

CIVIL LIST.

Mr. BRODREN brought up the Report of the Civil List Bill. Mr. TIERNEY wished to call the attention of the House to the Bill now before them; and, doing this, as he had already spoken on the subject so often, it would be better for him to take up much of their time on the present occasion. He took a rapid view of the provisions of the Bill now brought in to remedy those inconveniences which had arisen out of the excesses of the Civil List for some years past, which had rendered frequent appeals to Parliament necessary. The future expenditure of the Civil List was estimated, by a self-constituted Committee, which had reported on the subject, at £1,083,727, and of this sum £255,000 was to be made good by Parliament, as it was found necessary to relieve the Civil List revenues from charges to that amount. Now, before such a Bill passed, he thought the House ought either to pare down the Civil List as much as possible, or to provide, that those funds, which were solely at the command of the Crown, should be applied to meet any future excess that might occur. The great object of this Bill was to simplify the Civil List revenues and expenditure, and to call upon Parliament to meet any excess of expenditure. An officer too was created, on whose exertions Ministers relied much, who was to have a control over all, under the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse. He did not know who was to have this office, but he knew, and the Public would know it, the person filling it to receive an income of £1500 per annum for his trouble, and this salary was to be given, in the present circumstances of the country, to an officer, for doing that for which many were already paid. Under the three great officers he had mentioned, three persons were employed, Mr. Mash, Mr. Brent, and Mr. Parer, who were able to do all that business which was proposed to turn over to this new Gentleman. From this it was clear, that the situations of those Gentlemen were to become sinecures, or the new office was to be one. He wished to know how the new office was to be paid? If he were employed in addition to the three Gentlemen he had just named, and there was no more business to be done by the four than ought to have been performed by the three, £500 taken from the salaries of those Gentlemen would just make up the £1500 of the new Gentleman was to receive. To this arrangement he did not see that any objection could be urged. He hoped the House would not relieve the Great Officers of the Household, but not only them, but their Secretaries and Clerks, from the duties attached to their situations, without providing that the new Gentleman should be remunerated by those whose duties he was to perform. This new officer, however, was to possess powers which the other Gentlemen had not; and he (Mr. Tierney) supposed Ministers wished for such an appointment, as they found they themselves had no control over the principal Officers of the Household. How long the power of the new Officer would last, he knew not, but he supposed he would soon only know to the House by his annual application of £1500, and that matters would go on as before. He did not like these new modellings of the Civil List. He wished the Crown to be supported with suitable splendour, but whatever sum was allotted to it ought to be made to suffice. The Crown ought to live within the income assigned to it, and ought not, without some very potent reasons, to go to Parliament for extra aids; and in no case after those funds, exclusively its own, had been exhausted. He now came to the main proposition which he had to submit to the House. His object was to persuade the House not to agree to make provision for future excesses on the Civil List, all the means belonging exclusively to the Crown should be exhausted. If, for instance, there should be an excess on the expenditure of one hundred thousand pounds, while there was the sum of £200,000 at the command of the Sovereign, in Admiralty Droits, he would not consent that one penny should be advanced from Parliament, till the sum of £200,000 had been applied to the discharge of the Civil List. His main object was to deny the Crown the right of appealing to the liberality of Parliament to discharge its incumbrances, till it had exhausted itself of all its own assets (if he might allow the expression) for that purpose, so far as it might not repine at the Droits of Admiralty left at the disposal of the Crown, as the first made of them would be to apply them to the discharge of the Civil List. He should be glad to see this assertion from the Noble Lord, though he did not think it would be left to the House to determine, but ought to be determined by Parliament. If a new bargain were to be made with the Crown, new terms might be demanded. The noble undertaker early in his reign to meet all the expenses of the Civil List for the next five years, and now, after a number of years had elapsed, he found he could not do it. Why, then, appeal was made to Parliament under such circumstances, they had a right to make new terms. If a fixed income granted was not sufficient, he said, "If I grant you more, when you call me to assist you with £10 which you may give me with £17 in your own hand, towards making up the sum you demand." The resources of the Crown, he referred to the issue by the Treasury for the sum of

