



have thought it a dereliction of his duty, if he re-  
frained from attending. The reason why he rose  
so early was, because the observations which  
he had to submit would not be suitable, if made  
when the other Resolutions were put. The first  
Resolution was, in his opinion, founded on a  
gross fallacy, and this was his reason for saying  
so. It was not the transition from a state of war  
to that of peace, which occasioned the present dis-  
tress. The cause of that distress, the cause of  
the farmer not being able to pay his rents, was  
the enormous load of taxation. (Applause and  
disapprobation.) It was on this account he as-  
serted, that the first Resolution was founded on  
a gross fallacy. He had brought with him a state-  
ment of the finances of the country, and he was  
happy to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer pre-  
sent, who could correct him if he made any erro-  
neous statement. The present state of our finan-  
ces were such, that the Meeting could afford no  
real relief to the Country. [Here the Meeting  
was thrown into confusion for some minutes by  
loud cries of Hear, hear! Off, off! Chair, chair!]  
When silence was restored, the Duke of York  
observed, that it was the fair right of every indi-  
vidual to express his sentiments.  
Lord Cochrane, in continuation, said, that he  
by no means intended to throw any obstacle in  
the way of the Meeting, or to make any objection  
to its intentions, but he wished to state his  
reasons for the assertion, that the first Resolution  
was founded in a fallacy. The whole revenue of  
the kingdom was £92,267,460, deducting the Property  
Tax, and other cessions were made, which  
revenue was thus expended. The interest of the  
National Debt, including the interest of unfunded  
Exchequer Bills, was upwards of £14,500,000,  
leaving to support the expenses of Government  
only about £16,300,000. (A voice in the centre  
of the room, what have we to do with that here?)  
It was this enormous sum which now hung round  
our necks; it was this, which unnecessary ex-  
travagance had caused to increase from year to  
year, to its present terrible amount, which was  
the cause of all the evils of the Country at this mo-  
ment. (Hear, hear!) This profusion and ex-  
travagance, for which the Country is now suffering,  
was supported and sanctioned by those who de-  
sired and still derive large emoluments from them.  
(Applause and disapprobation.) The deficiency  
in the revenue occasioned by the enormous inter-  
est of the National Debt, which Ministers would  
have to supply, would, according to the present  
disbursement and receipts, amount to £11,578,000.  
[Here the Meeting was again thrown into con-  
siderable disorder by the conflicting cries of Hear,  
hear! Down, down!] Lord Cochrane endea-  
voured several times to address the Chair, but the  
noise was so great, his voice was not heard by  
even those who were nearest to him.  
At length a Gentleman appealed to the Chair,  
and observed that as the Noble Lord (Cochrane)  
was under its protection, he ought to be heard,  
and not hunted down by clamour.  
The Duke of Kent then begged leave to say a  
word. He said, that if the Meeting should pro-  
ceed the Noble Lord (Cochrane) to go on, it would  
then rest with themselves to approve of what he  
should say or not.  
Lord Cochrane then proceeded, and observed,  
that if Ministers were unable to make good this  
deficiency, the People should pay it, in addition  
to what they already paid. The Civil Govern-  
ment of the present year was £19,000,000. If  
next year, it should be £3,000,000 more, how  
was the deficiency to be supplied? By no means,  
except the Army and Navy were to be put down,  
or by the extinction of half the National Debt.  
The deficiency of the last quarter amounted to  
£2,197,602. If the ensuing quarters were to be  
equally deficient, the whole deficiency would ex-  
ceed £8,000,000, which was to be supplied from  
the pockets of the People. It was worse than a  
mockery to talk of applying a remedy to the na-  
tional distress, unless a radical remedy were pro-  
posed. He would ask the Meeting, were they  
ready to make good deficiencies of twenty or forty  
millions? He believed they were not willing, and  
he was certain they were not able to make such a  
sacrifice. Yet that these deficiencies would ac-  
cumulate, while the proper remedy was delayed,  
could not be denied. What he had said of the  
deficiency of the revenue was on record; if he  
were wrong, he hoped the Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer would rise and contradict him. It was  
not in the House of Commons, unfortunately,  
that his Majesty's Ministers could learn the real  
sentiments of the People (loud cheers); but he  
trusted that the People, on the present occasion,  
would make them (the Ministers) hear such truths  
as should give them an idea of the public distress,  
and of its real cause. If no other person should  
speak upon himself that day, he should move an  
Amendment to the first Resolution, and ascribe  
the Distress of the Country to its real cause—the  
excessive pressure of the National Debt. Who were  
those who derived advantage from the present sys-  
tem? The Fund-holders. They alone derived  
any benefit; and at present to such a state was  
the Country reduced, that the Fund-holders would  
get hold of the landed property, by advancing mo-  
ney, or the Land-holders should extricate them-  
selves from the National Debt.  
