STOCK EXCHANGE FRAUD.

[*From a Pamphlet just published by Lord Cochrane, under the title of "De Berenger detected."*]

The Letter written by Charles Random de Berenger, to his Solicitor, on the 17th day of February, 1814; being two days only previous to his departure to Dover for the Commission of a Fraud affecting the Public Funds:—

"*February* 17, 1814.

"MY DEAR SIR—I cannot help urging you again to send me your opinion relative to the subject of my letter of this morning, for I am quite tired of the ill usage and barbarities practised against me, and while this theme is before me, I cannot refrain from pressing you, as my *Solicitor* and as a *confidential friend*, to take immediately those measures which alone can tranquillize my mind, and enable me thereby to meet the numerous sufferings I am doomed to bear. You must excuse my frankness, but really something must be done; for what is so harassing as doubt about future fate? Mine is all gloom; and self-preservation, that powerful argument, which I have so long neglected, and which every body more or less seems to use, requires my *immediate* and unalterable decision.—Let us therefore reason dispassionately and correctly. Could I not relieve myself, not only from my present agonies, but even protect myself against *the chance* of future? Nay, might I not, by certain measures, insure myself even success and support in future? I have sought no such relief, although it could be defended if I had.—Here, then, I have refused, what most people would call the safe side of the question—I have done so generously, and perhaps foolishly.—What are my prospects in consequence?—that I shall have enemies in abundance—that I shall, in either result, have lost all chance of encouragement perhaps in *all Europe*, and that I shall be tossed about, God knows how and where, at an age, and with an injured constitution, which claims rest; and horrible as this picture is, it is even the best of the prospects which await me:—for should the Trial go against me (and the law is gloriously uncertain), my fate is not bounded by disgrace and punishment only, for the doors of a Prison will close upon me for life—this indeed may be my fate if I gain the day.—The Insolvent Act, even if I could reconcile its adoption, will not be allowed to me, because I have forfeited my titles to its benefit, for reasons which must be obvious to you, and every interest will be made to prevent me from being released; I therefore am justified in saying, it is madness on my side, wilfully to throw myself into a gulf which I may yet avoid, *if others will not* protect me from it, and other ruinous consequences—indeed no one can expect such an act of folly in the event of my being refused a regular arrangement to guard against it, and other horrors. This I owe to myself, and it is due to me from others; for services ought to be appreciated, not by the gain alone, but by the prevention of serious loss, and next by the injury such service entails on the person rendering it.

"I see the propriety of this in colours so strong, that I am astonished how I have gone so far without some certainty; especially as promises have been made, which, although some former were not kept, to my great disgrace, no doubt are now intended; if they are, the binding of the party to such can make no difference; responsibility to honourable minds can add no burden to professions, while their performance must tranquillize my mind, and ease the burden of my sorrows. On the other hand, should these promises be without a foundation of sincerity (which I will and do not believe), then my reason for pressing a regular and binding arrangement is increased tenfold in strength of argument. Indeed I can see no blame in pressing such a regular and formal arrangement; and if any blame exists, it is perhaps on my side, for not urging it before, for I really think, that it will be done without hesitation the moment it is requested; [it] ought to be, at all events, and the question should now be decided. The party has a right to grant or refuse, and so have I. It ought therefore to be believed on my side, that justice will be done the moment it is asked; and though I cannot from delicacy bring myself to speak on this business, I see no reason why you, who are both my legal friend, and *in full confidence of all my difficulties*, should give offence by pressing the conclusion of an arrangement already spoken about, particularly at this critical moment. Say, in order to feel more pleasant, that you do it officially (even with reluctance), because I *strongly urged it*. Use such parts of this letter as you think proper, but done it must really be, and regularly too, each party bearing his separate proportion;—and what do I even obtain by this arrangement?—nothing very extraordinary, for I give value for those securities, which with good management may ever produce a profit, while [it] will save, at present, one of my past and future sufferings. Forgive me for writing with a jaundiced eye; but if you and others suffered what I [do], you would, I am certain, urge it even more strongly.

"I never act but from conviction; *I now am convinced that it ought to be done*, and frankness therefore is as becoming here, as in the other numerous trials I have to undergo.

"Pray excuse this long letter, which *keep* [illegible], and oblige me, for propriety's sake to [illegible], by returning it to me when done with.—Your early attention to this will greatly relieve, Sir, your suffering and desponding Friend.

"I have no draft of this scrawl for reasons."

The foregoing letter (though without signature) is sealed with De Berenger's usual seal, and is in his own *ordinary* hand-writing. The original is in the possession of Lord Cochrane, to whom it was transmitted by Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, after the latter had quitted England. How it came into Mr. Johnstone's possession can only be conjectured, as he sent it unaccompanied by explanation or observation; and Lord Cochrane only knows that he received it from him, by the hand-writing of the superscription on the envelope in which it was transmitted.

It may be difficult to arrive at the entire meaning of so extraordinary a letter, but this much is clear: that the author was in treaty for the performance of some hazardous and peculiar service, and required a formal and binding agreement, to secure him his reward. The words, "*services ought to be appreciated, not by the gain alone, but by the prevention of serious loss*," are peculiarly applicable to a scheme for the creation of a rise in the prices of the public funds. Those words sufficiently indicate that one, if not the exclusive subject of this letter, was the *fraud*, then about to be committed through De Berenger's agency.

This letter is a complete answer to a recent publication by De Berenger (price *half a guinea*), in which he professes to give the history of the fraud, and to prove that Lord Cochrane was *particeps criminis*.

The substance of De Berenger's account of the origin of the Fraud, as recently published, is as follows:—"That some short time prior to the 13th of February, 1814, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone solicited De Berenger to draw up a plan, showing how an officer could be represented as bringing despatches, and that he (De Berenger) not considering it criminal, promised to do so—That, on the 13th of February, Mr. Johnstone introduced him to Mr. Butt—That on the 14th, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt told him they had bought some omnium for him.—That, on the 15th or 16th of February, at the pressing invitation of Mr. Butt, he went to his office at the Stock-Exchange, and saw Lord Cochrane there; but no conversation relative to any plan for the elevation of the Funds took place on that occasion.—That, on the 16th of February, Mr. Johnstone privately reminded him of his promise, and seemed displeased that he had not prepared something like a plan fit for execution. That De Berenger then promised to furnish one speedily, and did immediately draw up a plan accordingly, but without intending to assist in its execution, and without any serious expectation that it would be executed at all; for he considered Mr. Johnstone in the light of a man who, from the love of mischief, experienced a gratification in the contemplation of such a scheme; and that, so satisfied, he would forego its execution, contenting himself with the enjoyment of knowing its practicability. That in one or two instances between the 16th and 19th of February, De Berenger, when he saw Mr. Johnstone, had the plan in his pocket, ready to show him in case he should ask for it; but Mr. Johnstone did not renew the subject; and therefore De Berenger gladly avoided to produce it, as it was principally intended to prevent reproof: That on Saturday, the 19th of February, De Berenger, in compliance with another pressing invitation, went to Mr. Butt's office at the Stock-Exchange, *little dreaming that he should go out of town that evening*. That he there found Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, Mr. Butt, and Lord Cochrane; and after half an hour's conversation on general subjects, the discourse was directed to the state of the Funds; and at length, namely, about two o'clock, Mr. Butt informed him, that if he could not help them, they should all be ruined. That he then, for the first time, produced his plan, and gave it to Mr. Johnstone, with a private intimation that he was to keep it secret from the others; and was greatly surprised and offended at his handing it over to Lord Cochrane, as he had not till then the slightest suspicion that either Lord Cochrane or Mr. Butt was aware that he had promised to furnish Mr. Johnstone with a plan of that description. That Mr. Johnstone then told him they were all as one in that business; and that at last, after some hesitation, and merely to prevent the ruin of his friends, he did, at their joint and urgent request, consent to put his plan into immediate execution, entirely free from mercenary motives, and stipulating for no other condition, than that his name should ever remain a profound secret; to which all pledged their word of honour."

If the Letter of the 17th of February has any reference to the Fraud of the 21st (of which those who most consider it will best judge), De Berenger's present account of that transaction must be *utterly false*. In the Letter, he says, "I am astonished how I have gone *so far* without some certainty." According to his present statement, he had then gone no lengths at all; he had done no more than draw up a plan at Mr. Johnstone's request, for the purpose of showing it whenever he might happen to "renew the subject;" not with any serious view to its execution, but "principally to prevent reproof," and gratify his patron with the "enjoyment of knowing its practicability." He had never seriously contemplated the actual execution of such a plan, and of *personal* performance he had not even *dreamt*, prior to the 19th February—no, not till the afternoon of that day; not till within a very few hours of his departure to Dover for that purpose.