£277,000. From this it appeared, that, in consequence of the death of a Mr. Troutback, without heirs, the sum of £80,000 fell to the Crown. But for those excesses which caused the Order referred to, it was probable nothing would have been heard of this Mr. Troutback, or of the £80,000 which in consequence became the property of the Crown. Nothing would have been known of this but for the order issued by the Lords of the Treasury for selling his stock. To pay what remained of the sum he had mentioned, £190,000 had been ordered to be issued out of the Admiralty Droits. The sum of £270,000 had thus been supplied, and £70,000 remained to be made good. An order for a grant of £20,000 out of the Admiralty Droits had recently been made to defray the expenses of building a private residence for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and £50,000 had been taken from the same Fund, not for furnishing the Pavilion at Brighton, but for furnishing an additional building. But assuming £30,000 for furniture might be deducted, the £20,000 issued for the building, and the £70,000 wanting to make up the £277,000 which he had before referred to, left at all events a balance of twenty-seven thousand pounds, to be made good by somebody. This, however, was not all. Since he had addressed the House on this subject, the accounts for the quarter, ending April 5th, had been laid before the House. From this it appeared, that to the £27,000 just mentioned, the sum of £141,000 was to be added; and the expenditure of the last quarter having exceeded by that sum the estimate of the Noble Lord. These together left a sum of £168,000 to be made good by Parliament. While it was known that such a charge would be brought before Parliament, the Treasury had sanctioned the application of sums from the Admiralty Droits for purposes unconnected with the public service, to nearly half the amount. They had given for the private expenditure of the Prince Regent the sum of £70,000, which might have been reserved towards meeting the £168,000 which remained to be made good. This £70,000 was added to the burdens of the Public, in consequence of that sum having been expended where it ought not to have been laid out, and this had been sanctioned by Ministers, when they knew there was a deficiency of £141,000 to be laid before the House on the Civil List Estimate, as compared with its expenditure in the last quarter. The Estimate of the Civil List expenditure for the year was £1,390,000. The expenditure in the last quarter, ending April 5th, amounted to £416,000. It would be seen from this, that, taking the last quarter to give the average of the four quarters of the year, instead of an expenditure of £1,390,000, we should have to meet one of £1,664,000 for the service of the Civil List. Excesses, it would be seen, were again in progress, and these he doubted not would continue to accumulate from time to time, as heretofore. The Noble Lord, he expected, would endeavour to show that the excess now mentioned arose from particular circumstances; but these particular circumstances constantly occurred in every year. He did not like the estimates of the Noble Lord, as he knew not by whom they have been examined. But he found the new Gentleman, who was to be appointed to control the Civil List, was to have powers to send for papers, papers and records, which powers had several times been referred to Committees of that House. He had no doubt the powers in question were to be given to the new officer, because Ministers found it necessary, that such should be entrusted to somebody. If they were of this opinion, let some of those Gentlemen who had formerly opposed his motions for giving these powers to Committees, make out a case to show why, as they were given to somebody, that House was to be excluded from these bodies. In answer to him (Mr. Tierney) it had been urged, that the dignity of the Crown would not brook the inquiry he had recommended; but now it should seem it could be endured, when a new Officer—a Gentleman—spy of the kitchen (for so he should be called), was appointed. He remembered the clatter formerly made about a proposition originated by Mr. Burke, who had been said to have attacked the King's turban. The same thing was now about to be done; for this new Gentleman would have power to examine the King's turban, if he pleased, on matters touching the Civil List. The Bill which had been brought in was by no means satisfactory to him; but, nevertheless, he wished to make the best of it, and would therefore move an amendment to one of its clauses. He then moved, on one of the clauses of the Bill, which sets forth that the ordinary revenues of the Civil List have been for many years inadequate to the charges on it, and declares it expedient to equalize them, an amendment, in substance providing, "that no additional grant should be made in aid of it for the time to come, till it was shown that the funds exclusively at the disposal of the Crown were exhausted."

