousy, as an Institution from which dangers might arise to the Constitution.

Sir MARK WOOD said, the Members who composed the Club were equally capable with the Honourable Gentlemen opposite, of judging whether their accession to it was or was not unconstitutional.

Mr. R. WARD denied that the Prince Regent had interfered to solicit Officers to join the Club.

After a few words from Colonel FOLEY, and Sir MARK WOOD, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

[Various other Petitions were then presented against the Property Tax, after which a long discussion, presenting little more than dry details, took place on the Army Estimates.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

CHARGES AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Lord COCHRANE rose, pursuant to notice, to bring forward his promised Charges against Lord Ellenborough. The Noble Lord observed (under great apparent agitation), that, when he recollected the imputations cast upon his character, on a certain occasion—the proceedings which took place in the Court of King's Bench, on the trial respecting Charles Random de Berenger and others—and the infamous sentence passed upon him in that instance, with his ineffectual endeavours to persuade the House to revise that trial—when he called to mind his expulsion from that House—when he recollected the degradation he had undergone in his profession, in that navy in whose service he had passed so many years, and whose glory was the pride of his life—when he recollected how he had also been deprived of the Order of the Bath, conferred on him for services done to his Country—when he reflected on all this, he felt it impossible to speak without such emotions as overcame him. [Here the Noble Lord was for some moments interrupted by the evident force of his feelings, until encouraged by the cheers of the House.] But, under all the circumstances of the subject, he felt it necessary to propose, that the House should enter into a revision of his case, and, therefore, he proposed to bring forward certain charges against the Chief Judge of the King's Bench, by whom he conceived himself to have been so ill treated. Into the details of those charges he did not, however, propose to enter at present, but merely to lay them on the table, with a view to call the attention of the House to a consideration of their merits upon a future day. This consideration he thought due, not only in justice to himself and the Learned Judge, but to that House also. For if he were really guilty of the fraud imputed to him, he was not worthy to sit in that House. But he trusted that he should be able to shew, that he had had no connection whatever with that fraud. Indeed, he was not only in possession of documents to demonstrate his innocence; but he was confident it would appear, from an investigation in progress elsewhere, who were the persons really implicated in that fraud. At present, however, he should not call upon the House to enter into particulars, but merely move, that he should be allowed to lay on the Table certain charges against the Chief Judge of the King's Bench with respect to the trial of Charles Random de Berenger and others, accusing him (Lord Ellenborough) of partiality and misrepresentation, injustice and oppression, upon the said trial.

The SPEAKER.—"If the Noble Lord has any charges to present against any individual whatever, he will, as a matter of right, deliver the charges at the Table."

Lord COCHRANE then advanced to the Table, and delivered the charges to the Clerk, who was proceeding to read them, when his Lordship observed, that, as they were very voluminous, it might not be necessary to go through them, but merely to read the heads.

The SPEAKER interposed and stated, that, whenever any charges were presented at the Table, it was quite impossible for the House to proceed without being acquainted with the whole of their contents.

The charges were then read throughout.

The first charge referred to the conduct of Lord Ellenborough on the first day of the trial, in refusing to postpone the hearing of Counsel for the Defence until the next day, although Mr. Serjeant Best and others had declared their inability to do justice to the cause of their clients, from the exhausted state in which they were, at twelve o'clock at night, after an attendance of twelve or thirteen hours. But still, that Lord Ellenborough rejected their application, on the ground that several public Officers, including the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Under Secretary of State, were present, in order to be examined as witnesses, and that their attendance on the next day would be inconvenient to the public business of the Country, and yet that those Officers were actually not examined until the next day.

The second charge contained an accusation against Lord Ellenborough, of improperly identifying all the parties prosecuted upon the said trial.

The third charge related to the draft for £471, found in the possession of De Berenger, and that from the conduct of Lord Ellenborough, in his charge to the Jury, it was impossible for them to determine by whom that draft was given.

The fourth charge stated, that the Lord Chief Justice had improperly and unwarrantably assumed the fact, that the bank-notes found on De Berenger belonged to Lord Cochrane, and that he evaded the evidence which would have contradicted such an assumption on the part of Lord Ellenborough.

The fifth charge stated, that the Lord Chief Justice had untruly and vindictively insinuated to the Jury, that Lord Cochrane, in disclosing the name of De Berenger, supposed him at the time out of the country.

The sixth charge affirmed, that Lord Ellenborough had unwarrantably and unduly insinuated to the Jury, that the reasons assigned by Lord Cochrane for the leave of absence obtained by him, in the months of February and March, 1814, were only a colouring to draw off the attention of the Jury from the matter at issue.

The seventh charge stated, that the Lord Chief Justice had misrepresented the declaration voluntarily given by Lord Cochrane, of the circumstance of being seen in company with Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Butt on the morning of the 21st February, 1814.

The eighth charge alleged, that the Lord Chief Justice had unduly and unwarrantably controverted his declaration on oath of [illegible] relative to the transactions of [illegible] ry and had received the [illegible] one of on the subject by the Counsel for the prosecution.

The ninth charge declared, that Lord Ellenborough had repeatedly, unwarrantably, and unjustly, represented to the Jury, that Lord Cochrane's declaration on oath, relative to the transactions of the 21st of February, was unworthy of credit.

The tenth charge imputed to Lord Ellenborough, that he had unwarrantably and unjustly objected to Lord Cochrane's declaration on oath respecting the letter which he had received from his brother, Major Cochrane, dated the 1st January, 1814, and that he had treated it as unworthy of credit.

The eleventh charge stated, that the Lord Chief Justice had unjustly represented to the Jury the evidence on the part of Lord Cochrane, relative to the origin of his acquaintance with Berenger, as unworthy of credit.

The twelfth charge asserted, that the Lord Chief Justice had injuriously passed over without comment that part of the affidavit of Lord Cochrane, which stated, that when he hesitated to receive Berenger on board his ship, the latter called to his recollection the certificates and recommendations which he had formerly brought from Lord Yarmouth, and other official persons; and that he (Lord Ellenborough) had misrepresented the evidence of the Hon. Alexander Murray to that particular point.

The thirteenth charge accused Lord Ellenborough of having passed over the solemn declaration of Lord Cochrane on oath, that he had not seen Berenger in the red coat, star, and order, which he was said by witnesses to have worn.

After the charges had been read, the SPEAKER wished to know from the Noble Lord what course he intended to take on them?

Lord COCHRANE said, that for the present he should only move that they be printed. He did not think it right to take any farther proceedings on them until Members had an opportunity of examining them deliberately, which they could not do from the cursory manner in which they had been read. He then moved that they be printed.

The SPEAKER asked who seconded the motion?

General MATHEW replied, that though unconnected with either of the parties concerned, and nearly unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, having been out of the Empire when the transactions alluded to took place, he would second the motion. He thought there could be no objection on the part of the Noble Lord against whom the charges had been made.—The motion was then agreed to.

The SPEAKER asked what day the Noble Lord would appoint for taking those charges into consideration?

Lord COCHRANE replied, that he would not then name any day, until the printed copies of the charges should be in the possession of the Members of the House.

DISTRESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Mr. WESTERN said, he was certain the House would not expect him to bring forward his motion on the Distressed State of the Agriculture of the Country at that late hour, and as he had postponed it unavoidably so often before, he trusted the House would, on some open day, give it their undivided attention. He should therefore fix it for Thursday, provided the Honourable and Learned Member (Mr. Brougham) whose Motion stood for that time, would consent to withdraw it.

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his consent to withdraw his Motion (for better securing the Liberty of the Press), and fixed it for Thursday week.