By his present account he was perfectly disinterested, and stipulated for no other condition than that his name should ever remain a profound secret. In the Letter, he is "astonished at having gone so far *without some certainty*;" says, that "services ought not to be appreciated by the gain alone, but by the prevention of serious loss, and next, by the injury such service entails on the person rendering it;" he presses a formal and binding arrangement, and adds, "done it must really be, and regularly too, each party bearing his separate proportion."—He does not only require conditions, but in so determined a tone, as to leave no room to doubt that he obtained them.

His whole story, therefore, of the meeting at the Stock-Exchange on the 19th of February (two days subsequent to the date of the above Letter), and of his then and there *unexpectedly* and *disinterestedly* consenting to execute his Plan, at the joint request of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Butt, and Lord Cochrane, is *fabulous*, and invented for the object which he seems to have most at heart—that of rooting out all belief of the innocence of Lord Cochrane. The alleged meeting on the 16th of February is equally unfounded.

Had either Lord Cochrane or Mr. Butt been connected with the Fraud, De Berenger must have known that the only and infallible method of proving their participation was a strict adherence to truth—nay, why not prove it under their hands and seals? for "*done* it must *really* be, and *regularly* too, each part bearing his separate proportion."—If those persons whom he is so anxious to criminate were really criminal, he would long ere now have produced *the Bond*.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

Before the Chief Justice and the following Jury:

George Young,	Henry Roorke,
Andrew M'Dermot,	Gregory Scurlog,
Edward Nicholson,	John Stevenson,
Richard Galbraith,	William M'Kenzie,
Terence O'Donnell,	Thomas Baker,
Laurence Pitman,	Charles Cox.

Thomas Harricks, Plaintiff; Mirajah Clibborne, Defendant.

Mr. O'Connell opened the pleadings, and stated the case. It was an action to recover the amount of flour sent by the Plaintiff, who was a miller in the County of Cork, to the Defendant, who was a flour factor, to sell for him.

The first witness called was John Doherty, who did not appear, although he had been in attendance all day, and was in Court a few minutes before the trial was called on.

William George Molesworth was then sworn, and examined by Mr. O'Connell.

Witness is step-son to the Defendant, and is his Attorney in this action; knows John Doherty; he was clerk to his step-father; the signature produced to him in his step-father's hand-writing; it is signed to an account, amounting to one hundred and eighty-nine pounds one shilling and eight pence, in favour of the Plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—That sum has been long since paid; the reason he knows it was paid is, that the Defendant's name was not signed to the account which was furnished by the Plaintiff.

Re-examined by Mr. O'Connell.—He has frequently seen the Defendant pay money to the Plaintiff; cannot say that he was present when the £189 were paid.

John Sweeny sworn, examined by Mr. Goold.—Knows the Defendant and his late clerk, John Doherty, and has seen him write; the account produced is in Doherty's hand-writing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—Saw Doherty about two hours since; witness was not present at the settlement of any account.

John Doherty having come into Court, was questioned by his Lordship as to his absence; he said he went to bespeak his dinner: he was sworn, and examined by Mr. O'Connell.—He was clerk to Defendant, who failed on the 13th of April; the Plaintiff called to Defendant's office for his account, which witness furnished out of the book: there was a balance due to him of £96 17s. 5d.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—Witness resides in the country, and was subpœnaed to town by the Plaintiff; he drew out the account on the 5th or 6th of June last; Defendant was in the habit of selling flour; many of those to whom he sold failed; he cannot say whether the Defendant sold at his own risk or at the Plaintiff's; the Defendant failed; the creditors got good and bad debts; it was since the Defendant was proceeded against by the Plaintiff that he failed; the Defendant admitted the account to be right, with the exception of 11s. which was a mistake made by witness.

Verdict for the Plaintiff, £96 6s. 5d.

Patrick Healy, Plaintiff; Thomas Haines, Defendant.

This was an action of Assumpsit, upon a Promissory Note, for £99 0s. 8½d. dated the 14th March, 1807.

The Defendant pleaded the General Issue, and the Statute of Limitation.

William Hobbs sworn, examined by Mr. White. He knew the Defendant, and was witness to the note; there is an indorsement on the back of it, acknowledging payment of £26 14s. 4d. out of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—Knows the Plaintiff and the Defendant; witness is Attorney for the Plaintiff, but not in this cause; he did not know what was meant by calling the Plaintiff a Jobber; he knows that he buys and sells cows.

John Healy sworn, examined by Mr. Goold.—Witness is son to the Plaintiff; knows the Defendant; recollects a conversation between his father and the Defendant at the fair of Cork this time twelvemonths; his father asked if he had any intention of paying him the £72; the Defendant replied he would, shortly; a person of the name of John Duggan was present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—He is the Plaintiff's son, and follows the farming business; his father buys and sells cows; he is not very rich, but could afford to lay out £72; his father has settled nothing on him; he is a labouring boy, and can write; he does not know whose handwriting the signature is which is now shewn to him; it is not his father's; he could not write so well; nor is it his own hand-writing; he believes that the other signature now shown to him is his father's hand-writing; he rode to the fair of Cork; he did not write down what the Defendant said to his father about paying the balance; his father and he were walking through the fair with John Duggan, who is nephew to his father, when they met the Defendant; witness has served processes for his father; Duggan never swore to any process for his father unless when he (Duggan) was present at the transaction; his father had no dealings with Defendant since he passed the note; he was never present at any interview between his father and the Defendant but once; the Defendant lives about nine miles from his father's; his father was tried in Cork; he was indicted for taking cattle under a decree, before sunrise; he cannot tell how many processes he served, nor can he say how soon his father went to the Attorney after he got the promise.

William Hobbs re-examined.—The action was commenced in the Recorder's Court, in Cork; judgment was obtained by default, and a *Certiorari* was lodged to remove it; the Defendant applied to him to allow him to plead the statute.

John Duggan sworn, examined by Mr. White.—Witness and the Plaintiff were at the fair of Cork, and met the Defendant as they were walking thro' it; the Plaintiff asked him had he any intention of paying him his £72; the Defendant said he would shortly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—His cousin and he had a conversation this day about the evidence they were to give; he told him what he had to say; they did not travel from Cork together; he met him in town yesterday evening; he was witness to different notes and I O s, at the Sessions, for his uncle; the signature produced is his uncle's hand-writing; does not know whose hand-writing the second signature is; witness went to the fair to sell a milch cow; heard of the dealings before, and that the note was out of date; he knew that if a promise was obtained it would renew the debt.

Mr. Grady, for the Defendant, said the note bears date March, 1807; the action was not commenced until June, 1815, upwards of seven years having elapsed: the testimony given by the two witnesses to take the note out of the Statute was, that they heard a promise; the agent for the Plaintiff admitted that he got judgment by default, and that it was removed by *Certiorari*; the law very wisely ordains, that within six years debts may be recovered, after which time the person is protected from it. During that period there is a sufficient time to sue, after which many casualties might occur; but he would convict the witnesses out of their own mouths. He was instructed it was a base device to recover from the unfortunate Defendant. He asked, was it probable that the Plaintiff, from the account given of him by his son and nephew, would remain so long a time out of such a sum; it was admitted by the Attorney, than an application was made to him to allow the Defendant to plead the Statute, which was refused; if the promise had been made, he would have done it, for he could defeat the Defendant on that plea by having the promise—it was a flagitious attempt of those two witnesses. When the *Certiorari* was lodged, in order to remove the action from the Recorder's Court in Cork to this Court, in order to plead the Statute—now, said the Plaintiff, we must prove a promise, and for that purpose got his son and nephew to swear to it.—Mr. Grady then read the paper, which was proved to have the Plaintiff's signature; it was a receipt from the Plaintiff to the Defendant for £62 2s. on account, independent of the acknowledgment on the back of the note for £26 14s. 4d. Mr. Grady then asked the Jury, could they give credit to the testimony of the witnesses, who swore the Defendant promised to pay £72.

The Jury found a verdict for the Defendant, with 6d. costs.

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

GREEN STREET, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1816.

Trials before the Recorder.

Ellen Hallagan was indicted for having in her possession a counterfeit note, purporting to be of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the value of 30s.

Alicia Woods sworn, examined by Mr. Green.—The Prisoner came to her shop to buy a ham, and offered a thirty-shilling note in payment; witness brought it out to a neighbour of her's, a Mr. Kelly, who, on examining it, said it was bad; he came with her, and asked the Prisoner, if she knew from whom she got it?—she replied she did.

