the trading and agricultural interests of the Empire are described by Mr. E. Baring, Mr. Haldimand, and others, as of the most injurious tendency. The amount of gold which it would be necessary to have in the Country, before the restriction was entirely removed, is variously stated. Mr. Baring thought it could not be less than from forty to forty-five millions; but that, at any rate, the resumption could not be safely undertaken with less than half that amount in the Kingdom. Mr. Harman thought that twenty millions would be sufficient. In consequence of these conflicting opinions, the Committee abstains from giving any one of its own, as to the amount of gold that would be required for the internal circulation of the Country. They only observe, that "the Bank must be prepared not only for the possibility of a larger demand, but for the consequences of a drain upon their treasure, as well as for temporary variations in the exchanges, or from a disposition to hoard, from sudden panic and want of confidence."

They admit that difficulties must be inevitably encountered during the preparation for restoring a specie circulation; but those difficulties, they urge, are outweighed by the important benefit of re-establishing the standard by which, previously to 1797, the value of commodities was ascertained. They then proceed to detail the plan which, in their judgment, deliberately formed after the most patient and extensive investigation, it would be advisable to pursue as the means of ultimately obtaining a specie currency. This plan, as we have several times intimated, embraces the main principle of Mr. Ricardo's scheme, but with this difference, that Mr. Ricardo would dispense altogether with a coinage, and make bank-notes convertible only into bullion; while the Committee adopts the measure only as one of preparation, and intended to facilitate gradually the return to our antient practice.—With this view, it is proposed by the Committee, that, on or before the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver a certain quantity of gold, in bars of not less than 60 ounces, being duly stamped and assayed, for a proportionate amount of their notes, at £4. 1s. per ounce; that, on or before the 1st of October, 1820, they shall be liable to make similar payments, at the rate of £3 19s. 6d. per ounce; and that, on or before the 1st of May, 1821, they shall exchange bullion for their notes at the standard, or Mint, price, of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. This last system is then to continue in force for not less than two, nor more than three years, when they are to pay in specie. So that four years from the present time is the earliest, and five years the latest, period, at which the Country will return to cash payments.

Such is the general outline of the Report; but we shall be anxious to peruse the Report itself, because it will be curious to examine the calculations upon which the Committee found many of their conclusions, and because, in some parts, much will be found to depend upon the identical expressions employed. Till we are in possession of it, we shall abstain from expressing any opinion. We cannot conclude, however, without observing, that the Committee state, that in less than three months the Bank would issue a note, so extremely difficult of imitation, that forgeries will necessarily be thereby diminished. This is all that can be rationally required. An inimitable note is an absurdity: but a note that shall require the union of rare talent, of great labour, time and expense to prepare, must obviously diminish the number of forgeries.

Corn-Exchange, May 7.—The supply of English Wheat since Monday has been very small, yet what little appeared this morning met heavy sale, in consequence of a reduction of 5s. per sack in the price of Flour. Fine fresh Barley obtained Monday's prices, but there was no demand for the ordinary qualities. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, and dull sale at that decline, except for fresh Corn, which sold rather freely. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

GRAND JURORS.

This morning several gentlemen appeared in Court who had been summoned to serve as Grand Jurors for the County of Middlesex. As the names were called over, some of them begged to be excused from serving, as they were not Freeholders of the County.

Mr. Justice Bayley (the only Judge who sat on this occasion, the whole Court not having yet assembled) asked them whether they held long leases? for in that case they would be bound to serve, although they were not Freeholders. It appeared, that they were lessees only for short terms, at a rack-rent. Another name was called, and the gentleman said that he was not a Freeholder.

Mr. Justice Bayley then observed, that he wished to correct an error into which he had fallen, and he was desirous that it should not operate further. He had just looked into the Acts of Parliament, and into his own manuscript reports, and he found, that it was not necessary that a Grand Juror should possess any qualification in point of property. This matter was under consideration in 1810, and it was then decided, that a Grand Juror need not be a Freeholder, nor was it necessary that he should be even a Leaseholder. After this observation from the Learned Judge, the list of names was completed, and his Lordship proceeded to charge the Grand Jurors. He said, that he did not know of any case to be brought before them which could require any particular observations from him. At the same time, if any such case should arise, he should be happy to assist them with his opinion. It was their duty to find any bill which might be brought before them, if they thought that the evidence was sufficient to support the charges; but they were not to find a bill, if the evidence did not satisfy their minds, as, in that case, they might subject the party to great inconvenience and expense. But, again, if they thought that the evidence was so strong, that the case ought to be submitted to the judgment of another tribunal, then it would be their duty to find the bill. It was their duty also, if any of them knew of any offences committed in their neighbourhood, to present them to the consideration of their fellow-jurymen. Having made these remarks, his Lordship said, that he would not detain them longer, and the Grand Jurors then withdrew to discharge their duties.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lyttleton moved, that, by the establishment of a State Lottery, the Government injured in the highest degree the morals of the People, and encouraged and provoked a spirit of gambling; that such a spirit of gambling, by diminishing the industry, and consequently impairing the means of the People, necessarily impaired the sources of the revenue; that the Lottery was productive of numerous other evils; and that the House could, therefore, no longer authorise the establishment of a State Lottery, under any system of regulations whatever. A debate of considerable length ensued, but the motion was lost by a majority of 49, there being 84 for it, and 133 against it. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Tierney observed—"What he greatly objected to was, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) left the arrangement of the Lotteries solely to the Contractors, who were at liberty to deal out the prizes just as they thought fit." On Wednesday, Mr. Shaw moved for a Select Committee to be appointed to consider the expediency of repealing the 56th of the King, as far as respects the Tax upon Windows in Ireland. The motion was opposed by Ministers, and finally rejected by a majority of 77, there being 73 for it, and 150 against it. In this Tax, therefore, there is no alteration.