Lord CASTLEREAGH must certainly lament that the Right Honourable Gentleman was not always consistent on this subject. They now found that he was inclined to give a fixed revenue to the Crown, which he acknowledged had not been his opinion on other occasions, and certainly no opinion could be more intenable. A state of war, and the peculiar situation of the Continent during the last twenty-five years, had made fluctuations in the Civil List of from £200,000 to £400,000.—The Right Honourable Gentleman was in general sufficiently attentive to the public expenditure, but now he seemed to have so great a distaste even for every thing that came from the Committee, that he objected to the appointment of an officer to regulate the expenditure of the Civil List. He did not think, however, that the reasoning of the Right Hon. Gentleman would make any impression on the House, when the Committee gave it as their delibe-

rate opinion, that a person should be appointed to audit the accounts. The Treasury, they said, could not expect the purposes of economy to be effected by any other mode. With respect to the salary, he did hope that arrangements had been made, in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee, which would enable the Civil List to pay it without any additional burden to the Public. He had formerly stated, that measures had been taken to make retrenchments, until the whole expenditure of the Civil List should be reduced to a certain amount; and he had now the satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to give directions, that such vacancies as should occur in several departments of the Household should not be filled up. There were thirty-two such places in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, amounting to between three and four thousand pounds a year, and several in the Lord Steward's, amounting to nearly £6000 a year; so that a reduction of expense had been ordered, as soon as the offices should fall in. Not less than 60 such offices should be considered as suppressed in the Royal Household; and, therefore, the principle of future economy had been strictly complied with. The Right Hon. Gentleman thought that the estimate was falsified by the April quarter; but he should be enabled completely to satisfy the House, that the April quarter was by no means to be taken as a criterion of the future expenditure of the Civil List.—Having thus troubled the House on this branch of the question, he should now come to the substance of the Right Honourable Gentleman's proposal, and submit to the House his views of the subject. He was not quite clear that he had thoroughly comprehended the Right Honourable Gentleman; but if he was not mistaken, the proposal he had made would give the Crown more power than the present measure. His proposal might be reduced to two heads; first, as to withdrawing the disposition of the Droits from the Crown; and secondly, as to the mode in which that was to be effected. Now, as to tying up the Droits, if such a regulation were attempted, it would arrest the whole progress of the Executive. [Hear, hear! from the Opposition benches.] The Right Hon. Gentleman had mixed up the question of the arrangement of the Civil List with that which regarded the disposal of the Droits; but Parliament could not be justified in making any arrangement with the Crown incompatible with a due regulation of public affairs. When the Crown, at the commencement of this reign, made a bargain with the Public at the first arrangement of the Civil List, it gave up many sources of revenue, but never the Droits arising out of the prerogative. If it had done so, what would have been its situation in such matters of prize-money? It could not in such cases have granted prizes to the Navy and Army without coming to Parliament. In all cases of Droits, it was always a question of liberality with the Crown, what portion should go to the captors. The Crown had always regulated matters of booty, and therefore the House would see that the whole Executive must be at a stand-still, if the Droits were surrendered up; and the House would be taking away that fund which was the great encouragement of naval and military services. It never could be the wish of Parliament to deprive the Crown of this privilege. The House would not suppose from his reasoning, that he wished to contend, that when it was called on to provide for any exceeding in the Civil List, no account was first to be rendered of the state of the casual revenue of the Crown; he was prepared to admit, that on such occasions Ministers must be ready with an exact account; but the question between the Right Hon. Gentleman and himself was not a question of principle, but one of execution. No Minister had ever refused an account of the state of those funds; nor did the present Bill at all go to discharge them of that responsibility. If it could be done, without disturbing the executive functions, nothing could be better than that the Crown should give up those casual revenues on the regular supply being made, but this was not the proposal, and therefore it was an unanswerable argument for him, that if the Crown were called on for this revenue, an equivalent must be given. The House would always call for an account of the state of the Droits before they voted any supply for the exceeding of the Civil List.—The present Bill, therefore, gave a much greater control over the revenue of the Crown than had ever before been exercised, for it presented two occasions on which the House would inquire into the state of that revenue; first, when the usual inquiry was made by anticipation; and next, when they came to vote a supply. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman contend, that the whole power of Parliament was confined, on that Bill, or was he (Lord C.) calling on the House for any pledge? His Majesty's Ministers must always come to Parliament, and show the state of the casual revenue, and what proportion could be withdrawn from it; but that fund was not of a nature that the balance could be assigned on any particular day. There were large sums belonging to foreign Powers—to American, Turkish, Danish, and other claimants. The only mode, therefore, in which the Right Hon. Gentleman's object could be attained, was by the old mode which had always been adopted. A great deal of prejudice had been unjustly thrown on the administration of the Droits, and they had been represented as a fund out of which Ministers might supply any waste or extravagance. He (Lord Castlereagh) contended for no such right, and admitted that Ministers were as responsible for these sums as for any other. It was perfectly consonant to our Constitution, that large sums should, from time to time, be committed to the disposal of the Crown; but there was nothing in the whole history of the Droits to show