Thomas Kelly sworn, examined by Mr. Williams.—The last witness brought him a thirty-shilling note to examine; he returned with her to her shop, and asked the Prisoner if she knew where she got it? she said she did, and would shew him; he went with her; she said she got it from a publican; she asked him to go in and drink; he told her she should go with him to Exchange Court, meaning to the Head Police Office. On their way she attempted to make her escape.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Bethel, he said he lived two doors from his next door neighbour! (*A loud laugh.*)

James Carr being sworn, said the Prisoner came to his shop on the same day, and wanted change of a thirty shilling note, which he produced: it was one of the new ones.

Mr. Ivie, from the Bank of Ireland, pr[oved] they were both forgeries.

The Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to 14 years transportation.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,923. | THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1816. | PRICE FIVE PENCE.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,

AND BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

MR. O'CONNOR,

THE CELEBRATED PERFORMER ON THE

UNION PIPES,

WILL give his MUSICAL CONCERT at the NEW ROOMS, on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant. The Band of the 35th Regt. will attend, and diversify the Amusements of the Evening. The Performance will consist of MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS of the most admired AIRS, VARIATIONS, RONDEAUS and QUARTETTS.

PART 1.

Grand Overture ——— Henry the Fourth.
Patrick's Day, with Variations—Mr. O'CONNOR.
Duett—Two Clarionetts—by Mr. NICHOLSON.
"*O! Nanny*," on the Pipes—Mr. O'CONNOR.
Quartetto, by four Amateurs.

PART 2.

Overture ——— Peeping Tom.
Soldier Tired, on the Pipes, by Mr. O'CONNOR.
Numerous Selections of *French Waltzes*, by the Band.
A *Flute Solo*, by one of the best Performers.
Selections of *Moore's Melodies*, by Mr. O'CONNOR.
A Variety of *National and Scotch Airs*, by Mr. O'CONNOR.
To conclude with "*God Save the King.*"

☞ Tickets, 3s. 4d., to be had at the Bar of the *Commercial Hotel*, and at the *Chronicle Office*.

*** Performance to begin at 8 o'Clock.

June 4, 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.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the Twenty fourth day of November last, the Baronies of CLONLONAN *and* MOYCASHEL, *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 Baronies 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 revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the Baronies aforesaid were respectively declared to be in a State of Disturbance, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 28th Day of May, 1816.

MANNERS, C.	WM. M'MAHON.
CHARLES KILDARE.	ST. GEO. DALY.
W. DOWES.	WM. SAURIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 5.

Butter, first Quality, (new)	90s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— second,	—s. 0d.	
—— third,	—s. 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	76s. - 80s. 0d.	
Lard (flake)	45s. 0d. - 48s. 0d.	
—— casks, rendered	47s. 0d. - 50s. 0d.	
Singed Pigs,	0s. 9d. - 0s. 6d.	
Scalded ditto,	0s. 5d. - 0s. 0d.	
Beef,	0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
Oatmeal,	14s. 0d. - 14s. 0d.	
Flour, first Quality,	—s. 0d. - —s. 0d.	per Bag
—— second,	56s. 0d. - 6 s. 0d.	
—— third,	32s. 0d. - 40s. 0d.	
—— fourth,	24s. 0d. - 28s. 9d.	
Wheat,	44s. 0d. - 46s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	11s. 0d. - 11s. 0d.	
Oats (common)	12s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
—— (potatoe)	1 s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
Malt,	30s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
Coals,	5s. 4d. - 5s. 8d.	
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d. - 8s. 0d.	per Stone
Potatoes	4d. to 5d.	
Beef (quarters),	4 d. - 5 d.	per lb
Beef (joints),	5d. - 6½d.	
Mutton (quarters),	5 d. - 6 d.	
Mutton (joints),	6d. - 7 d.	
Pork,	2½d. - 3d.	
Butter,	1 d. - 22d.	
Train oil,	£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey	[illegible] 8d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

[illegible] Barrels Wheat,	Averages,	£2 10s. 1¼d.
[illegible] —— Oats,		0 1 [illegible]
[illegible] —— Barley,		0 1 [illegible]

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, MAY 30.

The Soap Bill and Local Militia Pay Bill were read a third time and passed. Several Accounts ordered by their Lordships were presented.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The Earl of LIMERICK, according to notice, moved the second reading of the Irish Landlords' and Tenants' Bill. This was no party measure, but one calculated for the advantage of all parties, and the general interests of agriculture. As the law stood at present, the landlords had no means of recovering possession of the smallest parcels of land without the expensive remedy of ejectment, by which they were obliged often to pay more than the value of the lands recovered. This evil it was proposed in this Bill to remedy, and it was intended also to afford additional protection to the occupier of land against the chance of being compelled to pay his rent twice. As to farms under £20, it was a common practice to abandon them, leaving a dog or a cat, or an old woman, or some living creature, under the advice of an Attorney, so as to maintain the legal possession; so that the landlord had nothing to distrain upon, and the lands were left in a waste and unproductive state till an ejectment could be completed. In order to remedy this evil, it was proposed, that in these cases two Magistrates should view the lands, and certify to the Quarter Sessions and the Assistant Barrister there; and that thereupon notice should be given personally, if possible, or if that could not be done, then in the most public way possible to the tenant, to appear at the next Quarter Sessions; and, in case he did not appear, that the landlord should be put in possession. A similar course was proposed with respect to those holding lands under £10 a year, and refusing to deliver up the possession when required: and a similar course was also proposed with respect to persons holding lands under £20 a year, being a year's rent in arrear; but the possession to be given back to them on the payment of the debt and costs. There was a provision, also, in regard to the recovery of lands where the tenants were infants, femmes couverte, or out of the jurisdiction, with respect to whom the law was to be put on the footing of the English law; for, under an act or acts of the Irish Parliament, it was at present different.

Earl STANHOPE said, that there never was a bill better intended or less calculated to answer the purposes intended. His Lordship objected to the Bill principally on account of the summary process of turning out of possession, as connected with the circumstance that the occupier might in fact have paid his rent to the middleman. He did not, however, mean to oppose the second reading, but begged that the Committee might be postponed till Thursday next. Many of the objections might be done away in the Committee. There were a great number of bulls, and something about Landlords which he did not understand, except as contradistinguished to water or sea landlords.

Lord REDESDALE said, that several corrections must be made in the Committee; but that with some amendments the Bill might be useful.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that it was a very erroneous description of the bill to say that it was very ill calculated to answer the purposes intended; for though very material amendments might certainly be made, yet the bill, even as it stood, would be very useful both to the Landlord and Tenant. He proposed that the committal should be for to-morrow week.

After a few words from the Earl of LIMERICK and Earl STANHOPE, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for to-morrow week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. CANNING.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved, that the Speaker should issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the Borough of Liverpool, in the room of the Right Hon. George Canning, who, since his election, has accepted the office of First Commissioner for managing the affairs of India.

Mr. LYTTLETON rose, and expressed his surprise that this motion should be brought forward at so early an hour.

The SPEAKER.—A motion for a new writ ought to be brought forward as soon as possible, and to precede all other motions, because it is proper, that as soon as a seat in Parliament is vacated, no time ought to be lost in proceeding to fill it up.

Mr. LYTTLETON said, of course the Right Honourable Gentleman might persevere in his motion, but, at the same time, it was rather extraordinary that he should not choose a later hour, as he must be aware that the motion was likely to give rise to some discussion.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, he was not aware that the motion was likely to lead to any discussion, but if the Honourable Gentleman had any remarks to make upon it, no doubt the House would be happy to hear him.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sir H. PARNELL presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy of Ireland, complaining of the restrictions under which it had been proposed to accede to the claims of the Irish Roman Catholics. He took the opportunity of giving notice, that this day se'nnight he should move for a Committee to take into consideration the Petitions which had been presented to the House from the Roman Catholics in Ireland.

General MONTAGUE MATHEW was happy to have an opportunity of correcting a misrepresentation which had been made, in some public papers, of what he had said on a former evening, upon the subject of the Catholic Claims. On that occasion he had said nothing in favour of the Veto; on the contrary, he was entirely against it, nor had he any authority to say, that 5,000,000 of Irish Catholics were ready to agree to the Veto. He supported this Petition.