Lord CASTLEREAGH had no objection to the Hon. Member (Mr. Western) bringing forward his motion on Thursday. The Motion was then fixed for that day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for returns of the number of Persons who paid the Property Tax under the Schedules D. and E. with the amount of the sums paid.—Ordered.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

BIRTHS.—At Glen-house, County of Limerick, the Lady of the Knight of Glin, of a son.—In Merrion-square, Dublin, the Lady of Denys Scully, Esq. of a daughter.—In Limerick, the Lady of De Courcy O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, Esq. of a son.—At Raheny Glebe, the Lady of the Rev. Francis Fox, of a son and heir.—In Merrion-street, Dublin, the Viscountess Monck, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.—In Dublin, the Rev. James Lyner, of Borris in Ossory, to Eliza, daughter of Alderman Exshaw, of Grafton-street.—In Dublin, Mr. Abraham Denroche, Proprietor of the *Kilkenny Moderator*, to Miss Grimble, of High-street, in the same city.—At the Cove of Cork, Henry Ellis, Esq. Surgeon of the ship Helicon, to Catherine, daughter of John Verling, of the same place, Esq.—On the lands of Castletown Conyers, in the County of Limerick, Catherine Eager, aged 92, to Edward Fitzgerald, aged 44. The bride, who has been bed-ridden for years, was obliged to be conveyed in a carriage to the house of her spouse.—At Petersburgh, his Highness the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg, to the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg.—At Bruree Church, the Rev. A. M'Cullough, Rector of Bruff, to Miss Bush, daughter of Henry Bush, of Glorane, in the County of Limerick, Esq.

DEATHS.—Near Bristol, Anne, widow of Colonel Montague, and daughter of William and Lady Jane Courtenay, sister of the Earl of Bath.—In Paris, [illegible] on the trunk of an elephant in the Menagerie, M. Barthelemy, the celebrated engineer and mechanist.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,887. THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

THE FRIENDLY BROTHERS
OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, &c.

ARE requested to attend the President at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, *on* SUNDAY, *the 17th Inst. (being* ST. PATRICK'S DAY,) *precisely at the Hour of* TEN *o'Clock, with Shamrock, Collar, and Breast Ribbon, in order to go in procession to St. Patrick's Church, to hear Divine Service, and to return to said Hotel to transact the Business of the Knot, as usual.*

The Knot will dine together on the following Day, previous to which, it is requested, each Member who intends dining will leave his Name at the Bar of the Hotel.

Signed by order,
C. S. F. T. S. P. K. F. B. C. W.
N. B. The Select Knot will meet after Church.

WANTED,

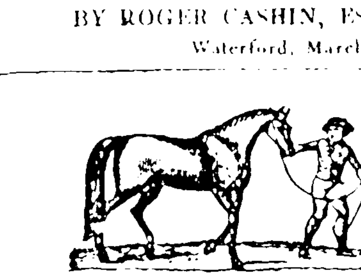
A PARTNER in a Safe and Profitable Establishment, who can deposit from £400 to £1000. The Person need not act in the Business.

☞ For Particulars apply at the Office of this Paper. March 7, 1816.

FIELDS.

SOME CHOICE MEADOW TOWN FIELDS, OF ONE, TWO, AND THREE ACRES, *TO BE LET,* BY ROGER CASHIN, ESQ.

Waterford, March 5, 1816.



TO STAND AT NEW-ROSS,

At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—5s. 5d. the Groom,

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by *Remembrancer*; Dam, *Fair Charlotte*, by *Precipitate*; Grand Dam, *Everlasting*, by *Eclipse*. He covered in Season 1815. He is a sure Foal getter, and his Stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, beating 10 others, and was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until he was injured.

☞ GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms. No Mare taken away until first paid for. The Groom being accountable. Ross, Feb. 14, 1816.

WASHINGTON,

THAT stout, speedy, and celebrated RACE HORSE, the Property of WILLIAM POWER, Esq. will cover Mares this Season at LANDS-APIL, midway between Carrick and Clonmel. Bred Mares, *Three Guineas*—all others, *Half Price*.—Groom, Half a Crown. He is a beautiful dark Bay, upwards of fifteen and a half Hands high. He was got by old *Washington*, considered by Sportsmen to be as high-bred a Horse as any in England; his Dam, *Irish Lass*, by *Turnip*. *Irish Lass* was the best of her year at the Curragh, and, what is more remarkable, she never was beaten by any Mare. WASHINGTON is now Six Years old, in full Bloom and Vigour. For his Performance on the Turf, *vide* Racing Calendar.

☞ The Money to be paid at first Service, as the Groom is accountable. Feb. 28, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

CLONASSEY and ROCHESTOWN, (Fee Simple Estates) situated within Five Miles of the City of Waterford. Said Lands contain upwards of 600 Plantation Acres, and are set for terminable Leases, most of which were made about 20 years ago, at the yearly Rent of £400.

Proposals (if by Letter, post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Belfort, Portlaw—or to Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, Graceden, near Waterford, who will forward them to Mr. NICHOLSON.

Belfort, February 28, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 13.

Butter, first Quality,		0s 0d.	per Cwt
—— second,		0s 0d.	
—— third,		0s 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	94s.	98s 0d.	
Lard (flake)	50s 0d.	52s. 0d.	
—— (casks rendered)	54s 0d.	56s 0d.	
Seared Pigs,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Scalded ditto,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Beef,	20s 0d.	25s 0d.	
Oatmeal,	9s 0d.	10s 0d.	
Flour, first Quality,	[illegible]	[illegible]	per Bag
—— second,	30s 0d.	35s 0d.	
—— third,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
—— fourth,	[illegible]	18s [illegible]	
Wheat,	27s [illegible]	[illegible]	per Barrel
Barley,	8s 0d.	9s [illegible]	
Oats (common)	7s [illegible]	[illegible]	
—— (potato)	8s [illegible]	[illegible]	
Malt,	35s [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Potatoes (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]	per Stone
Beef, Hind-Quarters	[illegible]	[illegible]	per lb
[illegible]	[illegible]	2¼d.	
[illegible]	10d.	12d.	
Train Oil		£25 0s.	per Tun
Whiskey	12s. 4d.	13s.	per Gal.

SEASONABLE CAUTION.

Some time ago, a trunk of clothes was imported into Belfast from some port on the Mediterranean. Several individuals in the house in which it was opened became very soon infected with a malignant disease, and died. A relation of those persons, who was present at the opening of the chest, and exposed to the effluvia issuing from it, returned to his residence near Hall's Mill, between Banbridge and Tandragee, where, after ten days sickness, he also died. The disease was marked with excessive swelling of the legs and arms, copious expectoration of putrid blood, yellowness of the body, and extreme putrescence of the whole system. The greatest attention was paid by the medical attendant to this patient, and the country people, having been duly cautioned and warned of the infectious nature of the disease, did not approach the place. The clothes which the deceased wore were boiled, and the apartment in which he had lain fumigated with sulphuric acid and nitre. We hope that all further progress of the disease is arrested.—*Newry Telegraph.*

James Read, Esq. of Carlingford, a magistrate for the county of Louth, on Ash Wednesday night took out Lieut. Mitchell, and a party of the Fifeshire militia, quartered at Carlingford, and scoured the country, from 9 o'clock at night until 8 the next morning, and we hear he was very near coming up with a large party of those fellows who were out on the same night, swearing the inhabitants to their wicked system, Mr. Read having passed a house at Riverstown, where they had sworn the owners about half an hour before his arrival. He has taken several informations, lately sworn before him by the poor people whom these villains had threatened to destroy. It is expected, that some measures will be resorted to at the assizes now held at Dundalk, to put a stop to these nocturnal bands—for if this system is allowed to continue much longer, in all probability it will deter many farmers from sowing their lands, and the consequences to the country may be of a very serious nature.—*Ibid.*

COUNTY OF LOUTH LENT ASSIZES.

DUNDALK, MARCH 7, 1816.

Crown Court before the Hon. Serjeant Moore.