Before the Meeting had assembled, he had un-  
derstood that the Duke of Grafton was to have  
been present. He was sorry not to see him, be-  
cause, if present, and in his commiseration for the  
public distress, he (Lord C.) would expect to see  
him come forward, and renounce his sinecure reve-  
nues of £2000, £2600, and £4000. These, tho' small, would have been no inconsiderable mites in  
the great scale of national humanity; but he (Lord

C.) hoped, that if there were any sinecurists present, they would come forward, and renounce that portion of the public money which they got for doing nothing. Would it be right for those who held 10 or £12,000 a-year as sinecures, to come forward on the present occasion, and offer to pay to a distressed nation half a crown in the pound? No. If they were sincere in their commiseration for the public distress, they would give up that part of the public money to which they had no claim; if they did not do this, and yet pretended to feel for the People, their compassion was a mockery, nay, he would say, a fraud. The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Amendment, which he hoped would receive the unanimous approbation of the Meeting. The Amendment was, that after the word "that," in the first Resolution, there should be added these words, "the enormous load of National Debt, together with the high Military Establishment, and the profuse expenditure of the Public Money, are the real causes of the present general Distress."  
Mr. Lowe seconded the Amendment. He should not have attempted to address the Meeting, did he not think that, on the present important occasion, the voice of every individual, however humble, should be heard. Every opinion should be thrown into the scale, and he conceived that such opinion ought to be received without any reference to the rank or situation of the person by whom it was held. It was a certain fact, however repugnant it might be to the feelings of some persons to hear it, that the People of England thought and felt as the Noble Lord did. No man could deny the right they had to examine the political constitution of the country, and to seek a remedy when that constitution was diseased. A more alarming crisis than the present never was known in the history of our country. The distress was universal. It pervaded not merely the metropolis, but every county in the kingdom; and its source was surely nothing else than the immense taxation on the price of labour.  
Mr. Wilberforce said, he was too much of an Englishman, and had too long been engaged in political discussions, to be at all surprised, that on any public Meeting, an Englishman should feel warm when stating those views of the situation of his Country which had impressed his mind. He, however, thought the object of the Noble Lord not in unison with the purpose for which the Meeting was held, and wished that the attention of the Meeting should be exclusively confined to the means most likely to benefit their poor brethren. Alarming, indeed, was the state of the country; but still more alarming would it become, were the Meeting to waste their valuable time in discussing the causes of their present distress, rather than in seeing what remedies could possibly be applied. He deprecated the introduction of politics on such an occasion as the present. On politics, it was well known, much difference of opinion existed. He, for one, was never backward to enter on a political contest, when that contest was called for, and he certainly was as independent as the Noble Lord; but, on the present occasion, he could not see any practical good which could be effected by the introduction of politics. He considered the Meeting much indebted to their Royal President, and the venerable Head of the Church, for listening with the honest feelings of their hearts, to this interesting occasion. (Applause.) He would also give his tribute of applause to the worthy Royal Duke (Duke of Kent), whose benevolence was already so well known, for his promptitude with which he had advocated the cause of the Poor in 1812; a promptitude which, indeed, seemed inseparable from the heart of that illustrious person on every occasion. (Applause.) He could not omit taking notice of the conduct of the late Mr. Whitbread, whose views were at first unfavourable to the institution, but had afterwards acknowledged that it had been useful in stirring up to active benevolence, and had been successful. On all the grounds he had already stated, he asked the Noble Lord to withdraw his Amendment.  
Lord Cochrane would withdraw his Amendment. If Mr. Wilberforce would say, that what he (Lord C.) had stated was not founded in truth.  