Colonel BARRY remarked, that as the Petition was said to be from the Bishops and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Religion, and not called titular Bishops, it became a question whether the House ought to receive it.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY said, it was with much reluctance that he opposed the receiving of this Petition; but he thought the objection made by the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last was very strong. [The Honourable Baronet then made the Clerk read the Act of the 21st and 22d Geo. III., which provided, that no person of the Popish Religion shall assume the title of Bishop in the kingdom.] As this Act was in full force, he thought it his duty, as a Member of the House, to oppose the receiving of this Petition, which was quite irregular. At the same time, he thought it also his duty to express the high opinion which he entertained of the worth of the persons by whom the Petition was signed.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, if the Statutes in force were to be so strictly acted upon, he would wish to know *what penalty the Hon. Baronet (Sir J. C. Hippisley) had incurred for corresponding with the See of Rome.*—[*Hear, hear.*] As to the title now assumed, he referred to the words of Bishop Horsley, spoken in the House of Lords, who had said—"My Lords, those persons are as much Bishops as any of those who are beside me on this Bench." From the spirit of conciliation which had lately been professed, and ought always to be acted upon, he certainly thought this Petition should be received. It was to be recollected, that it was a matter of doubt whether the enactment which had been read had not been abrogated by the subsequent Act of 1793.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY explained. He had no objection to their being called Bishops, in common parlance.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER felt quite bound in candour to say, that there was no objection to the Petition, because in the signatures they had merely signed their Christian and surnames, without assuming any title.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL agreed with the last Speaker. He observed, that in the beginning of the Petition they did not call themselves "Bishops of Ireland," but merely Bishops professing the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland.

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

NEW COINAGE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Croker in the Chair, to take the Prince Regent's message into consideration,

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE felt that, upon a subject of such importance and magnitude, he should not treat the Committee with respect, if he did not explain the grounds upon which the Prince Regent had been advised to direct a new Coinage of Silver, and the principles upon which it was proposed to carry that measure into effect. The Government would not, he was sure, in the estimation of Parliament or of the Country, have done their duty, if they had not, under the circumstances in which we now stood, turned their attention to the state of the Coinage, and endeavoured by every means in their power to put it upon a proper footing. The circumstances in which we now stood were fortunately essentially different from those in which we had been placed for many years back; we were at peace with all the world: a great alteration had taken place in the state of our Exchange; instead of being almost universally against us, so as to affect our circulation in such a manner, that it was found almost impossible to regulate it, the Exchange with all the world was in our favour; the price of bullion had materially diminished; all these circumstances seemed to point out this period as peculiarly proper for a general revision of the state of our Coinage. There were other circumstances which imperiously recommended the adoption of such a measure. Parliament had strongly expressed its opinion that the restriction of the cash payments by the Bank should not be continued beyond two years, the Act which had passed for continuing the restriction being limited to that period, and an opinion also having been expressed, that measures should be taken in the *interval* for resuming cash payments at the conclusion of that period. But the Committee were perfectly aware, that there was not any gold in circulation—that the silver of the regular currency of the realm was so worn down and debased, that it was not within 50 per cent. of its nominal value—and that it had been found necessary to supply the deficiency in our silver coinage, by an issue of Bank tokens. All these circumstances, however, concurred to shew the necessity of adopting some measures at present of rescuing our coinage from the state in which it now was, and placing it upon a substantial foundation. It would be difficult, indeed impossible, to decide upon the principle on which our new silver coinage should be regulated, without taking a view of the state of our general coinage, and considering what was and what ought to be the standard measure of value. It was perfectly well known, that for a considerable time we had had two standards in this country; both the precious metals were in fact standards; and the consequence of having two standards was, that they had been perpetually clashing with each other, and that every attempt to keep them together had failed. The confusion which this circumstance had occasioned was very great, and had at times been productive of great inconvenience. There might be some difference of opinion whether gold or silver ought to be chosen as the standard, but he believed there was no difference of opinion upon the question, that you ought to select one of them as the standard, and that to have them both would be in every point of view inconvenient, because it would be impossible to set their respective value at such a ratio as to keep them both in the market together. It had always been found, that one or other of them fell into depreciation, and left the country. The standard coin of this country was originally silver. Even from the period of the Conquest, silver had been the standard; gold was at that time scarcely known as currency. The first coinage of gold, and that a very small one indeed, was in the reign of Edward III. But in time, as the country became more rich, gold got more into circulation, until at length it became a kind of competitor with silver, though the latter still continued to be the standard. Several expedients, as he had already stated, were adopted from time to time to keep them in circulation together. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. their relative value was from time to time altered for that purpose. In 1695, when Mr. Locke wrote upon this subject, the inconvenience of having the two precious metals competitors as it were in the market against each other was such, that the necessity of having but one was universally admitted. Indeed Locke, Petty, and all the great writers were of that opinion, but it was equally true, that they were all of opinion that silver ought to be the standard in preference to gold. Though a considerable quantity of gold was then in circulation, yet it never was considered either in any Act of Parliament or in any Proclamation as a standard. From the period of Charles II. guineas had been coined, they were called 20 shilling pieces, and were so considered in the Mint indenture. But though that was the case, guineas were not taken at that value, but passed according to the price of gold in the market. They rose to be current for 30s. and were so in 1695, though in the Mint indenture they were termed 20s. pieces. Mr. Locke, as he had already stated, thought that silver ought to be the standard, but yet, in his second work upon this subject, he said, he thought that the price of gold might be fixed by the Legislature, a most extraordinary confession indeed for a man who had so decidedly declared, that he thought silver ought to be the standard. In consequence, however, of the high price of gold at that time, the silver nearly all disappeared, and it was found absolutely necessary to have a new coinage of silver. The Legislature passed an Act, by which they declared that guineas should not pass for more than 26s. and in less than a month after the value of the guinea was reduced to 22s. It would not be necessary for him to dwell upon the subject of the coinage of 1695. Mr. Locke was certainly wrong in his opinion, that it would have a great effect upon the bullion market, and bring it down to the Mint price. His opponent, Mr. Lowndes, though wrong in many particulars, was more correct in his opinion upon that part of the subject than Mr. Locke. In a very few years after this great coinage, which amounted to six millions and a half, the gold had nearly driven the silver from the market, and out of this immense mass of coin, a small part only remained in the country. In these circumstances, application was made to Sir Isaac Newton for his opinion as to the measures which ought to be adopted to keep the remainder of the silver coinage in the country. That great man said, that both the precious metals were then standards, but he said that the inconvenience arose from gold being rated too high, and proposed to reduce the value of the guinea to 21s. All this time they remained valued in the Mint indenture at 20s. only. In consequence of that opinion, a Proclamation was issued in December, 1717, by which it was directed, that guineas should pass for 21s. and that they should be a legal tender. From that moment gold became the standard measure of value, and has since been always so considered, and silver, instead of being the standard, became as it were merely an assistant upon gold, and had since been so considered both at