The following Grand Jurors were sworn:

Right Hon. John Foster, Foreman.
Blayney Townley Balfour, Esq.
Sir Edward Bellew, Bart.
Chichester Fortescue, Esq.
Matthew Fortescue, Esq.
Alexander Filgate, Esq.
Nicholas Coddington, Esq.
John Taaffe, Esq.
W. Parkinson Ruxton, Esq.
Wallop Brabazon, Esq.
Faithful Fortescue, Esq.
Brabazon Disney Sheilds, Esq.
James Wolf M'Neale, Esq.
Christopher [illegible], Esq.
Faithful W. Fortescue, Esq.
Philip Pendleton, Esq.
John Page, Esq.
Henry Brabazon, Esq.
Charles [illegible], Esq.
Thomas Tisdall, Esq.
John Straton, Esq.
Robert Thompson, Esq.
Peter Coleman, Esq.

The following persons were arraigned and tried:

Richard M'Ginnis, for stealing about one hundred weight of hay, at Dunleer, the property of John Askey D[illegible].—Not Guilty.

Denis Lyons, indicted for having feloniously taken a bank note out of a letter given to him to put into the Castlebellingham post office, containing bank-notes to amount of £20 1s. 6d. and embezzling same, property of Anne Bell and John Williams.—Guilty.

Michael Murray, for uttering a quantity of forged notes, purporting to be of the bank of Lurgan, to John M'Coe.—Not Guilty, but, from circumstances appearing on the trial, the Judge ordered him to give security for his future conduct for seven years, himself in £40, and two sureties of £20 each.

Bryan M'Sherry, for having in his possession an unlicensed still and worm, he not being a licensed brazier.—Guilty.

Hugh M'Collow, for making unlicensed malt at the mill of Louth.—Guilty.

KILKENNY, MARCH 12.—We have been requested to state, that the ruffians who attacked Mr. Loughnan's house at Crowhill, near Freshford, as mentioned in our last, made no complaint concerning that Gentleman's occupation of the land given up by his Tenantry, and that it was merely a barbarous attempt to get money. The land was taken possession of by Mr. L. at the request of the farmers, who, from the distress of the times, could not cultivate it to advantage, to whom he forgave a year and a half's rent, and most of whom still occupy one or two acres a piece on the same estate, and speak of Mr. L.'s forbearance in terms of unabated gratitude. These facts we were well aware of at the time, and when we spoke of *the system*, the operations of which do not always wait for a local requisition, we did not implicate any of the late Tenantry of Crowhill. The ruffians knew every thing about the house and its contents as well as the inmates, and were particularly anxious to procure a small peculiar gold watch belonging to Mrs. L. which they described, and which she contrived to conceal, although closely searched. This Lady's conduct, during a trying period of three hours and 20 minutes, was distinguished by singular coolness and presence of mind. The Captain, a ferocious fellow, placed two centinels over her, with blunderbusses, ostentatiously double loaded and full cocked, after shooting the dog, and having given them their orders, swore by the Eternal J—s that if they did not blow her brains out if she stirred, he would blow their's out; notwithstanding which, she kept the watch, though her person was searched, and conveyed it to a servant maid, who had undergone the same examination, before they subjected her to a second and more particular search, and also succeeded in hiding some bank paper under a tarpaulin, not having been confined to her knees, as we were first informed. It would be impossible to enumerate the horrid imprecations and denunciations of burning and murder made use of by the ruffians. They drank some whiskey, but compelled Mr. Loughnan to drink before them.—When he inquired if they suspected him of adulterating it, the Captain replied—"Oh, we're well used to those things." In short, the description of their conduct which appeared in our last was faint and colourless, and the inside of the house presents one chaotic mass. On their departure, they left a guard on the house for half an hour, with orders to shoot whoever attempted to look out.—*Moderator.*

We have received accounts of several outrages perpetrated by armed bands on the old and new Castlecomer roads, and near Ballyragget, during the past week, for which we cannot find room in this number. For the honour of our once peaceful county, as well as for the security of its well disposed inhabitants, we trust these incipient efforts of *the system* will be met by corresponding vigilance on the part of our highly respectable Magistracy.—*Ibid.*

LIMERICK, MARCH 9.—The following is an account of the Number and Amount of Presentments applied for at the ensuing Assizes for the County of Limerick, viz.

	Affidavits.	*Amount.*	*Supervisors' Applications.*
Co. at Large,	77	£2907 18 8½	
Upper Connelloe,	43	2419 9 11	24
Lower Connelloe,	51	2755 13 9	5
Coshea,	16	914 17 10	4
Coshma,	15	541 4 8	10
Small County,	6	254 16 8	3
Clanwilliam,	17	658 7 8½	1
Coonagh,	19	840 4 2	0
Kenry,	4	159 18 0	3
Pubble Brien,	1	18 0 0	0
Owneybeg,	7	[illegible] 14 4½	3
Liberties of Kilmallock,	0	0 0 0	1
Total	256	£11,565 5 9¾	54
Exclusive of the sums to be raised on the County at Large, for Mail Coach Roads, amounting to		£2,775 6 0	
Total Sum applied for at the Assizes.		£14,040 11 9¾	

The number of Presentments sought for last Spring Assizes amounted to 985—three times more than now looked for, and very properly, in this time of general distress.

The Officers in the augmentation list of the regiments of militia of Ireland met on the 11th inst. at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, to consider of a Petition to Parliament, on the allowance lately granted to them, and now withheld since the embodying of their respective regiments.

On Monday morning, the 1st division of the Monaghan militia marched out of Roscrea—it was accompanied a little way by some men who were to march with the 2d division on Tuesday—these, on their return, not having their side arms, were attacked in the town by a multitude of people, who assailed them with stones, and almost killed two of them;—an instance of sanguinary treachery almost unequalled, and particularly atrocious, as the soldiers of this regiment had conducted themselves in the most decorous manner since they came to Roscrea. We sincerely trust, that the perpetrators will not long remain unpunished.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Lords of the Admiralty, through Admiral Hallowell, have presented Lieut. Joseph Harty, R. N. with a piece of plate, as a token of the sense they entertain of his great exertions in assisting to save the men of the 59th and 62d wrecked off Kinsale.

Captain Considine, of the 13th Light Dragoons, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Bolton, commanding the cavalry in London.

Lieut. O'Brien, 33 Gar. Bat. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Gordon, in Cork, vice Capt. Drummond, 72d, ordered to India.

Lieut.-Col. Delacy Evans, 5th West India, (of Limerick) is appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master-General under the Duke of Wellington in France.

The whole of the recruiting districts are to be kept up in Ireland.

The 8th or King's Regiment arrived in Cork from Monkstown on Thursday.

The Sligo regt. arrived in that town from Boyle on Tuesday, to be disembodied.

The 1st Regt. or Scotch Royals, landed at Downpatrick on Monday, and are at present in Belfast.

The 16th Light Dragoons have moved to the Co. Carlow.

INDIA.—Advice is stated to have been received from India, that the decisive measures adopted by the Earl of Moira, in consequence of suspicious appearances in the conduct of the Nizam and the Peishwa, had been attended with the most satisfactory results; those Princes having, immediately on the approach of the British troops to their respective capitals, Hyderabad and Poonah, offered to give the most ample securities for their pacific and friendly conduct. An arrangement was accordingly concluded, by which the Nizam agreed to place his brother, the known instigator of his hostile dispositions, in close confinement in a fortress belonging to a third Power; the Peishwa went further, and gave up his Minister, the promoter of his military schemes and preparations, who was brought a prisoner to Bombay.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

[In our last publication, we had only room briefly to notice the proceedings which took place subsequent to the reading of Mr. Western's Propositions relative to the Agricultural Distresses of the Country, and his motion that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the subject. These proceedings we resume under the impression of their vast importance to the Empire at large.]