any abuse—to excite the jealousy of Parliament, or the reproaches of the Right Honourable Gentleman. The following, however, had been the application of this fund since the accession of his present Majesty (he said nothing of what had been distributed in prizes, but spoke only of the residue);—in aid of public services there had been expended £2,008,222; towards the Civil List, £1,350,000; the grants to the Royal Family amounted, up to 1815, to £192,000 only, of which £160,000 were granted during the Grenville Administration. The whole imputation, therefore, rested within these limits. He would contend, therefore, that there was no ground for reproach; that the disposition of this fund was necessary to the executive government, and that without it the whole course of our jurisprudence would be paralyzed. [A laugh.] As to the particular application of the Droits in the present instance, the reproach which had been levelled against it was not merited, and the sums must have been found somewhere, for the palaces were in such a state as to be scarcely habitable. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had complained of extravagant sums spent in furniture; that was also a mistake; the money was principally laid out in fitting up the interior of the Pavilion at Brighton; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had taken large sums for this purpose out of his private purse. He was the only Sovereign in Europe living in a house erected by himself—[A laugh.]—and this was upon the whole an economical arrangement, that his Royal Highness should have a house of his own rather than plunge the Country into expense for new palaces. He (Lord C.) had shown, therefore, that there were no grounds for the jealousy of Parliament. If Parliament had been called on to grant new sums, they might have imposed new conditions; but at present it would be absurd in the extreme to cripple the Executive in the manner proposed, when the present measure would bring the revenue in question much more under the control of Parliament than ever it had been. There was not therefore the slightest shadow of reason for the amendment of the Right Hon. Gentleman, not even on the principle that the Droits were applicable to this kind of expenditure. Mr. PONSONBY was very much surprised that the Noble Lord should have been so far mistaken, as to take upon himself to say that the proposal of his Right Hon. Friend would go to arrest the march (as the Noble Lord expressed it) of the system of political jurisprudence of the country. The Noble Lord was pleased to bring forward opinions which he imputed to his Right Hon. Friend, and then attempted to prove that those opinions were erroneous. But he would ask what the opinion of his Right Honourable Friend had to do with the question before the House. The simple question was, whether the House should determine to take the Civil List a present of £220,000, and throw the burden of that sum on the Public.—This was the whole question—this was the main object of the Bill now before the House. Notwithstanding all the explanations of the Noble Lord, and all the documents to which he referred to explain the expenditure of the different sums, he was convinced that there was much impropriety in the expenditure of a great part of the money. The whole object of his Right Honourable Friend's Motion was to get the control of the money into the hands of Parliament, and as the Noble Lord had said, that he agreed in the principle, he wished the Noble Lord would frame the Motion in any way according to this principle, and they would readily agree to it. It was quite monstrous to think that sums had been granted in aid of the Civil List. This was a question which above all affected the honour and integrity of the House in the eyes of the People.—If ever there was a nation that required relief, it was the United Kingdom. Was this then a time for the Representatives of that People, for the purpose of gratifying the Crown or the Ministers, to saddle the People, when there were means of providing for the wants of the Crown otherwise? And if the House was persuaded to vote for such an arrangement as that proposed by the Noble Lord, they would do more to disgrace themselves in the eyes of the Nation than in any other way.—[Hear, hear! from the Opposition.] Mr. HUNKINSON contended, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had founded all his argument on the assumption, that we were going to relieve the ordinary revenue of the Crown of £255,000, which it was very well able to bear, and that the casual revenue of the Crown should be taken under the control of Parliament. But this, from the nature of the fund, was absolutely impossible. The Right Hon. Gentleman had made out no case at all; for undoubtedly it was better to follow that course of proceeding which worked its own way, than any ambiguous words in an Act of Parliament. Sir F. BURDETT said, that it would be impossible to follow the Hon. Gentleman through the details into which he had entered respecting the expenditure of the Civil List in the last years of the late reign; it was sufficient to remark, that whatever the disbursement might be, it contributed to the splendour of the Crown, and to the honour of the Country; and the diminution of that splendour and dignity, for the gratification of individual caprices, was at least a fair principle of economy, if indeed any saving were produced by it to the People. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last had, as usual, said much about parsimony and efforts at retrenchment, but it was generally found, that the result of these efforts was, that the nation paid more to pay.—[Hear, hear!]