and worse, but for the reason he had stated it had been found impossible to attempt a silver coinage; and in fact, from that time to the present, a whole century, not more than £450,000 had been coined. In his present Majesty's reign, though extending to a period of fifty-six years, the whole of the silver coinage amounted only to £64 000. In the year 1774, the coinage became so bad, and such inconvenience was felt from that circumstance, that it engaged general attention. The late Lord Liverpool turned his mind to it, and the Book which he published was universally allowed to be the best that had been written upon the subject; he had treated particularly upon that part of the subject, viz. how gold had beaten silver out of the market. The distress felt at that time was very great. The Noble Lord, whose excellent work he had quoted, declared that it affected our exchanges with foreign countries, which afforded a proof that the state of exchange depended upon gold, not upon silver. That Parliament entertained that opinion was obvious; because, when the gold coin was reformed, and when it became what it now is, the first in the world for fineness and workmanship, it enacted that silver should not be a tender in coin for more than £25; beyond that sum it was to be tendered as bullion at the rate of 5s. 2d. per ounce. This was making gold the sole standard, and putting the silver merely in the situation, as he had before said, of an attendant upon the gold. This measure was first adopted as an experiment for two years, but it was afterwards renewed. In 1798, the Act having expired, Lord Liverpool advised, that the coinage of silver should be prohibited until the whole subject could be fully considered; that prohibition did take place, and the next year the Act of 1774 was made perpetual. Silver was not a legal tender for more than £25, which was a proof that Parliament meant that gold alone should be the standard. The regular silver coin of the realm having been thrown out of circulation, it was necessary to have recourse to a circulation of silver tokens, which were about twenty-one per cent. below their nominal value.—The resolution which had been come to by the Committee of Coin was, that gold should be the standard of value, and that it should be so declared. With respect to the mode of conducting the Coinage, there were two opposite opinions; one was, that you should reduce the Gold Coinage, by taking out of it what was called a *brassage*; that was, to deduct something from the Gold, in order to defray the expense of the Coinage. This was generally practised abroad, but it was not done in this country. The quantity of Bullion brought to the Mint was returned without any deduction, and the expense of the Coinage was defrayed by Government. Many eminent persons, however, were of opinion that *brassage* ought be taken, among whom were Adam Smith and others. The Gold Coin of this country was so well thought of abroad, that it was conceived it would be highly injurious to our interests to make any change in the weight or the fineness of it, or to alter its denomination. Many persons thought that it would be advisable to coin 20s. gold pieces, but there were many objections to this measure; these 20s. pieces would, in fact, be so near to guineas, that they could not well circulate together. In that case, it would be necessary to re-coin all your guineas, to make them into 20s. pieces. He did not know what number of guineas there were in this country, but certainly to re-coin them would be a troublesome and expensive operation. He would now proceed to state the plan upon which the silver coinage was to be conducted. The standard of silver had not been changed since the time of Queen Elizabeth, indeed not since the Conquest. It was eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, eighteen pennyweights of alloy; and the pound troy was made into sixty-two shillings. No man now, he believed, who understood this subject, would wish to alter the weight or the fineness materially of the silver coin, tho' Mr. Lowndes, whom he had before alluded to, proposed to coin the pound troy into 77. But if gold was made the standard, a small alteration might be made in the weight of silver; it might be made a coin of change for the convenience of the country, and a legal tender to a limited extent. It was now an admitted fact, that when the exchanges were very much against this country, it was quite impossible to prevent bullion from being exported out of it, nor was it possible to keep the silver coin in the country; all that could be done was to make the coin so low as that it should not go out of the country in ordinary times. If the pound troy of silver were coined into 66 instead of 62, and the difference between the two retained as a seignorage, he thought such a coinage would answer all the purposes of change, and the nominal would be very near to the intrinsic value. The present Government silver coinage in circulation was, as he had stated, 30 per cent. below its nominal value, the Bank tokens per cent.; the proposed new coinage would be only 6 per cent. The seignorage of four shillings out of 66 would pay the expense of the coinage, which was estimated at two and a half per cent. and leave a profit to Government beside. Another reason why it would not be advisable to depreciate the value too much was, that it would afford the forger the means of meeting them in the market with greater facility. He came now to the consideration of the most painful and difficult part of the subject, viz. that of the loss which individuals would sustain by withdrawing the present coinage out of circulation, and substituting the new one for it. It was very difficult to ascertain what was the quantity of silver currency at present, exclusive of the Bank tokens. In the year 1805, Lord Liverpool estimated the amount at £2,700,000, an estimate which he thought overrated. In that sum his Lordship estimated a very considerable number of half crowns, of which he believed there were scarcely any now in circulation. In the reign of King William, Mr. Lowndes estimated the silver coinage at five millions and a half, which he did not think was more than we had at present, because, in addition to the silver currency of the realm now in circulation, £3,400,000 of Bank tokens had been coined and issued since 1811. It was true, the country was infinitely more populous now than it was in the reign of King William; but, on the other hand, it should be recollected, that silver was then a legal tender, and that much larger sums were paid in silver then than now. The silver coin of the realm, which, as he had said, in 1805, Lord Liverpool estimated at £2,700,000, he should now estimate at £2,000.000, which he considered to be deteriorated about 30 per cent. In providing for the calling in of the old silver, that plan which would be the most rapid in its operation would undoubtedly be the best. If two millions and a half were coined now, three-fourths in shillings, and one-fourth in sixpences, it would afford a coinage of thirty-five millions of shillings, and twenty-five millions of sixpences, and he trusted, that in seven months from the day the Act passed, they would be able to produce these sixty millions of pieces. In the year 1695, the Royal Mint, assisted by four other Mints, produced thirty millions of pieces in eleven months, but now, such was the improved state of machinery, that at the Mint alone they would coin the sixty millions in seven months. In the coinage of 1695, great inconvenience and distress was felt in consequence of all the silver being withdrawn out of circulation. Another great inconvenience, then felt, arose from the circumstance of a part of the silver being issued while the coinage was going on (for the whole coinage lasted four years); for the coiners took it as it came out, sweated it, and sent it back to the Mint as old silver, by which means Government sustained an immense loss, and that would be the case in a still greater degree now, if a similar mode were adopted, in consequence of the great improvement made in the art of coining. He would now state the plan which he meant to propose; there must now be in circulation a considerable quantity of base coin, and of foreign coin, and it was a circumstance that could not be wondered at, considering that Government had not given the Public any coin for circulation; but it could not be expected that base metal or foreign coin could be received at the Mint in exchange for the new coin.—In 1695, almost every thing was received into the Mint except base metal and copper washed with silver, and in consequence of this extreme latitude, and the circumstance of the issuing a part of the silver while the coinage was going on, Government lost on that occasion above £2,700,000. But while he wished to guard the Government against loss, he was equally anxious to prevent individuals from suffering, particularly those of the poorer class. It would be impossible, however, by any care that could be taken, to prevent a number of people from sustaining loss. He should have been glad to have had this coinage ready for issuing without coming to Parliament, because the exchange of the new for the old coinage might have been made almost instantaneously, and without great loss to individuals: but that was impracticable, because they were forbid by law from coining silver at the Mint; it was therefore necessary to come to Parliament in the first instance. With a view, however, to secure, as far as possible, individuals from loss, it was intended to receive all coin that had any pretensions to be called the currency of the Realm, to examine it in the most liberal and indulgent manner, and where there was a doubt, to decide in favour of the individual. It might appear difficult to ascertain the genuineness of coin so defaced as ours was, but he believed there were persons who would be able to determine with considerable accuracy. With a view still further to prevent loss to poor people, it had been suggested to him, and he threw it out now for consideration, to limit the tender of shillings to three shillings, and of sixpences to eighteen pence. This would prevent a poor person from being compelled to receive too many shillings or sixpences in payment of his wages. If, for instance, he had eighteen shillings to receive, he would not be compelled to take more than three shillings or three sixpences. He mentioned this proposal in the hope that Gentlemen would turn it in their minds, and he should listen with the greatest attention to any suggestion he might receive upon this or any other part of the subject. He should propose that no alteration whatever should take place in the currency till the new coinage was ready for delivery; that then a portion of it should be lodged in every great town, which might be supposed to be equal to the circulation of that town and its neighbourhood; a proclamation would then be issued, calling upon persons to bring in their coin; and he should suppose that the exchange of the old coin for the new might be effected in a few days. When the new coin got into circulation, it would of course supersede the Bank tokens, which would then be brought to the Mint to be re-coined. The Committee would observe, that he had said nothing about Ireland; the reason was, that the tokens in Ireland were upon a different footing from those in England. In Ireland the tokens were coined by the Government; they were a legal tender till the Bank restriction was taken off, and were then receivable in payment of Taxes, &c. Under these circumstances it was not at present necessary to interfere with the circulation of Ireland. He should not trouble the Committee any longer, except to thank them for their indulgence. If the Committee should agree to the Resolution which he should move, the Report might be received to-morrow, and the Bill be brought in and printed, and then lie over till after the holidays. He then concluded with moving his Resolution, amidst a general cheer of the Committee.

When the question was put,

Mr. BARING rose for the purpose more particularly of adverting to one part of the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman, in which he had lightly touched a point of much importance, viz. the assumption that gold coin had, within the last 17 years, become the standard of value. He entered into some detail on the state of the currency abroad, and of the comparison between the quantity of gold and silver, contending, that in England gold was dearer than silver, and consequently of more difficult circulation, by four per cent. He thought it of great importance that the country should be aware of the intention to make the gold coin the legal standard of value, and to shut the door against silver being considered so. Certainly gold would be the more perfect standard, if it could be attained; but he feared that silver, being more practicable, would in point of fact be the standard of value, notwithstanding any legislative enactments. Besides, as a silver circulation could be more easily established than one of gold, the resumption of cash payments by the Bank could be more conveniently and expeditiously made in the former than in the latter. The number of guineas at present in the country would form but a slight objection to a change be proposed, viz. issuing 20 shilling gold pieces instead of the present guinea. The Right Hon. Gentleman might not know the amount of the gold coin in the country, but he believed it to be extremely small, and not to exceed half a million.

Mr. PONSONBY suggested that the relative value of the copper currency must be affected by the proposed regulation with regard to the new Silver Coinage.

Mr. HUSKISSON did not think any evil could arise from the improvement of the relative value of the silver to copper. He was strongly of opinion, that gold ought to be retained as the general and legal measure of value.

Mr. HORNER, acquiescing in most of the principles he had heard laid down, could not help expressing his doubts of the success of this measure during the continuance of the Bank Restriction, unless the Bank should adopt a different principle from that on which they had hitherto acted. He apprehended, in the other case, no precautions would prevent the new coin from being melted. There was another point he thought necessary to advert to—as to the time when this measure was brought forward. It was a matter of great doubt with him, whether, in the present temper and circumstances of the lower orders, this was a favourable period for a new experiment on their peace, or for imposing an additional hardship upon them. He would not press this consideration further, but it was evident that the poorer classes, including the small shop keepers, must be the principal sufferers, and he hoped this had not failed to attract due attention on the part of Government.