Mr. Coats (we believe) stated his never having spoken to Lord Cochrane, and therefore not influenced by him; but he certainly deemed it proper that the eyes of the Public should be opened, and that they should see who were or were not their true friends. The many courage of the Noble Lord, and the Amendment he had proposed, harmonised with his feelings, though Mr. Wilberforce had, by a kind of sub-wind, endeavoured to throw a slur on the Noble Lord (loud cries of no, no!). At least to prove that he had brought forward irrelevant matter. But to what was this opposition of the Noble Lord owing? The question was, shall their own Resolution. The question was, shall those who derived advantage from the present system? The Fund-holders. They alone derived any benefit; and at present to such a state was the Country reduced, that the Fund-holders would get hold of the landed property, by advancing money, or the Land-holders should extricate themselves from the National Debt.  
Before the Meeting had assembled, he had understood that the Duke of Grafton was to have been present. He was sorry not to see him, because, if present, and in his commiseration for the public distress, he (Lord C.) would expect to see him come forward, and renounce his sinecure revenues of £2000, £2600, and £4000. These, tho' small, would have been no inconsiderable mites in the great scale of national humanity; but he (Lord

agitation. From early life he had known the good heart of the Noble Lord, and as the object of the Meeting was unanimity, he was confident, when the objectionable clause was expunged, the Noble Lord would not refuse to withdraw his amendment. He never intended to have come to a political Meeting. He would never enter the arena of politics with the Noble Lord, but he begged leave to say, he considered himself as competent to plead the cause of humanity, to advocate the interests of the weather-beaten sufferer, as the Noble Lord could be. There were, however, other times and other places for men to engage in the discussion of party politics, and he therefore implored the Noble Lord not to distract the attention of the Meeting by the introduction of these; and to keep solely in view, that they had met as the friends of benevolence, not as the advocates of a party. (Applause.)  
Lord Cochrane did not desire any political discussion, and with pleasure complied with the request of his Royal Highness.  
The Resolution was then agreed to.  
The Duke of Cambridge, aware that what he had now to propose would be unanimously agreed to, would not occupy their attention long. As he had, however, been an original Member of the Committee, he could assure the Meeting, much good had been accomplished with even the limited funds they then had. After having been 23 years absent from his native land, it was with feelings of particular delight he saw himself this day in the midst of Britons, met to consider and alleviate the distresses of their unfortunate brethren. (Loud Applause.) He could not but hold his tribute of gratitude from the late Member for Bedford (Mr. Whitbread), who had at first held the institution rather as a visionary project than calculated to do good, but on seeing his mistake, he came manfully forward to the Meeting, and, besides a very liberal subscription, advocated its interests with that enlightened energy and powerful eloquence, which had endeared his memory to every British heart. (Loud Applause.) He returned his warmest thanks to the Noble Lord, for the handsome manner in which he had withdrawn his amendment. The object of the Meeting was indeed of the first importance. Our Countrymen were suffering the most poignant distress. He was confident he would not plead their cause in vain, when he remembered the godlike generosity which sustained abroad by the calamities of war. (Applause.) He had just returned from a country which had been benighted by their generous aids. Germany had felt, and Germany acknowledged, that Britons sympathized with and stretched forth their hands in relieving distress. It was impossible, (and he could not for one moment entertain the idea) that less commiseration should be felt at home for our brethren, who had borne the heat and burden of the day, than for strangers. (Cheers.) Content that he was pleading a cause which scarcely required to be advocated, he concluded by moving the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:  
"That the experienced generosity of the British nation, it may be confidently expected, that those who are able to afford the means of relief to their fellow subjects, will continue their most endeavours to remedy or alleviate the sufferings of those who are particularly distressed."  