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS seconded the motion, in the conviction, that it was the duty of the House to find a remedy, if it could be found, for the distresses of the Landed Interest; or, at least, to ascertain, that there could be no possible remedy, for he was so well convinced of the high spirit of the People of this Nation, that they would be resigned under any privations, if they knew that their situation had been honestly and seriously considered. [*Hear.*] He did not believe it possible to find a speedy and complete remedy—but it was their duty to look at the real state of the country, and to consider all the alleviation of which its distresses admitted. The country had long been engaged in one pursuit, with one object—that pursuit was war—the object victory. [*Hear.*] That war was at an end; we were, as he hoped, in a secure peace, yet we were in distresses which two years ago had not been at all foreseen. Even in the latter years of the late war no one suspected, while the country had been making unexampled exertions, that all was not vigorous and healthful. Yet we had now to inquire whether, in the nature of these extraordinary efforts, there was not something which had been destructive to our system. For our present distresses, some had a short way of accounting, by saying they were occasioned by peace; but [illegible] did away with that idea, the Committee which had been proposed would be of infinite importance.—That it was not peace alone which had produced the change in the price of agricultural produce, might be seen from the tables of prices in the first years of peace, after the Seven Years and the American war. True it was, the change from war to peace had been productive of some distress—change from peace to war would be productive of the same evil, because all changes by which numbers of persons were thrown out of employment were productive of distress. Government having also withdrawn from the market its purchases for the Navy, made some addition to the depression of prices—but it was but small; for as to the Army, no one could complain that it was not large enough. [*Hear.*] The main cause of our distresses was to be found in this consideration—that the late war, while it had been beyond all others glorious, had been beyond all others expensive. The facility with which enormous sums of money had been raised had burdened us with a debt, the interest of which was 40 millions a year. This, therefore, became a necessary branch of our permanent expenditure, and to this were added establishments, which were said to be necessary, which would cost 20 millions more at the least.—Thus we were obliged to provide permanently, during peace, 60 millions yearly. As to the National Debt, respecting the effect of which there were so many different opinions, it appeared to him, that as yet its effect had merely been to transfer a certain portion of the Revenue of the Country to individuals—but it obliged the State to raise so large an amount of Taxes, that it had approached nearer to the very limits of taxation than had been generally imagined.—[*Hear!*]—He hoped his view of the subject was false, for he loved his Country too well to contemplate its distress but with pain and misery. The utmost limit of the power of transferring the Property of the Country to the State might be deduced from two principles

1. That all the Property of the Country was the produce of its industry. 2. That industry would decline, when deprived of an adequate reward. It might also be observed, that there were two sources of Property—the Profits of Capital and the Rent of Land; the utmost pitch to which taxation could reach was, that both the Profit of Capital and the Rent of Land should be transferred to the State.—But it was impossible that taxation could in any state of things be carried so far—because a great part of rent was indispensably laid out on the land, and it was requisite, that the Landlord should be rewarded for his general superintendance of his estate. It might be said, that, in a short time, every thing would find its level, and in a country where the natural current of affairs had not been disturbed by artificial regulations, this would be true. But in this country every thing tended to prevent things from finding their level, and consequently, if ever there was an urgent necessity to accommodate taxation to the state of the landed interest, it was the present. The lamentable state of Ireland, which had been lately so eloquently described, arose in a great measure from the want of a resident Gentry, and it was to a resident Gentry that England owed its liberty, happiness and glory. When he contemplated the destruction of this body, he could not but feel more serious apprehensions than those he felt of danger from the Caffres or Bosjemans, against whom we were to keep up so great a military force, and he could not but view with more pain the destruction of one Parish in any County of England, than the loss of all the Colonies which we were to defend at so enormous a price. [*Hear.*] Yet the destruction of Parishes in England did not exist merely in imagination—there were Parishes in Cambridgeshire which had been left as wild and desolate as any Colony which we had. [*Hear, hear.*] He agreed with his Hon. Friend, that much of the distress of the country had also arisen from the state of our paper currency. It was since the establishment of a currency without a standard that prices had been raised and had fallen back so rapidly. The Country Bankers, from their facility of issuing their stamp paper, had made loans to the Farmers, which, on the appearance of distress, they had withdrawn—and now, even if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could lend them fifteen millions, they would not lend a farthing to the Farmers. For the same reason, the fundholder would not turn his capital to agriculture, because farming was now a losing trade. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, was deceived in calculating that the money disengaged by the operation of the Sinking Fund would be applied to the relief of the Agricultural Interest. A primary measure should be, to reduce our currency, if not to the former standard, at least to some standard or other—for a currency without a standard aggravated the evils of the Country, when our affairs were declining, though it increased our apparent wealth in days of prosperity. He recommended the repeal of the taxes which particularly affected the Landed Interest, and particularly the Malt Tax, which was a two-fold operation on the consumption and produce of farmers. The operation of this Tax might be perceived from the comparative quantity of malt made in the year in which the duty was increased, and the following year. In 1803, 2s. a bushel was added to the tax; in that year, 30 millions and a half of bushels of barley were malted. In the following year, only 22 millions of bushels were made into malt, and this quantity had not increased up to 1813. In 1815, when barley fell, the quantity malted was 27 millions of bushels. If this duty were not altogether abandoned, yet a reduction of it might increase its productiveness. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to remark on the restrictions on the exportation and carriage of wool, which he thought should be abandoned; as also the prohibition of the cultivation of tobacco, to which the soil of this country was adapted. This plant might, he thought, be cultivated here, being subjected to the same species of duty as that on hops. He then proceeded to animadvert on the present state of the Poor Laws, which he thought required revision; the measure which he should recommend was, that the objects of this species of charity should be better defined, and the relief extended only to decrepid and aged persons, not to the improvident or vicious. There should also be some limit to the amount of rates levied, without which, this species of impost would threaten the destruction of the Landholders. He concluded by seconding the motion, adding, that though he did not concur in all the ideas of the Hon. Mover, he completely agreed as to the necessity of a Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON complimented the Honourable Mover and Seconder, for the temperate and lucid manner in which they had submitted the merits of this important measure to the consideration of the House, and expressed his entire concurrence with the proposition for referring the subject to a Committee. But he hoped, that this reference would not lead sanguine minds to calculate upon results beyond the power of Parliament to effect.