Mr. DAVIES GIDDY preferred gold to silver as a standard; every body knew that this standard must be arranged by weight, and this could be done with more facility in the one metal than the other. He also thought that the currency of Ireland might be assimilated to that of England, and its exchange left to the emolument of Bills at a certain date, as in Scotland, and some of the distant parts of this country.

After a few words from Mr. W. POLE and Mr. MELLISH, the Resolution was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

SILVER COINAGE.

In the Lords, the Earl of LIVERPOOL, after some preliminary remarks on this subject, made the following observations:—

A deceased relative of his, said his Lordship, had committed his thoughts on this subject to paper, in a letter to his Sovereign, and by the order of his Sovereign the letter had been published. His deceased relation had been, from a variety of circumstances, peculiarly well qualified for the discussion of the subject—from his general knowledge—from particular application to this subject—and from having had the charge of the gold coinage which took place in 1773 4. The work was before the Public. But it was in vain to imagine that the work in question had done every thing. It had, however, thrown much light on the subject, and the principles there laid down had, he believed, been generally approved. A variety of circumstances had occurred to keep attention alive to the subject since the publication of that letter, and the report of the Bullion Committee of the House of Commons had furnished a great deal of most valuable information in the appendix. This he was most willing to acknowledge, though he could not agree with that Committee in the main point of their report. The time for the measures there recommended was not then come; but now, when the period of peace had arrived, and when the exchanges had become favourable, and were likely to continue so, it was proper at the earliest possible opportunity to recur to that system which was attended with the greatest practical convenience. It was impossible to state one's views as to the silver coinage without saying something respecting the gold coin. He laid down this, then, as the principle or foundation of the measures in contemplation as to the silver coinage, that gold was, in point of fact, the standard or measure of the value of property in this country. The progress of this country in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and riches, had made gold, in fact, the measure of value in this country in a way more powerful and effectual than any declaration. This, however, was the case not merely in fact but in law, for the Act by which silver was made a legal tender only for £6 was in effect a declaration that gold was the measure. In a poor country gold could not be the measure of value; but it was very desirable that it should be so made in any country where that could possibly be done. That metal which was least liable to fluctuation in its value was the most proper for this purpose; and this was the case with gold. By the natural order of things in this country, and by the law, gold had become the measure of value, and it was in itself the best adapted to this purpose. This, then, he laid down as the basis of the measure which was now proposed to be carried into effect. The other metals would of course be subordinate to gold, and be used as valuable counters for change; and as gold was the most proper metal for being the standard or measure of value, so silver was the best calculated for the purposes of change. Having laid down that as the principle upon which he proceeded, his opinion was, that the measure of the value of property ought to be as perfect as possible. But no inconvenience had been felt from the state of the gold coin as it was last fixed, till the period of that expenditure which turned the course of exchange so remarkably against us. It was not desirable to make any alteration in the state of the coin without an adequate object; it was intended, therefore, to leave the gold coin in the same state as at present, and he was happy that they had now arrived at a period when they could again allow gold to operate as a measure of value on the old principle. With respect to silver, he considered that it stood on the same principle as copper; for not being in its nature the standard or measure of value, they had only to take care that there was enough of it for the purposes of change, and that it should not be liable to be melted down. The expense of the manufacture, therefore, might be taken out of the coinage, & seignorage to support the establishment. In 1773, silver was considered as the standard or measure of value, and the principle at that time was, that the pound of silver should be coined into 62 shillings. First, then, they had now to consider what was the actual price of silver at present; 2d, what it was likely to be; 3d, at what price they were to take it in the new coinage. The price was at present 5s 1½d. per ounce. At the rate of 62 shillings for the pound, the price would be 5s. 2d.: so that silver was at present below the mint price, and might be coined even on the old principle. It was not till the market price of silver was so far above the mint price as to afford a profit for converting it into bullion, that it would be melted down or was worth the operation. Such an inducement would be taken away by fixing upon the coin a small seignorage, or raising the value of coin above bullion. He thought that the price 5s. 6d. or 5s. 9d. would afford a sufficient security against melting. The question would here arise, were we justified by the experience of any considerable portion of time in considering this as a rate that would preserve our silver in circulation? And he had no hesitation in saying we were. Upon an average of the fluctuations in the price of silver since 1773, it had borne the value of 5s. 4d. an ounce. It was at present 5s. 1½d. being a halfpenny below the mint price.—He therefore thought that a rise to 5s. 9d. would afford a sufficient security to all the coin that might be thrown into circulation, and would admit of fluctuation within considerably extensive limits.—There was some difficulty in fixing a medium for the price of silver, and it was a matter of considerable importance to discover the true one. If the mint price should be fixed too high, when compared with that of gold, inducements would be held out to export the gold, and thus to leave the country without its standard coin: while, on the other hand, if the quantity of silver in the legal denominations should be too great, a temptation almost irresistible would be produced to melt it down. If the shilling circulated in coin for much more than it was worth in bullion, the gold would not circulate along with it, but would be driven abroad, or melted down. This was a result, however, which he thought would not occur, if the rate he had mentioned were adopted; but if there was any reason to dread it, the House should consider its consequences. There would be nothing else but a little temporary inconvenience, which might be easily seen at its first approach, and as easily remedied.—The difference between sixty-two shillings for the pound weight of silver, which was the mint price, or the present proportion that it bore to gold, and sixty-eight or seventy shillings, which it would be fixed at, would pay the expenses of a re-coinage.

[The foregoing is the most material part of his Lordship's Speech. He concluded by moving an Address to the Regent, expressive of the concurrence of the House in the Message of his Royal Highness.]

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

This morning the Paris Journals of the 28th arrived. Our private letters say, it is not true that General Lafayette and M. Manuel have been imprisoned; they are only placed under superintendance. The bust of the late Princess Elizabeth, sister of Louis the 16th, has been carried in procession. The meeting which is soon to take place at Toplitz, between the Emperors of Russia & Austria, and the King of Prussia, is said to relate to an article in the Christian Treaty. Count de Stroganoff is employed at Vienna with the Russian Ambassador, Count Italinski, in terminating, under the mediation of England, the differences which exist between Russia and the Porte.

The plan for issuing a new Silver Coinage was last night stated to both Houses of Parliament.—The issue, it is expected, will be made in seven months, and the new money will be exchanged for the old in all the chief towns throughout the Kingdom at the same time, after which no old money will be taken. Gold is to be the standard of value, and, to prevent silver from rivalling it, the value of the shilling will be reduced six per cent. The pound troy of silver, hitherto divided into 62 shillings, will be divided into 66, of which four will be reserved as a *scigniorage*.

A new writ was granted for the re-election of Mr. Canning yesterday, rendered necessary by his having accepted the office of President of the Board of Controul.

The vigorous measures of the Magistrates in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, have completely suppressed the turbulent spirit lately prevailing. A Special Commission will immediately sit for trying the rioters. The result of similar disturbances a few years ago in Nottinghamshire was the execution at one time of about twenty unfortunate wretches.

The Bill for the Registration of Slaves in the West Indies is abandoned by the British Parliament, in hopes the Colonial Assemblies will take it up, and effect the objects desired.

Parliament adjourns this day till Thursday.

The Pilgrim merchant ship, which is now in the river bound for Sierra-Leone, carries out two serjeants of the Guards, six corporals, three serjeants, and a corporal of the corps of Artificers, who are going to join the expedition for exploring the interior of Africa. These men are to have—the serjeants 1000, and the corporals 500 dollars each, which, in case of the death of any of them upon service, will be received by his family.

Bill Soames, the notorious pickpocket, who has for years daily plundered in the streets, was, with two assistants of the name of Cooper, yesterday tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, of picking a Gentleman's pocket on Ludgate hill. Mr. Common Serjeant, from a just sense of public duty, immediately passed judgment, sentencing them all to transportation for life.

Yesterday, Robert Cronner was brought before the Magistrates at Queen square, charged by the Officers of Chelsea Parish with breaking the peace on Sunday last, by causing near two hundred persons to collect round him at a short distance from the church, and preaching to them; the Churchwardens spoke to him, and informed him he must not proceed. He shewed them his license, and was determined to proceed, when the Officers took him before Sir Henry Wilson, a Magistrate for the County of Middlesex. The Prisoner said he was one of the Methodist connexion, he thought he had a right to preach; Sir Henry said he must not, & they agreed to meet at this office and have Mr Colquhoun's advice. Mr. Colquhoun said he had no right to preach out of doors, though he was licensed, as the license was for a certain place of worship, and if he offended again he would be liable to be indicted for such offence; he did not wish to be severe with him, and he hoped he would never attempt to preach out of doors again, and he would now discharge him. The Prisoner did not like the Magistrate's advice; he said he should have other advice before he preached again.

CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 31.—Our wheat trade continues very heavy, the demand being very trifling, and a large quantity at market; prices are nearly nominal, and purchases could be made at from 2s. to 4s. per quarter cheaper, and heavy sale at that reduction. In Peas, Beans, and other articles there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per cent. Cons. 64⅝¾	4 per cents 77⅛¼
Do. for Ac. 65¼	5 per cents 95⅝
3 per cent. Red. 63¾	Bank Stock —

A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning with Papers and Letters to the 25th. The report of a contagious disorder at Norway is contradicted. Russia now considers Poland as within her frontiers. Joseph Bonaparte's diamonds sell but heavily at Stutgard. His sister's claims to property in Italy are likely to fail. It would be but justice, that the whole of this family should be reduced to the beggary to which they have brought so many thousand families of more respectability.

We have received this morning Philadelphia Papers to the 7th ultimo:—

"WASHINGTON, MAY 1.—The Congress adjourned yesterday a little before four o'clock, an unusually early hour for the last day of the session. Having disposed of all the business before them, the two Houses separated in perfect harmony.

"The Washington, 74, Commodore Chauncey, now ready for sea at Boston, is ordered, we understand, to proceed to Annapolis, preparatory to taking out to Naples the Hon. W. Pinkney, our newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Petersburgh, and Minister Extraordinary to the Court of Naples.

"BOSTON, APRIL 29.—The United States' frigate Macedonian, Captain Warrington, sailed yesterday for South America, to interpose for the relief of the American citizens detained as prisoners at Carthagena and Santa Martha."

The American Papers say, that a Citizen of the United States, an intriguing fellow, has contrived to have himself placed as clerk to Bonaparte at St. Helena.

We understand, that the arrangements for the marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester have been finally determined upon.

Mr. Canning has passed through Bath on his way to Liverpool to be re-elected.

Lord Canning has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

DEGRADATION OF A PERSON IN HIGH LIFE.—Among the extraordinary and unprecedented occurrences happening in these eventful times, may be enumerated the degradation which an Officer of high rank experienced, not long since, for dishonourable conduct, proved at the bar of public opinion, as well as that of justice. To our great surprise we now learn, that another distinguished Officer (whose name has been continually before our eyes in print,) is shortly to be publicly disgraced—he is to be stripped of all his honours, and his name struck out of the Army List. The judicial exposition of the offending party is abandoned, the necessary proofs being wanting; but enough is known to stain the conduct of the higher Powers, and at the same time demonstrate, that neither titles nor riches can screen offenders from merited punishment. The reported motive of the present offence we must decline stating.—[illegible]

Star Office, Three o'Clock.

We have this moment received the Paris Papers of Wednesday: with the exception of an account of a Duel between two British Officers, near Cambray, they contain no intelligence of interest. The following is the article alluded to:

PARIS, MAY 29.

A fatal duel took place a few days since at Bonavy, near Cambray, between Captain R—— K——, R. and a Surgeon of the British Army (Mr. O——). The Parties took their ground at twelve paces; the first fire being without effect, the Seconds interfered, and used every argument and exertion they could devise to prevent further hostilities, but unfortunately without success, the Captain declaring, that one or both should fall. The pistols being once more given them, the second discharge proved fatal, stretching both these unfortunate young men on the ground, Captain R. K. to rise no more, and Mr. O. so desperately wounded as scarcely to leave the slightest hopes of recovery. This fatal duel originated from a pecuniary transaction, as long since as when the Allied troops occupied Spain.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Such foreign intelligence as has appeared is of very little importance. The disgrace of TALLEYRAND and FOUCHE is complete, and, under the BOURBON power at least, irretrievable. Without their assistance, the KING would probably never have ascended the Throne a second time, and their final degradation is as memorable as it is inexplicable. The first has became a wanderer, and the last still resides, with very precarious permission, at Dresden. What they have yet to suffer, cannot be foreseen, but it would not be matter of surprise, if either death, or imprisonment, should become their destiny. They have fallen from their high station, but that consciousness of rectitude, which elevates the sufferer above calamity, has not followed them in the reverse which they have experienced.

The Paris papers say, that DIDIER had arrived at Grenoble, and that it was there necessary to double the guards, in order to prevent the populace from tearing him to pieces. Letters from Cambray state, that the Duke of WELLINGTON was preparing to go to Paris to be present at the marriage of the Duke of BERRY, and that he was likely to remain a long time in that City.

Sir H. PARNELL is this day to bring the Claims of the Roman Catholics once more before the House of Commons. His primary object is, not to urge their admission into Parliament and into the high offices of the State, although it was his design to move a vote to that effect, but to obtain, if possible, a measure for giving them complete relief from all other existing disabilities. The last part of this plan brings the question forward on new grounds, and we do not see why it should, for one moment, be resisted. Admission to the higher honours would speedily follow.

The mail of Sunday was due when we went to Press.

In compliance with numerous and most respectable solicitations, we this day publish the *Landlord and Tenant Bill*, in it's altered and amended state, and with all the blanks filled up.

In Tuesday's paper, we mentioned, that the body of a man was found in a field about two miles from this City, not far from the road to Carrick on Suir, and intimated, that a most barbarous murder had been committed. On Monday, an Inquest was held by the Rev. E. Hunt, and Joseph Greene, Esq. when the following verdict was brought in—"That the body of a man, as yet unknown, was first found by James Comerford, who states himself a sailor dismissed from the ship *Bellerophon*—that Comerford's evidence did not throw any light upon the subject, and, not having other witnesses produced to them, they do find, that the said person was wilfully killed and murdered by some person or persons unknown."—The deceased was five feet eight inches high, with black hair, large whiskers cut close to the face, stout and well made, but a little in-kneed, a clear white skin, the countenance rather thin, and apparently about 40 years of age. An old hat, a pair of the shabbiest small clothes, and two pair of shoes, were found on the spot, one pair of the shoes placed under the head, both adapted only to persons of small size, and evidently not belonging to the murdered man; over the body there was an old waistcoat, and under it a flannel jacket, on which it appeared to have been carried to the place where it lay. These articles of apparel did not suit the description of the person, but there was also found a muslin cravat, marked with an X, which probably did belong to him. Except immediately under the head, no appearance of blood could be any where traced, and no proofs of any struggle could be discovered. It is thence conjectured, and on very solid grounds, that the assassination was perpetrated at some distance.

These things were communicated to us on Tuesday, after our publication of that day, and we have now to state some additional information, which reached us at a late hour last night, and which, combined with the foregoing, may help to throw light on this mysterious transaction. On Friday last, a vessel arrived here from Bristol, with a considerable number of persons on board. She was, we believe, a Cork Trader, and several of her passengers were bound for that city. Two of these passengers took up their abode in a lodging house in this city, one of them, by his own account, a mill-wright, on his way to Cork, and the other, as we have heard, a Painter and Glazier from Clonmel, named Stephens, who, about three weeks ago, had gone to Bristol for the purpose of obtaining work, but, not succeeding, was on his way home. After having cleaned themselves, they left their lodgings, and afterwards returned to them rather intoxicated. Before they went out, the Painter desired the woman of the house not to give the bundles to any person in his absence. In the morning, the mill-wright called to his companion to get out of bed, and see if every thing was right, as they did not know what persons they had to deal with. Their clothes, owing to the condition in which they went to bed, were scattered about the room. Stephens examined his pockets, and drew from them, in bank-notes and silver, to the amount of 11 or £12, and they were then satisfied that they were in an honest house. They went out after breakfast, and, in a short time, the mill-wright returned in company with another person, apparently a sea-faring man, and asked for the bundles. The woman of the house refused to give them up, but said she would deliver them, if they brought in the Painter. They went out, returned with Stephens, received the bundles, and the three departed together on Saturday, on their way towards Carrick. They were decently dressed, but none of them, as far as was discovered, had a flannel jacket, and the neckcloth of the Painter was a spotted one.—We have understood farther, that the maid of the lodgings, on hearing of the murder, went and viewed the body, and thinks it to have been that of the Painter. This statement is accompanied with difficulties. The clothes found near the body do not correspond with those worn by the travellers, and it is not likely, that a man going to look for employment in Bristol, and returning without success, should be in possession of so much money—but we must proceed.

On Saturday evening, as a man from Carrick was returning home, at no great distance from the place where the body was found, he heard a conversation between two men, inside the road ditch. One of them said—"Shall we kill him? The other replied in the affirmative. The Carrick man looked over the ditch, and had a view of those whom he heard speaking sufficient to enable him afterwards to recognize them, but, being perceived by them, he ran away, and, after some time, had the fortune to join some others who were going the same road, but to whom he did not think proper to communicate the occurrence he had witnessed.—On hearing of the murder, he made diligent search through Carrick, and at last discovered the two men, who were brought to Mr. Briscoe, and committed by him to prison for examination.