A division took place on the amendment, when the majority were—

TRIMORE.

TO BE LET for the Season, a neat HOUSE in PATRICK STREET, furnished and in perfect order, fit for a small Family, with COACH HOUSE & STABLE, a GARDEN, GRASS-PLOT and FLOWER-KNOT, well laid out, and a PUMP that gives abundance of very fine Water, all well enclosed.—Mrs. SULLIVAN, in the same Street, will shew the House and Contents.—Apply to THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, in Waterford, who will let Part of his HOUSE in King street, furnished.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the Twenty-fourth day of November last, the Barons of GLENLON and MOYCASTLE, in the County of WESTMEATH, were declared to be in a State of Disturbance; And whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Barons have been restored to a State of Tranquillity; Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby by revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the Barons aforesaid were respectively declared to be in a State of Disturbance, and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of said City.

THE Bakers of the City of Waterford, do hereby certify, that the Assize of Bread, as taken by the Assize of Parliament for the Assize, was last week 5s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter by Act of Parliament, on White and Baked, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Table with columns: Bakers' Returns of Flour, Price per Barrel, Price per Quarter, Price per Bushel. Includes entries for White Flour, Four-Penny, Two-Penny, and various other grades.

Table with columns: Bakers' Returns of Flour, Price per Barrel, Price per Quarter, Price per Bushel. Includes entries for Flour for Last Bread, Flour for Duffs, and Flour for Fine Biscuit.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 3.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, and other commodities, with prices per cwt, per bag, and per bushel.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, ARTHUR BRINK, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Waterford Chronicle.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING.

LABOUR produces most brilliant Jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords perfect nourishment to the Leather, and the finest Liner is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by their Agent, MR. S. PHELAN, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

P. & M. FARRELL are now landing a well assorted Cargo of prime NORWAY TIMBER & DEALS, which they will sell on advantageous Terms, they are, as usual, supplied with LATHS, SLATES, TILES, &c. at their Timber Yard, Broad street, Waterford, April 23, 1816.

TOBACCO.

JOHN ALLEN and SON are landing Twelve Hogsheads of best LEAF TOBACCO, which their Friends will be supplied with on the lowest Terms. Waterford, May 28, 1816.



FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA.

P. & M. FARRELL hereby expect the arrival of the new and last sailing Brig, the SHAM ROCK, under the Command of Captain Watson, Master of the Vessel, who will immediately take in a Cargo for New York, and proceed on or about the 20th of May. For Freight or Passage apply to M. P. & M. FARRELL, Ship Agents, at the Master on board. Waterford, March 26, 1816.