Sir F. FLOOD emphatically pressed upon the consideration of the House the severe distress of the People of Ireland, which was so notorious, that he could not think it necessary to describe it. The Honourable Baronet, however, thought it proper to state the cause and the effect, with the remedy for that distress. The main cause was, he contended, the non-residence of the land-owners, which evil had increased to an alarming extent since the year 1801. The principal part of such land-owners had, indeed, absented themselves of late from that country, leaving the lower orders to the government of merciless agents. This was, in fact, the radical cause of Ireland's misfortunes, and unless it were in some degree remedied, it was vain to look for happiness in that part of the Empire. Another cause of the misfortune of Ireland was, the amount of its taxation.—The assessed taxes and the tithes bore upon the Irish with peculiar severity, while they were subject to another grinding tax, from which England was entirely exempt, namely, the Hearth Tax. From the operation of those causes, 4-fifths of the Irish People were discontented, and could this discontent create any surprise?—For what was their actual condition? The landlord could not collect his rent, the tenants could not pay their rents, and the labourers could not obtain any employment. What then was to become of those labourers? Why, in a country where there were no poor rates, these poor people must starve, and starvation was of late the fate of many. Parliament might send an army of 25,000 men to a country so situated, and such a force might be requisite to collect the Taxes. An army might be also necessary in certain disturbed districts, for there were, no doubt, some alarming commotions in part of the country—in a county or two, for instance. But he could affirm that, with the exception of those districts, Ireland was quite as tranquil as this country; and in justice to the Government, to which he owed no obligation, he could bear testimony, that every practicable endeavour was used to preserve that tranquillity. Ireland was indeed much indebted to the conduct of Lord Whitworth, and to that of the Rt. Hon. Gent. also (Mr. Peel), who had brought forward measures eminently calculated to prevent the contagion of riot from spreading. The riotous spirit was, in fact, comparatively very limited, and this ought to be generally known—for the character of a country was of the utmost value, and a whole nation should not be slandered from the misconduct of a few, especially in England, for such slander was calculated to prevent the English from visiting Ireland, where they were always hospitably received, where their residence was uniformly desirable, because it never failed to be advantageous to the country. There might be ribbon men or other disturbers in particular counties, but such persons were not known in the country at large.—In the West, the East, and the South of Ireland, for instance, such a person as a ribbon man was not to be found. Therefore, an indiscriminating imputation should not be cast upon Ireland. The People of that country had, indeed, already suffered too much from such imputations. How often, for instance, were the Catholics at large implicated in crimes which applied only to a few of that body, and that, too, from the representation of persons affecting to be historians and judging of a great body of meritorious men from what happened to come under their own immediate observation. But such writers had since recanted their errors in consequence of further information. The Catholic Body was now completely vindicated, because its character and loyalty were fully known, and wherever the general character of Ireland was known, it would not be subject to censure. The Hon. Baronet earnestly recommended the House to examine the state of that country, and to look to other remedies than that which a military force was capable of affording, to remove the grievances of the People, to accede to their just claims, and to begin the work of redress by repealing the duty upon malt, with a view to encourage the cultivation of barley, and to impose a protecting duty upon the importation of foreign bulk into this country, with a view to encourage the Irish Trade in that article. He concluded with stating his disposition to look alike to the fair claims of every portion of the United Kingdom; but impressing the peculiar necessity of attending to the state of Ireland, from the very severely distressed condition of its inhabitants.

Mr. HUSKISSON animadverted upon the absence of the majority of the Gentlemen on the other side from the consideration of this interesting subject; but the Honourable Mover, whom he ventured to call his Honourable Friend, proceeded in a tone of moderation, which probably did not suit the taste of these Gentlemen. He (Mr. H.) was aware of the distress of those to whom the motion referred, and their case should receive his most diligent attention.—That Parliament would do all that could be accomplished upon this most important question, he entertained the fullest confidence—and, with a view to prepare the mind of the House for the full consideration of the measure, he suggested to his Honourable Friend the propriety of having his resolutions printed, with a view to their circulation among the Members, and that he should fix upon some convenient day for the discussion of their merits. To some of those resolutions, he (Mr. H.) had a very decided objection, but he should reserve the declaration of his opinion for a more convenient opportunity.

Lord CASTLEREAGH declared, that he never heard a speech in Parliament in which public principles so much prevailed over every other consideration, as that of the Hon. Mover.—The subject referred to was, no doubt, full of difficulty, but he assured the Honourable Mover, that no one could feel a stronger disposition than he did to promote the important object which the Honourable Gentleman had in view. Therefore he should give to the Honourable Gentleman all the assistance in his power.

After a few words from Messrs. H. DAVIS, WOOD, LOCKHART, WESTERN, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the motion was agreed to; and it was ordered, that the House should resolve itself into the proposed Committee on Tuesday se'nnight.—Adjourned.

[The following conversations took place previous to Mr. Western's speech on the Agricultural Distresses of the Country.]

Lord COCHRANE rose to move for certain Papers connected with the charges lately made by him on Lord Ellenborough. Those papers were in possession of the Lords of the Admiralty. The Noble Lord was proceeding, when

Mr. LUSHINGTON suggested, that, as the Secretary of the Admiralty was not then in the House, it could be no inconvenience to the Noble Lord to defer his motion until he arrived.

Lord COCHRANE acquiesced, and in a subsequent part of the evening, when the Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. Croker) was in his place,

Lord COCHRANE moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of a Letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated the 7th of Feb. 1814, with his answer thereto; also a copy of another Letter, addressed to the same Secretary, by him (Lord C.), dated the 8th of March, 1814, with the answer thereto. He also moved for a return of the appointment of his brother, the Honourable H. Cochrane, to the 15th Dragoon Guards, together with a return of the official despatches received from the Duke of Wellington, dated from Feb. 1st to Feb. 14th, 1810, with the date of the time at which they were received—also for a return of the Muster Rolls of the Thetis and other vessels, in which he (Lord C.) had served, and the names of the stations on which they were employed during his service.

After a few words from Mr. LOCKHART, Mr. CROKER, and Mr. GOULBURN, the motions were agreed to.

Mr. TIERNEY wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, what he had determined with regard to the time at which he should propose the Property Tax? The anxiety of the Public on this subject was very great, and it was just that House should understand with respect to the next week.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that he wished to bring the measure forward with due regard to Parliamentary form. It would first be necessary to have a Vote of Supply for the amount of the proposed tax, before the tax itself could be regularly brought forward in the Ways and Means. He did not think, therefore, that the tax could be proposed for a few days longer.

Mr. TIERNEY repeated, that this was a subject on which the Country was kept in a state of the greatest anxiety and uneasiness. He hoped that some Member, of more weight than himself, would on Monday bring forward a motion on it, not as connected with the Ways and Means, or the Supply, but as to the important question whether such a tax was necessary in a time of profound peace or not. [*Hear, hear.*]

Lord NUGENT presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the Town of Stoke, praying for the abolition of the Property Tax. The Noble Lord took that opportunity of reading to the House a letter, which he had received that morning, on the subject of the tax. The letter complained generally of the distressed state of the Country, and stated, that if the Tax should pass into a law, it would be necessary to have a large army to collect it. The Noble Lord added, that this was the opinion of a man who was unconnected with politics, and who only wrote what from accurate observation appeared to him to be the truth.

The Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. WESTERN presented a Petition from the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Essex, against the renewal of the Property Tax. The Hon. Gentleman supported its prayer by several observations.

Mr. LONG WELLESLEY, after the most mature consideration, felt himself strong in the opinion, that it would be injurious to the agriculture, to the trade and commerce of the Country, to continue longer the Property Tax. His objections to it rested upon its principle, and consequently applied to it in all its modifications. It was painful for him to depart, in this instance, from the opinions of those whose political system was hitherto his own. He had now the misfortune to differ from the declared opinion of a Right Honourable Gentleman (meaning his father), from whom he had never, on any former occasion, seen reason to dissent; but he felt convinced that he would put a fair and candid construction on his conduct; and, from the interest which he had always manifested in him, would prefer the open and manly declaration of his sentiments, even when at variance with his own, to the suppression of them, if attended by the sacrifice of principle or integrity. By honest and upright conduct he might still be assured of his esteem. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded, at great length, to state his objections to the Property Tax, and to support the prayer of the Petition. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer persisted in pressing the tax, he hoped, in the first place, he would be disappointed in carrying it through Parliament; but if it were carried, he trusted in God that those alarming consequences which he dreaded would not be realized, and he would promise his little influence in executing its provisions. He never saw a more respectable meeting than that which voted the present Petition, nor more unanimity in any assembly than it exhibited. There was no party feeling indulged; all agreed in deprecating the renewal of this oppressive impost, from the Lord Lieutenant, who cordially joined the Petitioners, to the smallest proprietor.

The Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Petitions against the Property Tax were read, and laid upon the Table.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of making some observations to their Lordships on the subject of the Petitions which had been just presented, and to express his decided conviction, on every principle, and under every view in which the subject presented itself to his mind, that this was not a Tax which ought to be continued in time of Peace, and more particularly in the present situation of the Country, both as to its domestic circumstances, and its relations with Europe in general. But, notwithstanding his firm conviction on that head, he would not perhaps have risen at so early a period to state this his conviction, had he not thought himself called upon by rumours out of doors of certain statements having been made in another place.—These rumours had for this day or two been in circulation, and called upon him to state distinctly his opinion with respect to the Tax in question. It had been truly stated, that this Tax had in 1806 been raised, by an administration with which he was connected, to ten per cent.; and he was desirous, therefore, to trouble their Lordships with a few words on that point. It was not necessary for him to inform their Lordships, or any one acquainted with the financial history of this country, that the tax had been imposed at 5 per cent. by the administration which preceded the last administration of Mr. Pitt. It was afterwards, under Mr. Pitt's administration, raised to 6¼ per cent. and subsequently to 10 per cent. by that administration of which he formed an unworthy part. He wished to state that, under the circumstances of those times, he had thought himself justified in submitting to Parliament this augmentation of the tax, and he considered himself as having then proposed only what the necessity of the occasion demanded. At that period, the loan, which in the previous years was 10 millions, had the year before been raised to 20 millions; and, under the pressure of a formidable war, and the financial difficulties of the country, he then believed, and he believed now, that then no other resource could well be found to answer the occasion. He was, therefore, perfectly ready to take his share of any odium, of any responsibility, that might attach to the measure, which, under the circumstances in which the country then stood, had been, in his opinion, properly adopted.—Then, with respect to another measure which had been recommended by the administration of that period, and with respect to which certain rumours had now gone abroad, he was anxious to make some observations, and state some facts to their Lordships.—He knew it had been stated—and a most extraordinary statement it was—that, by a plan of finance which he had the honour, in the discharge of his duty, to submit to the consideration of the other House of Parliament, in 1807—of which plan, though the responsibility belonged to him, it was unnecessary to state, that the merit belonged to his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville) near him—but he had heard, with an astonishment which he could not well describe, that it had been stated, that by this plan it must have been the intention of his Noble Friend and himself to continue the Property Tax in time of peace [*Hear, hear, from Lord Grenville and others.*] He now took the earliest opportunity, in the presence of his Noble Friend, and others acquainted with the nature of that plan, and the views with which it was brought forward, to affirm directly the reverse. [*Hear, hear.*] Fortunately, however, the matter did not rest on the mere affirmation of himself, or of his Noble Friend near him, but also on written proof applicable to that question. The points which would arise here were—1st. As to the intention of himself and his Noble Friend; 2d. As to the plan itself, as printed; 3d. As to the Resolutions of the House of Commons upon it; 4th. What was the purport of the bill founded on these resolutions; 5th. The testimony of those who supported the plan; 6th. The testimony of those who opposed it. [*Hear.*] All of those would afford proofs of the very contrary of that which was contained in the statement to which he alluded. First, then, as to the intention of himself and his Noble Friend; and with respect to that, he could only say, that their intention was not such as it had been represented to be. On that point, he could go no further. Then, as to the plan itself, he maintained, that in every page it contained proof that the object of those who brought it forward was to guard with the greatest care against any thing that could be supposed to make it necessary to continue this tax in time of peace. He would not trouble their Lordships at present with reading extracts from that plan, but would content himself with calling their particular attention to the concluding sentence of it, and the result to which it led. In that sentence it was distinctly stated, that the object of the plan was to be effected without recurring to the Income Tax in time of peace, which was a resource to which Parliament ought to look only in time of war. [*Loud cries of Hear, hear.*] And this was the plan, this the statement, from which the inference was drawn, that it was intended to continue the Property Tax in time of peace. [*Hear, hear.*] Then, as to the Resolutions of the Commons upon the plan, their Lordships would please to observe, that they particularly and specifically bore, that the whole charge for interest was to be confined to the Excise and Customs, to the exclusion of the *Income Tax*. Then, with respect to the Act of Parliament which was brought in upon these Resolutions—an Act which passed almost with unanimity—a most extraordinary circumstance, if the assertion had been correct, that it was meant to continue the Income Tax in time of peace; but with respect to that Act, as it was originally drawn, the interest was charged generally upon the war taxes. It was, therefore, suggested to him, that this might lead to an inference, not in the House, (for there it had been explained,) but out of doors that it was intended to continue the Income Tax in time of peace, and he had himself ordered the title of that Act to be altered, so as to confine the charge specifically and expressly to the Customs and Excise, to the exclusion of the Property Tax. [*Hear.*] So far, then, with respect to the Act itself, and he thought he had not said too much when he stated, that it afforded proof in direct opposition to the assertion against which he contended. He then came to the opinions of those who had supported the plan; and here he might, he believed, take upon him to state, that they certainly did not understand, that it was the object of those who brought forward the plan, or the effect of the plan itself, to continue the Income Tax in time of peace. He might take upon him so to state, particularly with respect to one, (Mr. Vansittart,) who was then in close official communication with his Noble Friend and himself, and who had given the plan his unqualified approbation and support. That Right Hon. Gentleman must have known, that such was not their intention; and if he had thought at that time that the plan was calculated to have the effect of continuing the Income Tax in time of peace, he would surely not have withheld that opinion from his Noble Friend and himself.—[*Hear!*]—Mr. Vansittart, then, (he might take the liberty to name him,) must have been the last to assert that the plan was calculated to continue the Income Tax in time of peace; and if he happened to be present at any place, or in any company, where that assertion was made by others, he surely could not have failed to contradict it.—[*Loud cries of hear, hear.*]—He had, by accident, in his possession a financial statement of that Right Honourable Gentleman, first delivered in the House, and afterwards printed in 1809, three years after the plan in question had been proposed. Few were more capable of making an able financial statement than Mr. Vansittart, and in that able speech which the Right Honourable Gentleman had delivered, and then printed in 1809, he found it stated, that no one had ever proposed to continue the Property Tax, except in time of war.—[*Hear, and laughter.*] They had, then, the authority of that Right Honourable Gentleman, then an independent Member of Parliament, and delivering and printing an able financial speech—they had his accurate authority for this fact, that no Minister had ever contemplated the continuation of the Property Tax in time of peace.—[*Hear, hear.*]—And yet he was desired to believe, that another person had, in the presence of that Right Honourable Gentleman, said, that those who proposed the plan in question had in contemplation the continuation of the Income Tax in time of peace; and that the Right Honourable Gentleman did not contradict the assertion, and that he had totally forgot, three years after the plan was brought forward, that which he distinctly remembered eight years after that period.—[*Hear, hear, and laughter.*]—So much, then, for the supporters of the plan; and now he came to its opponents. With respect to them, he fortunately had it in his power to refer to a document printed by themselves; and here he must do the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), to whom he must now allude, the justice to say, that the Noble Lord ought to have credit for a degree of extreme good nature, of which he was not before aware, in his opposition to the plan at the period when it was first submitted to Parliament. For though the Noble Lord conducted that opposition with sufficient pertinacity, and though the matter was debated for six weeks in Parliament, yet the Noble Lord never attempted to urge this capital objection against the measure.—[*Hear, hear.*]—His Lordship at that time too proposed resolutions, for the purpose of entering them upon the Journals, in which he stated his objections to the plan in question, and made several calculations, in which nothing was omitted, except all the interest of all the loans—[*cries of hear, hear!*]—an error which, he recollected, was pointed out to him by the late Mr. Henry Thornton. Now, notwithstanding the opinion which the Noble Lord must have had, that the effect of that plan was to continue the Property Tax in time of peace, he was so kind as to assert the direct contrary in his own Resolutions. The Noble Lord, in one of his own Resolutions, which was entered on the Journals, had distinctly stated, that the plan of mortgaging the war taxes for a limited period, during peace, would not answer, as it was part of the plan, that in that event the Property Tax should be entirely remitted. [*Hear, hear.*]—They were at last gravely told, to meet the convenience of the day, that the effect of their plan was to continue the Income Tax in time of peace, when the plan itself, the resolutions of the Commons, the Act founded upon them, and the resolutions of the Noble Lord himself, showed that no such thing was intended, and that such was never before understood to be its effect. He would not now enter into any details of the plan; but he did say, that there could be no statement of this nature which was not answered by the plan itself, and so he would at any time be ready to prove, by an examination and discussion of that plan, page by page, and paragraph by paragraph. There would be other opportunities, however, for that. But in the mean time he protested, that it never was the intention of his Noble Friend or himself, that the Property Tax should be continued in time of peace; and he would conclude by again declaring his decided conviction, that neither the situation of this country at home, nor its situation in relation to the rest of Europe, justified the continuance of the Income or Property Tax, which ought to be confined to the necessities of war. He did not think that it ought to be continued even in time of an insecure peace, much less did he think that it ought to be continued at this time of that apparently profound peace which in no small degree, by the aid of this tax, we had secured for ourselves and the world.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL was not disposed to complain of any delusion (it was for the House to determine on which side delusion had been attempted), nor would he complain of any objection brought against the expediency of renewing the Property Tax in time of Peace; but he complained of the pretended charge of breach of faith, so loudly repeated against the Parliament and the Government. If, under all the circumstances of the case, it should be thought proper by their Lordships not to continue the tax, let this question be decided on its own merits; but let it be understood, what he would strenuously assert, that no administration had ever at any time pledged itself to discontinue it. It was not unnatural, that the Noble Marquis should feel an eagerness to vindicate his own conduct—but in fact neither the Noble Marquis nor the Government before his time had ever pronounced it to be a matter of certainty, that the tax should, at all events, and under all possible contingencies, cease with the war. That neither Parliament or Ministers had ever so committed themselves, appeared from the whole tenor of the plan from its very commencement. When it was brought on by Mr. Pitt, its duration was left open for the future deliberation and discretion of Parliament. It was even a matter of fact, that Mr. Pitt had proposed to mortgage the tax for the payment of fifty-six millions of debt; and it was so mortgaged. It was true, that afterwards, on the event of a peace, the Noble Viscount, his friend, who sat near him, had thought it expedient to repeal that tax, and provided other taxes for the security of the debt. But even then there was no contract, no positive arrangement, that circumstances might not occur which should make its re-enactment necessary. Afterwards, too, when his Noble Friend renewed it, and proposed that it should cease at the end of the war, no pledge was given that, if Parliament should think it necessary, it might not be considered as an open question; it was merely understood and expressed, that the circumstance of its having been adopted in time of war should not of itself be a cause of its continuance in time of peace. He must beg leave also to call to their Lordships' recollection the language which he himself had used in the last session of Parliament, when he had proposed the renewal of this tax at the commencement of hostilities. He did not say, that it should be continued, or should not be continued, but had distinctly stated, that it was to be a perfectly open question. As to the explanation given by the Noble Marquis, he could not but think it wholly unsatisfactory.—[*Hear, hear.*]—The Noble Marquis seemed to have supposed, that the administration of which he formed part had been charged with a direct intention of continuing the tax after the war; now he was perfectly ready to allow, that it was not the object of that government to pledge the Property Tax (though they pledged the other war taxes), as a security for the war expenses. He would go further, and say, that if he himself had been then consulted as to the propriety of so pledging it, whatever the inclination of his opinion might have been, he should not have deemed it expedient to have pledged it. The question, however, was not whether the Noble Lords opposite had framed their system of finance with a view of continuing the Property Tax after the war, but whether it was not the necessary consequence of their system, that it might under certain circumstances be continued. He reasoned merely from the public document given from authority, in one paragraph of which it was stated, that the Public would be relieved from nearly all the Property Tax, that recourse would not be had to it after seven years, and that the excess of the other combined funds would enable Parliament to repeal the tax within a short time after the peace. [*Hear, hear! from the Opposition.*] He would contend, that the fair inference from this was, not that Parliament was pledged to discontinue the Tax, but that it was intended to be a matter of future discussion whether it should be repealed or not.—He would maintain, that the wording of these clauses evidently implied that contingencies were foreseen, in which it might be necessary to continue the Property Tax in time of peace. The Noble Marquis was mistaken if he thought, that the statement in the other House charged him with having directly pledged the tax; but the plan itself contemplated a possibility of the continuance of the tax. There would therefore have been no ground of a charge of want of faith, if the Noble Lord opposite had, under certain circumstances, proposed the continuance of the tax; and if so, the charge of want of faith was equally inapplicable to the present Administration.