The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the Resolution on observation or two before he moved the Resolution he had now in his hand. Efforts of the present nature had been considered by many as totally inadequate for the purposes they were intended to produce, and were therefore looked on as undoubtedly certain failure, purely on the ground of those who made them not having all the means in their hands which were likely to accomplish the object they had in view. If, however, our efforts were at that ground to be entirely limited, or at least feebly carried on—if no aid or attempt was to be made to alleviate the distresses of our suffering countrymen, till we were fully satisfied, that we had in our power all the means which were calculated to give permanent relief to them, from such hardships as they now justly complained of, then undoubtedly we should remain passive and quiescent to such a criminal extent, that their distresses would be incurably increased, while even the means we had formerly had in our power of alleviating them, would be totally and consequently irretrievably lost. Gentlemen who were at all conversant with the distress of the country, would at once perceive, that nothing but the most determined, persevering, and liberal exertions, would be of any avail. (Applause.) As individuals, many in the country had the means no doubt of giving partial and temporary relief to their immediate neighbours, but as the evil complained of was a national one, it required a combination of those means into one grand whole, to accomplish the object they had in view. (Applause.) The only way to accomplish such a desirable object (and to a benevolent heart what object could be better than relieving the afflicted), was by forming an association which should embrace this work, and by communicating with all parts of the country, in order to draw into one the energies of the whole. He was confident the report which had just been read would meet the approbation of all who had heard it, and he certainly wished it to be printed, that the wealthy and benevolent part of the country, from seeing with what success the operations of the Committee with limited funds had been attended, might be stimulated to further exertions in this labour of love.  
His Grace concluded by moving the following Resolution—  
"That although it be obviously impossible for any Association of individuals to attempt the general relief of all duties affecting to a large proportion of the Public, yet that

it has been proved by the experience of this Association, that most important and extensive benefits may be derived from the co-operation and correspondence of a Society in the metropolis, encouraging the efforts of those benevolent individuals who may be disposed to associate themselves in the different districts, for the relief of their several neighbourhoods."  
Mr. B. Long rose to second the motion. The Public had come forward most liberally in the support of our gallant countrymen who had fought and conquered at Waterloo. He could assure the Meeting, that the money then voted had been most judiciously applied, in the support of the widows and fatherless of the fallen brave, and in providing for the wounded survivors of that awful contest. He was confident the means of relief were in the country; and equally confident that these resources would not fail on an occasion like the present. He with pleasure seconded the Resolution of his Grace.  
The Duke of Rutland would offer no apology for now rising to address the Meeting, as the Resolution he had the honour to propose was of such a nature as could excite no discussion. The subject was of infinite importance to every one now present. The interests of poor and rich were in the natural order of things inseparably connected, and the advantage of the one could not be consulted without materially promoting the comfort of the other. Whether the object of the meeting would be accomplished to that extent which his friends sincerely desired, was not for man to say; but whatever the issue might be, yet at least one advantage would result from it, for it would convince the distressed part of the community that we felt for their sufferings, and were willing to extend to them such relief as their case required. He concluded by moving, that a subscription be immediately opened, and contributions generally solicited, for carrying into effect the objects of this Association; which was seconded and agreed to.  
A Gentleman (whose name we could not learn) thought that preparatory provision, however seasonable it at present might be, was at best only temporary. He, for one, would suggest the propriety of a certain portion of the waste lands being given to the Poor. They would thus have the means of alleviating their own distresses, the intolerable burden of poor rates would be lightened, and the inmates of workhouses considerably diminished in number. There were at present three or four millions of acres lying in this waste state, and he concluded by moving, "That an humble and dutiful address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to allot certain portions of the waste royal forests to be cultivated by the Poor."  
The Duke of Kent suggesting the propriety of reserving such a consideration for the Committee, and no person seconding the motion, it of course was lost.  
Mr. Brown observed, though he had no motion to make, there was certainly one way of relieving the Poor, which he could wish were attended to. He could wish our countrymen would relinquish foreign articles of apparel, and take themselves solely to the wearing of British manufacture. (Applause.)  
Mr. Stevens suggested the propriety of the Committee directing their attention, not only to the cure, but to the cause of the evils. From the little intercourse unhappily existing between rich and poor, the higher classes were comparatively ignorant of the alarming privations and unpeppable miseries of the lower class. A pretty good statement had this day been made of these causes, and he trusted when Gentlemen retired to their respective homes, they would dispassionately and candidly examine the causes which had produced the distress; and that they would endeavour to put an end to the extravagant and useless expenditure of Government. (Some Cheers and Hisses.)  
The Earl of Manners stated his having opposed the Amendment of the Noble Lord (Lord Cochrane) arose solely from his anxiety to preserve the unanimity of the Meeting, as it was only by being unanimous they could gain their object. He would not take up their time with any remarks, especially after the eloquent appeal to their feelings from the illustrious Duke (Duke of Kent), coming, as that appeal did, with double energy from the well-known benevolence and exalted rank of that distinguished personage. (Cheers.) He concluded therefore by moving, "That subscribers of £100 cash be added to the Committee of the Association for the relief of the manufacturing and labouring Poor, that this Committee have power to add to its number, and to form Sub-committees for correspondence or other purposes."  