These statements obliged us materially to change our previous arrangements, but we felt it to be our duty to send them forth without a moment's delay, as they may perhaps contribute to throw the guilty into the hands of retributive justice. If, in the hurry of publication, we have fallen into any errors, these shall be most willingly corrected on the first opportunity. We have not learned whether the men taken up in Carrick be the same who lodged in this city, or entirely different, having received no farther particulars than those which we have mentioned. The Magistrates, with whom the investigation of this atrocious crime more immediately rests, will search it to it's foundation—but it is the duty of every man, who can give any information on the subject, to convey that information to them without delay. If the murder be connected with the persons who arrived from Bristol, some knowledge of these persons must have been acquired here, altogether independent of what we have related, and we call upon all who had intercourse with them, however slight, to communicate what they know, or think, to the municipal Officers of the City. Even an apparently insignificant circumstance may lead to important results.

The superior quality of *Warren's Japan Liquid Blacking* has induced several base Impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the same name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine, unless

Robert Warren

is signed on the Label, and "14, St. Martin's Lane," stamped in the Bottle. It may be had genuine of White and Co. by Wholesale, and Retail of Birnie, Bull, and Farrell, Waterford—Bankes, Ross—Gorman, Thompson, Farrell, and Holmes, Clonmel—M'Leod and Byrne, Cork—Caldwell and Spence, Dublin—and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, at 7d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 8d. each.

BIRTHS.—In Newcastle, the Lady of Major-General Laye, of a son.—The Lady of Lieutenant-General Brereton, of a son and heir.—In Dublin, the Lady of Holwell Walshe, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—In Kilkenny, Lieutenant Henry Hewetson, of the 82d Regt. to Lucinda Vigers, youngest daughter of the late John Edw. Bourne, of Dunkeruse, King's County, Esq.—In Dublin, James Collins, of Denzil street, Esq. to Anna, daughter of the late Anthony Lyster, of Grange, in the County of Roscommon, Esq.—In London, George Lewis Newenham, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Lord Collingwood.—At Abbeyleix, Mr. C. Collins, of that place, aged 90, to Miss Geoghegan, aged 14!!!—In London, Colonel Carmichael Smyth, Commanding Engineer with the Duke of Wellington's Army, and Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, to Harriet, only daughter of General Morse, of Devonshire place.—In Limerick, Mr. James Bodkin, Tea and Wine Merchant, to Mary Ann, daughter of Matthew Hogan, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Moy, on the 24th ult. Benjamin Greer, Esq. Captain of the Moy Corps of Yeoman Infantry. In the death of this Gentleman, his friends and society have sustained a great and afflicting loss. The candour of his manners, the integrity of his conduct, and the sincerity and stedfastness of his affections, secured for him that respect and esteem which are the portion of the virtuous alone, and the most honourable memorial of departed worth.—On Sunday se'nnight, at Stagdale, in the County of Tipperary, Mrs. Sadlier, wife of Richard Sadlier, jun. Esq. She bore a tedious illness with the greatest resignation, and her death is deeply lamented by an amiable husband, a numerous offspring, and highly respectable family and connections.—At Milford, aged 53, Lieut. John D. Gibbs, of the 35th Foot.—In the 90th year of his age, the Rev. Morgan O'Flaherty, P.P. of Ardfert.—In Limerick, Frances, youngest daughter of Charles S. Grace, Esq.—At Marycutter House, Scotland, General the Hon. William Gordon, Colonel of the 71st Regiment of Foot, in his 81st year.—In Kilkenny, Mrs. Power, wife of Mr. James Power, of the Bush Tavern.—At Ballyclogh, in the County of Cork, Owen O'Sullivan, Esq. late of the City of Cork.—In Liverpool, the Hon. Colonel Cochrane, of the 36th Regt. brother of Lord Cochrane.—James Alms, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red.—At Bath, Mrs. Mary Tagg, aged 101.—In London, Benjamin Thompson, Esq. the Translator of the German Theatre, and Author of several other productions.—The following are melancholy and deeply afflicting instances of mortality:—About a month or six weeks ago, Mr. Kehoe, of this City, Merchant, lost an amiable wife; about a fortnight ago, Margaret, and yesterday, Ellen, his daughters, were taken, almost in the outset of their lives, from their tender and affectionate surviving parent.

"Thy dart flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 5.

ARRIVED,

3d—*Briton, Richards, Swansea, coals; Earl Leicester Packet; Eliza Bevan, Swansea, culm; Swiftsure, Williams, Caernarvon, slates; Concord, Limbery, Swansea, coals; Betsey, Copplestone, Bristol and Newport, wrappers, coals, and luggage.*

4th—*Hope, Lewellyn, Swansea, culm; Escape, Floyd, Cardiffe, coals; Freeling Packet.*

SAILED,

3d—*Bristol Packet, Richards, from Bristol, Cork, printing ink, sewing cotton, apparel, &c; King George, Goodland, from Bristol, ditto, luggage; Palmanter, Williams, Liverpool, oats; Boulton, Barrett, Swansea, ballast; Mansfield Packet.*

4th—*Heart of Oak, Jones, Bristol, wheat; Passage Revenue Barge, Rogers, on a cruise; Prudent, Haskill, Cadiz, butter and lard; Earl Leicester Packet; Bangor and Liverpool Packet, Ellis, Liverpool, oats.*

5th—*Wind N. W. at 7 A. M.*

ADJOURNED SALE OF QUICKSILVER.

TO BE SOLD, at the Custom-house of NEW ROSS, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at Eleven o'Clock, Eight Thousand Pounds weight of QUICKSILVER, for the benefit of those concerned, taken out of the *Friends*, of Dartmouth, per the *George & Thomas* of this Port.

H. L. TOTTENHAM, *Collector*.

Custom house, Ross, June 4, 1816.

A BILL

(AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE)

To amend the Law of Ireland, respecting the Recovery of Farms from absconding and defaulting Tenants; and for the Protection of the Tenant from undue Distress.

Whereas Landlords in Ireland are often sufferers by Tenants running away in Arrear, and deserting Premises demised to them; and also by Tenants, after the expiration of their Terms or Interests, refusing to deliver up the possession; and also by Tenants suffering large Arrears of Rent to accrue during the continuance of their Terms; in all which cases the Landlords or Lessors are obliged to resort to an Ejectment for the recovery of Possession, the expense of which in many cases exceeds the value of the Tenement:

And whereas it is just and reasonable to provide a less expensive and uncertain mode for the recovery of the Possession of Premises so abandoned by Tenants, and of Premises of small value, when the same are held by Tenants against their Landlords, after the determination of their Terms or Interests; and also in cases of the Tenants of Premises of small value suffering Arrears of Rent to accrue during the continuance of their Terms:

And whereas Causes tried in the way of Civil Bills before the Assistant Barristers, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace for the County of Dublin, and Recorder of the City of Dublin, are determined with more expedition and less expense than any proceeding, for the redress of the evils aforesaid, which the Law now allows the Landlord to take; and it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers, and of the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace in the County of Dublin, and of the Recorder in the County of the City of Dublin, to the said cases:

Assistant Barrister or Chairman at the Sessions empowered to put Landlords in possession of Premises in Arrear for Rent.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the First Day of July next, if any Tenant holding any Lands or Tenements, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, who shall be in Arrear for One Half Year's Rent, shall desert the Premises demised to him, and leave the same unoccupied, so as no sufficient Distress may be had to countervail the Arrears of Rent, it shall and may be lawful for Two or more Justices of the Peace of the County in which such Lands lie, having no Interest in the demised Premises, at the request of the Landlord or Lessor, his Bailiff or Receiver, to go upon and view the same, between the hours of Ten of the Clock and Four of the Clock in the Daytime, and having fully ascertained, to their satisfaction, that the Premises are so deserted by the Tenant, and left so unoccupied as aforesaid, and without sufficient Distress to countervail the Arrears of Rent, then to certify to the Assistant Barrister, or to the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, in cases where the Premises lie in the County of Dublin, or to the Recorder, where the Premises lie in the County of the City of Dublin, at the Quarter Sessions next ensuing, under their hands and seals, that they have together viewed the Premises in question, and that the same appeared to them deserted and unoccupied, and without any Distress thereon sufficient to countervail the Arrear of Rent, ascertained, by affidavit of the Landlord or Lessor, his Bailiff or Receiver, to be due thereon, after all fair and just Allowances; which Certificate, when proved to have been duly executed, shall be sufficient and