Lord GRENVILLE believed, the House had by this time seen where the delusion lay.—[*Hear, hear.*] Their Lordships would feel, that he should be guilty of an unpardonable intrusion on their time, if he should attempt to add any thing to the triumphant vindication of his Noble Friend. If any thing were left imperfect, if any additional testimony of the intentions of the Administration of 1807 were wanted, besides the speech of his Noble Friend, and the statements of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Vansittart, it was now furnished by the speech of the Noble Earl, which left no doubt as to the authors of the delusion practised. It seemed now to be fully admitted, that the Government of that day had never pledged the continuance of the Tax in time of peace. Whatever assertions had been made to the contrary, were totally destitute of foundation; but it was not fit, that they should go abroad, and be circulated without contradiction. He would demand, therefore, that the whole plan should be examined together, and it would then appear, what he would assert without fear of contradiction, that the main object of that system of finance, the great purpose and principle on which it was framed, was to avoid the necessity of pledging the House to a continuance of the Tax in time of peace. But why was any reference at all made to that plan? It was, we were told, for the purpose of an *argumentum ad hominem*. The House would see and judge the decorum and dignity of such an argument on so solemn an occasion.—[*Hear!*]—It was no doubt a most worthy and graceful proceeding for men situated and acting as the present Ministers! It was fitting, that those who were proposing a weight of taxation which would press down to the earth the country already so heavily burdened—yes, it was fitting, that men with such a task to perform, and such a responsibility to incur, should be employed, not in investigating and justifying the solidity of their own plans, but in hunting after and garbling some solitary passage in a voluminous document, for the purpose of a little paltry recrimination—[*cries of hear, hear!*]—for the purpose of bringing, after a period of ten years, a sort of indistinct charge against a former Administration; not of any thing criminal—no; but of having done something (they cannot exactly say what) with respect to a possible continuance of the Property Tax. Ministers now called upon Parliament to continue the Property Tax, though an universal persuasion had prevailed, on its renewal last year, that it was to continue only for the year; such was the universal understanding of the proceedings in Parliament, and, therefore, it might fairly be said, that the faith of Parliament had been pledged; it was the only way in which Parliament could be pledged; it was the pledge of a general belief—a pledge, in the confidence of which the burdens of last year had been borne so cheerfully.—[*Hear.*]—As to the measure itself, it had been originally resorted to, because there were no other means for the maintenance of the war; it was afterwards raised progressively till it amounted to ten per cent. and he must say, that he himself never doubted the propriety of raising it to that amount. He felt quite convinced, that if that invaluable life had been spared, whose extinction alone had brought him (Lord G.) into the management of affairs, that great person would himself have raised it to the same amount.—For his own part, he rejoiced that he had increased it; he never had and never should repent of that circumstance; but in so doing he had acted in the contemplation and persuasion that it was applicable only to a state of war. Nothing but the most extreme necessity could justify its continuance in time of peace. He had never meant to say, that no possible case could ever arise; but he would say now, that he never conceived or anticipated any probability of such a case.

[The Duke of Bedford here rose to move, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation, but, after a few observations, indisposition obliged his Grace to sit down, and relinquish the intention with which he had commenced his Address. The debate was adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th. In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the Report of the Committee of Supply, relative to the Military Establishment, being brought up, an Amendment for recommitting the Report was negatived, in favour of Ministers, by 190 against 122—Majority, 68. Sir John Newport on the same day gave notice, that, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. he would move, that the House be called over, as on that day he intended to bring forward a motion upon the State of Ireland. The Property Tax was to be debated on the 13th.]