Sir Thomas Bell, Sheriff, said, that were he to consult his own personal insignificance, he would not have come forward on this occasion. He pressed, however, with a consciousness of the important duty he owed to the City of London, to dispute in any popular assembly, in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others present might have an opportunity of reporting to Government the decided sentiment and real feelings of the People. (Hear, hear, hear!)  
The Archbishop of Canterbury begged leave to call back the attention of the Meeting to the motion before it, and which he had no doubt would be unanimously adopted. This motion, the Most Reverend Prelate added, was not intended in any degree to interfere with the motion of the Noble Lord.  
Lord Erskine observed, that Lord Cochrane's motion first; for if the motion of thanks be disposed of, the Duke of York will leave the Chair, and the Noble Lord's motion will not be put at all."  
The Duke of Kent declared that there could be no intention to get rid of the Noble Lord's motion by any side wind. [Hear, hear!]  
The motion of thanks was then passed, while

Lord Cochrane repeated the explanation of his motives for withdrawing his proposed Amendment, adding, that he had no wish again to press that Amendment upon the consideration of the Meeting. But he could not forbear from observing what would have been the fate of such a proposition, if brought forward in another place which he need not name. For there, instead of being requested to withdraw the proposition, it would have been met by a direct negative, or by the previous question, in support of which, no doubt, a majority of that assembly, mis-called the Representatives of the People, would have voted. Yet the manner in which this, a Meeting of the People, would have decided, was pretty obvious; and hence it might be inferred how far the People concurred in sentiment and feeling with the House of Commons. That the proposed, or any charitable subscription, must be inadequate to relieve the actual distress of the Country, was a proposition which could not be disputed; but yet he did not intend to oppose that subscription; on the contrary, he should give it every possible support in his power, and it was, he felt, a consolation to think that there were still some persons in this Country who could afford something to relieve the Poor; but he was afraid that neither the landed nor the mercantile interest had the means of doing so, for the former could obtain no rent, and the latter no trade. (Hear, hear!) The only persons, in fact, who were able to assist the Poor, under present circumstances, were the placemen, the sinecurists, and the fund-holders, who must give up at least half of their ill-gotten gains in order to effect the object. (Hear, hear!) With this impression fixed upon his mind, he felt it his duty to propose an additional Resolution, that the Ministers of the Crown, that the Government of the Country, who wielded the power of Parliament, were alone competent to remove and to alleviate the national distress. (Hear, hear, hear!) This, indeed, was evident, from the statement of our financial situation, which he had already made. That statement he made from the record which he held in his hand, and which was an authenticated publication from the House of Commons. He had called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was present, to contradict that statement if he felt it expedient not to utter one word, as the Meeting had witnessed. Yet from that statement it must be obvious, as he had already observed, that the military and naval system of the country must be abandoned, or that at least half the National Debt must be extinguished, for the resources of the empire could not endure such burdens. (Hear, hear!)  
Mr. Charles Barclay, after a few preliminary remarks, seconded the motion of the Bishop of London.  
The Duke of Kent rose and stated, that his reason for addressing the Meeting in this instance was, because it was impossible for his illustrious relative to put a motion which contained a compliment upon himself for his conduct in the Chair. Therefore he (the Duke of Kent) was called upon to submit that motion.  
[Here loud cries of—Pat Lord Cochrane's motion first! were mixed with a cry of—Chair, Chair!]  
The Duke of Kent said, that he had attended this Meeting with a view to assist in promoting an object of charity, and he had no doubt that such also was the intention of the Noble Lord (Cochrane). Of this he was assured from the Noble Lord's own declaration, as well as from his knowledge of the Noble Lord's feelings. The Noble Lord had indeed himself stated, that he had no wish to introduce any politics, or to press any measure likely to interfere with the object of the Meeting. Therefore he called upon the Noble Lord, in consistency, in politeness and urbanity, not to urge any political purpose, and the Noble Lord must be aware, that his proposition had a strong political tendency. [Warnings, and hear, hear!] The proposition was indeed such, that the Noble Lord must be aware that it was calculated to injure the subscription; for those who were not of the Noble Lord's opinion in politics were but too likely to leave the room if that proposition were pressed to a vote, and thus a material object of charity would suffer through the desire to urge the declaration of a mere political opinion.  