AN ABSTRACT of the Quantities of the RETURN, and Prices of Corn, Grain, Meat and Flour, sold in the City of Dublin, and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending May 24, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort.

Table with columns: Species, Barrels, Price, Average, Medium Price. Lists prices for Wheat, Flour, and other grain products.

DUBLIN MARKET NOSE.

Table with columns: Price per Barrel, Price per Quarter, Price per Bushel. Lists prices for various types of flour and grain.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. BROUGHAM gave notice of a motion respecting the state of Tobacco, on Friday next, in the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. V. FITZGERALD presented a Petition, signed by 1750 Citizens of Dublin, in favour of the Disfranchisement Bill. After a long conversation between Lord, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Sturges, which was totally unavailing in the Gallery, the Petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table. Mr. LESLIE FOSTER complained that some statements he had recently made in his speech, respecting the Master and six Clerks of Chancery in Ireland, had been very much misrepresented, and that numerous respecting those statements had been published. He did not impute any wilful corruption to those Gentlemen, but the House would recollect he had stated, that the abuses existing in that office had originated with their predecessors, and that though they carried on the same system, it was necessary some attention should be paid to it by the House. He mentioned this in statement from no personal hostility, or resentment against those Gentlemen, neither did he wish any preced-

THE IRISH ELECTION BILL.

The Irish Election Bill was ordered to be considered on Friday, in a Committee of the whole House. Mr. HORNER wished to know whether, in consequence of what had formerly passed, Government had taken any measures respecting the persons delivered up by the Governor of Gibraltar to the Spanish Government. He believed Ministers were truly zealous on this point, and while he gave credit for such zeal, he wished some information, particularly respecting Correa, who has been still confined in the horrors of a dungeon at Ceuta, notwithstanding the liberation of his fellow-prisoners.

THE BUDGET.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER began by saying, that in making a statement of such importance as that which he was about to submit to the Committee, it was unnecessary for him to request their patient attention. It had been his most anxious desire to prepare such an arrangement for the public service as might be generally satisfactory, and he trusted that on the whole the picture which he should have to draw of the financial state of the country would prove very consolatory; at least he was happy that he should not be compelled to make any statement of a discouraging nature. Before he proceeded to an enumeration of the general Supplies and Ways and Means for the year, it might be proper to call the attention of the Committee to the more immediate object of the Resolution which he should, in the first place, submit to them, and which arose out of the proposition received from the Bank of England, to advance £2,000,000, which proposition had been referred by the House to that Committee. To do so, the House had followed the precedents of former times. The precedent of the 13th of June, 1781, when the Bank of England submitted to them a proposition to advance £2,000,000 in consideration for the removal of their Charter, and the precedent of the 19th of February, 1803, when a similar proposition was made to them; in both which cases the propositions were referred to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means. The first Resolution which he should submit to the Committee would be, that the Committee should approve of and accept the proposal made by the Bank of England to advance £2,000,000 at 3 per Cent. in consideration of permission to be granted the Bank to extend its capital by a similar sum, with the farther provision, that, during the continuance of the advance, the notes of the Bank of England should be accepted as cash in all payments of the revenue. This was, in other words, only granting permission to the Bank Proprietors to divide among themselves £2,000,000 of their own money, on consideration of their advancing a similar sum for the public service. That, as a mode of raising money for the public service, this was in itself the best that could be adopted, was, in his opinion, unquestionable. It was only necessary, therefore, to consider if the conditions which were to accompany the advance were such as to render it improper or inexpedient. The most considerable of these conditions was the proposed augmentation of the Bank Capital. This, in itself, appeared highly proper and expedient. The Committee would recollect, that, since the granting of the Charter, by which the capital of the Bank was fixed at £11,000,000, there had been a large increase in the Bank paper; and therefore that it was desirable that such an augmentation of the capital should take place, as would afford an additional security for the payment of the notes which had been issued. If this was not absolutely necessary for the credit of the Bank, at least it was desirable and decorous that an increase of the amount of claims on that public body should be followed by a corresponding increase of means to meet them. If it were allowed that the augmentation of capital was in itself desirable, he could see no objection to the mode in which the Bank meant to apply that sum. Having a large amount of undivided profits, it surely could not be more lucratively and successfully employed than by advancing it to the Public, at the same time that they contributed to the security of the demands upon them by the augmentation of their capital. The only additional condition attendant on the advance, was, that while it continued, the notes of the Bank of England should be received as cash, by payment of the revenue. That was a practice which would certainly continue had the proposal not been made.