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per cent. Consols [illegible]	5 per cents. 90⅛
Do. for Acct 62⅛	Om. (money) 17⅛
3 per cent. Red. shut	Ditto (payment) ——
4 per cents. shut	India Stock ——

The following letter is from one of our intelligent Correspondents. It is said, that Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, have required, that an English Barrister should be allowed to go over to them:—

"PARIS, MARCH 6.—It appears the printing and circulation of the *Nain Tri colore* has extensive ramifications. Presses devoted to this purpose have been discovered and seized at Angers, Orleans, &c. and numerous arrests, against the justice of which not a shadow of observation can be opposed, have been the consequence.

"The charges against Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson are more serious than were at first supposed. It was generally supposed, that Mr. Bruce was considered the principal; it now appears Sir R. Wilson is placed in that predicament, and his friends are entitled accomplices. The French law, however, makes no other distinction than in the term; it applies to them indiscriminately the same sentence. The English have learnt with astonishment, that an accusation, which as a simple *delit correctionnel* rendered the offender amenable to a few months' imprisonment at utmost, has grown into so weighty and heinous a charge. It is their intention to demand a Jury composed one half of foreigners; and I believe the Code Penal, though it does not expressly authorise this privilege, implies it. S. E. Y."

We received this morning Paris Papers and private Letters of Tuesday and Wednesday last.—Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, have required the communication of the documents relative to the process. This demand has been rejected.

Lord Castlereagh gave notice last night of his intention to bring in a Bill on Monday for the better securing of Bonaparte at St. Helena.

CARLISLE ELECTION.—State of the Third Day's Poll:—

J. C. Curwen, Esq.	286
Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.	193
Majority in favour of Mr. Curwen	——93

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 8.—We had no fresh arrivals of any grain this morning, yet the trade continues very heavy. Having but few buyers of Wheat, the prices of that article may be considered the same as on Monday. Oats and Barley are 1s. per quarter cheaper. In other articles there is no alteration.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Sunday's mail was due when went we to Press. Oppressed as we are by Parliamentary proceedings of the highest moment, we have to solicit the indulgence of our readers for the present, for our silence upon every subject.

Mr. O'Connor, the celebrated Performer on the *Union Pipes*, has arrived in this City, and those who wish to gratify their taste, by witnessing the most exquisite and inimitable execution, may hear of him at the Commercial Buildings. In our next publication, we shall say more on this subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The unprecedented and imperative urgency of public affairs has compelled us to decline the publication of numerous private communications. They are left at the office of this paper under their proper titles, and may be recovered by their Authors on application for them. The letter of an *Observer* is retained, as it is connected with a subject of public importance. A private communication of his views to those concerned which we shall make, may, perhaps, accomplish his design; if not, his letter shall go to the Public.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday morning, the Lady of Lieutenant Fish, of the Royal Navy, of a daughter.—The Hon. Mrs Peter La Touche, jun. of a son.—At Killegar House, County of Leitrim, the Lady of John Godfrey, Esq. of a son.—In Clonmel, the Lady of Edward J. Bushell, Esq. of a daughter.—At Portglenone, the second wife of John Law, Butcher, of a daughter. Law is 98 years old, and his eldest son about 80. His young daughter is aunt, grand aunt, and great-grand aunt, to upwards of 100 men, women, and children.

MARRIAGES.—In Dublin, John Maconchy, Esq. to Deborah, second daughter of Stuart King, of Rutland square, Esq.—At Downpatrick, Robert Murray Keith, Esq. Lieutenant in the Kincardine Militia, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Patrick Savage, of Cloughey, in the County of Down, Esq.—On the 21st ult. at Petersburgh, his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to the Grand Duchess Paulowna, sister of the Emperor of Russia.—At Fine Shade, in Northamptonshire, the seat of the Hon. John Monckton, William Cuffe, Esq. of St. Albins, in the County of Kilkenny, to the Right Hon. Anna Maria Sherrard, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Harborough.—At Bath, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Mount Earl, to Mrs Blennerhasset, widow of the late Colonel Blennerhasset, of the Circus, Bath.

DEATHS.—In Cork, Mr. Thomas Addison Barnes. At Fermoy, Richard Jones Quain, Esq.—At Mallow, aged 17, Miss Helena Townsend, eldest daughter of John Townsend, Esq. of Clonakilty.—In Cork, Christopher Chearnley, Esq. fifth son of the late Anthony Chearnley, Esq. of Springfield, in the County of Waterford.—At Baltrasna, near Ardee, in the 52d year of his age, Thomas Keenan, Esq.—At Cuba, Captain Richard Prendergast, late of Ballymasna, in the County of Tipperary.—In Kilkenny, James Byrne, Esq. Attorney-at-Law.—At Old Brompton, Mrs. Haviland, widow of the late Major Haviland, of the 45th Regt. and niece of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 13.

ARRIVED,

11th—John and Jane, Stephings, Bristol, m goods; Swan, M'Grath, Portsmouth, ballast; Allegria, Carvalho, Dublin, hoops and potatoes, Oporto.

12th—Speculator, Warren, Dartmouth, ballast; Pas Geral, Lima, Dublin, pork, butter, potatoes, &c. Oporto; Bristol Packet, Mauly, Bristol, m goods, Cork; Martha, Boon, Workington, coals, Cork.

SAILED,

11th—Mansfield Packet. 12th—Gower Packet.

NOTICE.

THE *Honourable and Right Reverend* LORD BISHOP *of* WATERFORD *will hold a* CONFIRMATION *at* SAINT OLAVE'S CHURCH *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 27th instant, at* TWELVE *o'Clock.* 13th *March*, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT MR. TANDY'S, AT PROSPECT,
ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST.

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, FARMING and GARDENING UTENSILS, a MULE and CAR, Two MILCH COWS, some HAY and POTATOES, a MARQUEE, and various other Articles. The Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued till all are sold.

TERMS—CASH

FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*

March 13, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AND IN SUCH DIVISIONS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
From the 25th of March instant,

ABOUT SIXTEEN ACRES of the LANDS of GRACEDIEU—Nine Acres of which were highly manured and under Potatoes last year, and are now fit for Oats, or Barley.

TO BE LET, ALSO,

The GARDEN and ORCHARD at same place—containing about Two Acres and a Half.

Proposals (in Writing only) will be received by WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. Belmont, or at the Bank, who will give immediate Possession on Leases being signed.

N. B. About 40 Tons of remarkably fine Clover and Ray Grass HAY to be sold, at Belmont, by the Ton. Waterford, March 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

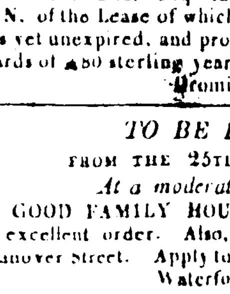
THE AUCTION of the FURNITURE, COWS, HORSES, BOATS, NETS, &c. at DROMINA, as formerly advertised in this Paper, is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 18th Instant, on which Day every thing will be sold without reserve. On that Day also will be sold, the INTEREST of the late LIONEL STEPHENS, Esq. in the LANDS of COXTOWN, of the Lease of which there are a number of Years yet unexpired, and producing a Profit Rent of upwards of £80 sterling yearly.

Dromina, March 12, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,
At a moderate Rent,

A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE in King-Street, in excellent order. Also, a convenient STORE in Hanover Street. Apply to WILLIAM M. ARDAGH.

Waterford, March 14, 1816.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE FINE BRIG, the JOHNS, JAMES SHAW, Master, Burthen 280 Tons—will be ready for sea within this Month.—Freight and Passage on the most moderate Terms.

Application to be made to JOHN KELLY.

Ross, March 11, 1816.