Mr. Waters maintained, that nothing put political causes—that nothing but the nefarious system which had been pursued for the last 25 years, had produced the distress which at present afflicted the country. [Loud cries of hear, hear! mixed with some murmurings.]  
Lord Cochrane disclaimed any wish to provoke political discussion, he expressed his desire merely to declare a truth, which no man could venture to dispute in any popular assembly, in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others present might have an opportunity of reporting to Government the decided sentiment and real feelings of the People. (Hear, hear, hear!)  
The Archbishop of Canterbury begged leave to call back the attention of the Meeting to the motion before it, and which he had no doubt would be unanimously adopted. This motion, the Most Reverend Prelate added, was not intended in any degree to interfere with the motion of the Noble Lord.  
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The motion of thanks was then passed, while

Lord Cochrane engaged in writing his motion, and the Duke of York having bowed to the meeting, immediately withdrew, amidst loud hissing, and cries of "shame, shame—a trick, a trick!"  
The Duke of Kent, whose head was turned towards Lord Cochrane, appeared much surprised and disappointed on discovering the absence of the Chairman.  
A general cry was then raised—"The Duke of Kent to the Chair."  
His Royal Highness addressed the Meeting. Having said, he pledged himself, on proposing the last Resolution, that there was no intention of getting rid of the Noble Lord's motion by any side-wind, he felt himself in a very awkward predicament. "But," added his Royal Highness, "I hope that, as liberal Englishmen, you will consider my situation, and who I am; and that, after my illustrious relatives have retired from the Meeting, you will not insist upon my taking the Chair, for the purpose of pressing the declaration of a political opinion; but that you will commend my motives, and do justice to those feelings which determine the propriety of my immediate departure." [Hear, hear!]  
His Royal Highness accordingly withdrew.  
The Meeting appeared very unwilling to separate without embodying, in some Resolution, the expression of their political sentiments. The clamour, however, had not subsided, and it was in vain that Lord Cochrane ascended the table and sought to obtain a hearing. Several who- orators were equally unsuccessful, while his Lordship paced the long central table, enjoying the applause of his friends, and braving the clamour of his opponents. It was endeavoured to place some person in the Chair. Many cried out for Alderman Atkins; but on that point too the sentiments were so various, that the Meeting at length slowly and reluctantly separated.  
LONDON.  
TUESDAY, JULY 30.  
Our letter from Plymouth Dock this morning says, that Lord Exmouth's squadron sailed on Sunday morning, and had a good offing before eleven o'clock, steering to the westward, with every prospect of fair weather.  
Our Private Letter from Paris this morning, dated on Saturday, mentions a rumour of the arrival of an overland despatch from India to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, by whom it was transmitted to the French Government, of the defeat of our troops by those of Nepal. We trust and believe there is no foundation for the rumour.  
The 2000 persons (patriots of 1816) condemned to death, were to be executed yesterday.  
The Day of Algiers has united all the other Barbary Powers in his cause. At Maroc, a town belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, several Christians have been assassinated, the ships in the harbour burnt, and their crews sent into slavery. A Turkish squadron is about to be sent to Algiers.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.  
The Funds have been heavy for several days past, which is attributed to various causes.  
Lord Exmouth's squadron was off Falmouth on Sunday last. The wind was as favourable as it could blow.  
This morning we happened to pass by the dead wall near the Hospital road, which passes into North-wall-courtyard. Here we read, in large, well-written characters, the words—Commerce at the last day! Help!—BREAD ON BREAD!—ANOTHER FRAGMENT OF  
The rumour is revived of the solicitude expressed by an illustrious Personage to bring the question of a Divorce, by way of Bill, into the House of Lords. A female, a Swiss by birth, is said to be a natural witness. We have heard that several of the Ministers have decidedly declared their unwillingness to agitate the delicate question; and that this only has prevented the trial of a measure that might have been attended with the most important consequences to the country.  
We venture to say, that there is no truth in the report of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte having suffered a miscarriage.  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.  