THE IRISH ELECTION BILL.

but unless some such provision were made, it might happen (though it was scarcely possible) that in the event of any accidental variation of the exchange unfavourable to this country, something like traffic might be carried on by the minor receivers of the Exchequer, who might insist on payments to them in cash, while they themselves paid in foreign notes. This was a case which would scarcely be possible to guard against. No inconvenience could arise from the provision; for, if it should ever be thought advisable, the Public might escape the constraint by repaying the advance. On the whole, therefore, the proposition appeared to be a free from objection as any that could be devised. It afforded the Public the important accommodation of a loan of £2,000,000, without pressing on the money market (at the present moment a most important consideration), at the interest of £60,000 a year. On the other hand, it afforded the Bank an additional security, to the extent of £2,000,000, by that augmentation of their capital; an advantage which the Proprietors were entitled to claim. Their undivided profits must be applied at some time or other. The only question was, as to the proper time, and both the present mode and time appeared to be the best that could possibly be adopted. On all these grounds, he had felt disposed to submit to the House the first Resolution, which he should have the honour to move. He should now proceed to make a general statement of the supplies that had been voted, and that it would be proper to vote for the present year, together with the Supplies for the Army. Parliament had sanctioned means for the Military Service to the extent of £9,500,000, less with a view to be deducted on a reserve of the Troops in France, amounting to £1,250,000, leaving to be provided for this country an expenditure for the Army of £8,250,000, including the supplies for Ireland. The new year was the Commencement of 1816, from which the sum of £750,000 were deducted, being the proportion of the expense of the Commencement for the Troops in France, there would remain the sum of £7,500,000, which he had a pleasure to submit to the Committee to vote on that head. He should also propose votes of £1,250,000 for Ireland, and £500,000 for the Stores for General D'Almeida, making the total Military Votes to be proposed £2,125,000, and the amount, with the sums already voted, £10,375,000. The next item was the Navy, for which Parliament had voted £10,113,316, from which the sum of £1,679,265 was to be deducted for the old Naval Stores, leaving a net charge of £8,434,051. For the Ordnance, Parliament had already voted £1,882,128, from which must be deducted £1,800,000, being the proportion of the expense of the Ordnance of the Army in France, leaving a net charge of £82,128. The pressure of public business, and other circumstances, and the pressure presented any proposition from being made to the House with respect to Miscellaneous Services. He was not even at that time able to state very accurately what would be their probable amount. In all likelihood they would come to £2,500,000, or some sum approaching to that amount—perhaps not quite so much; but he would state that £2,500,000, to prevent the possibility of any objection. The next item was the East India Company, amounting to £2,913,101. He had already explained to the House some circumstances attendant on this debt. The East India Company had made pressing applications to His Majesty's Government for the repayment of the advances made by them, and which were chiefly for the important purpose of reducing the Dutch Colonies. On the other hand, however, considerable advances had been made to the Company by Government. On the whole, he believed that £1,500,000 was the least sum that could be calculated as having been due to the East India Company in January last. In liquidation of that sum, a provision of £500,000 was made in the vote of credit of last year, leaving due the balance which he had already mentioned, of £913,101. The joint charges which he had gone through, stood therefore as follows:

Table listing various government expenses and revenues, including Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Services, with amounts in pounds and shillings.