A considerable sensation was produced in the City this morning, by the following unexpected notice from the Transport Board:—  
"Transport-Office, 31st July, 1816.  
"Wanted, 5,000 Tons of Ordnance Stores, to Canada. Tenders to be received on Saturday, the 3d of August next."  
This notice was immediately considered as a hostile symptom. We believe we can remove any apprehensions of this kind. Several fortifications were begun upon the Lakes immediately after the late peace was made. Some vessels also were laid down—both require guns and stores. It was lately learnt, and a considerable quantity of stores destroyed. These must be replaced; and Government are sending them out at a proper time of the year.  
It is said that, in addition to the reduction in the number of troops in each regiment of cavalry, and of companies in each regiment of foot, it is intended to abolish the barracks establishment.  
The Duke of Wellington returns to France on Tuesday next.  
Two days' Paris Papers have arrived, those of Sunday and Monday. The three persons condemned to death for treason were executed on Saturday.

The following important Official Circulars are now issuing from the War-Office:—  
"It appearing that Regimental Agents have declined paying to the Representatives of General Officers the balance due to the Officers at the close of their debt, except upon Letters of Administration taken out within the See of Canterbury, I am to apprise you, that such balances, if omitted to be paid, will be paid under administration taken out in any part of the United Kingdom. (Signed) PALMERSTON."  
CLOTHING.  
"There being at present a considerable quantity of Clothing in the public Military Stores, which it is deemed expedient to apply to the service of the Regiments of Line for the year 1817, I therefore have the honour to signify to you his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you discontinue all proceedings for supplying Clothing for the ensuing year for the Regiment under your command, until further orders. (Signed) PALMERSTON."  
"Addressed to Colonels of Regiments of Foot."  
The Waterford Chronicle.  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Proceedings at the Assizes, and the proceedings in London, have nearly closed our space, and obliged us to postpone various local matters, and all observations on passing events. The mail of Friday was due when we went to press.  
The Bank for Savings was opened yesterday, and the sum placed by 75 Depositors amounted to £58 3s. 9d. A female servant deposited £10, and another Depositor gave in twenty-three guineas. The whole was immediately lodged in the Bank of Messrs. Newport and Scott, the Treasurers.  
The Treasurer to the Sick Poor acknowledges to have received from the City Grand Jury, by Alderman Burchell, Five Pounds, Two Shillings, and One Penny; and from two Record Jurors of the County, by R. J. O'Brien, Esq. Two Pounds, Two Shillings, and Nine Pence.  
Price of Butter in the Market yesterday, 1000s.  
DIED—On the night of Tuesday, the 23rd of July, after an illness of only three days, Miss Susan Carew, second daughter of the Rev. Pausully May Carew, of Ashmore, in this County, in the 17th year of her age, most sweetly and disinterestedly resigned, not only by her relatives and friends, but also by every person that was acquainted with her.  
PORTNEBS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 5.  
SUNDAY.  
2d—Milly, Kirkpatrick, Dunbar, Glass and coals; Gower, Park, Lifford, Nalkins, Coates, Belfast.  
3d—Canada, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; Three Friends, Transport, Walker, Bristol, transport; Friendship, Walker, Southampton, hope and dark; Strong, Fenny, Liverpool, and Lewis, Belfast; Yorkshire, Newcastle, 4th—Paddy, Neave, Hager, Rogers, from a strange; Mangled Packet; Hope, Bradford, Portsmouth, Belfast; Neave, Transport, Neave, Bristol, Belfast; Friends, Mangle, dark, transport; Orange, Water, Mangle, Plymouth, Belfast; 5th—Pleasant, Hunt, London, in goods.  
SAILINGS.  
1st—Carnwall, Stray, Bristol, passengers.  
2d—Auckland, Park, Brothers, Hamilton, Carrington, Belfast; Fenny, Belfast; Liverpool, Belfast, Belfast; 3d—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 4th—Canada, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 5th—Pleasant, Hunt, London, in goods.  
6th—Cannon, Park, Triumph, Yallin, London, sails; 7th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 8th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 9th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 10th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 11th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 12th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 13th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 14th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 15th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 16th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 17th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 18th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 19th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 20th—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 21st—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 22nd—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 23rd—London, Park, Margaret, Fretwell, Cochrane, Belfast; 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31st—London, Park,