The *Morning Chronicle* has the following article:—"The *Courier* attempted to account for the defeat of the Anti-Catholic Party by saying, that the division came on by surprise, and that the actual number of Members who would have voted, had they been in their places, would have given a considerable majority to his side of the question. The fact is, that, out of the 574 Members, who were in London, it had been calculated before the debate, of these 309 would vote against the Catholics, and 265 for them; but, by the division, it has been proved, that a considerable error was made in giving so many as 309 against the Catholics, because the whole of the 265 can be accounted for as having voted, or paired off, besides many more who were supposed to be on the opposite side. Had the debate gone on, and ended in the regular way, instead of a majority of two against the Catholics, there would have been a majority in favour of them. The *Courier*, therefore, has, in point of fact, no cause to explain away the true bearing of the result of the discussion. There can be no doubt of the question being on the point of complete success through the best possible means—the conviction of its justice and necessity among those who form and govern the public opinion on all great national measures."

Mr. Brougham has been confined, for some time, to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn-fields, by indisposition, & obliged to abstain from all Parliamentary and professional duties.

Lieutenant Parry has taken leave of the Lords of the Admiralty, previous to his proceeding on the Northern Expedition.

The Duke of Buccleugh died, about the middle of April, at Lisbon, where he had been advised to go for the recovery of his health.

Letters from Frankfort positively state, that M. Stourdza was destined to experience the same fate as Kotzebue, but that he escaped. Notwithstanding the strictness of the investigations to which Sandt has been subjected, he has refused to reveal his secret.

The Americans are fitting out, for the first time, an Expedition round the world. The *Congress* frigate, Captain Henley, has been selected for the purpose, and was lying at Norfolk, nearly ready for sea; she was to take out with her from 20 to 30 midshipmen, and was expected to be absent about two years.

A London paper states, that, by the weekly Returns of the general Revenue, since the end of the last quarter, there is a falling off of no less than £90,000 weekly. No mail due.

RICHARD CHERRY, ESQ.

It is with those feelings of strong affliction, in which our Fellow-citizens will deeply and universally share, that we announce the death of this Gentleman; he expired on Saturday last, in the prime of life, at his house in Dublin, after a short illness, of Typhus Fever. In his character were blended, in their noblest excellence, the most elevated principles of honour, the purest integrity, benevolence the most ardent and active, and an independence of mind which it was impossible to turn either to the right hand or to the left from what he conceived to be the straight and onward course of rectitude. He loved virtue fervently, and he discharged all the obligations which she enjoins with that unaffected sincerity, and that unshaken steadfastness, which display the reputation of man in its most amiable features, and which are above all other claims to distinction and pre-eminence. He was a native of this City, and long a resident in it, and the Public at large, as well as those with whom he more intimately associated, while they will mourn his loss with genuine sorrow, will consecrate to his memory that esteem which is at all times the inheritance of departed worth. He was a zealous and active supporter of the numerous Charitable Institutions which exist in Waterford, and his personal labours in their behalf were even more valuable than the liberal contributions which he bestowed wherever necessity required his interposition. These incessant exertions were performed with simplicity, and without ostentation, under the conscientious persuasion, that Charity is the paramount duty of the social state, and with a heart tenderly alive to the sufferings of all his brethren. His friendships were animated and durable, untainted by selfishness, and uniformly eager to promote the interests of those whom he regarded with affection. His manners were gentle and unassuming, and he passed through life free from all those offences which so frequently disturb its harmony. To his relatives, his death is an irreparable calamity; he gave to the widow the means of happiness, and he was a father to the fatherless; their returns of gratitude were such as corresponded with his benevolence, and their present anguish it would be in vain to attempt to describe. But there is consolation even in death. Life is not to be measured by the length of days, but by the merit of those virtues which are crowded within a brief compass of time, which gave to duty all that it was in their power to give, and which have laid the sure foundation of felicity in those eternal regions where friends shall meet no more to be disjoined. In closing this melancholy article, the writer of it may be permitted to boast of a friendship with Mr. Cherry of long duration, and which has been closed only by the grave; but he will join with those respectable connections who survive in cherishing his memory with the fondest attachment, and in dwelling on that righteousness which will be in everlasting remembrance.

THE WONDERFUL DOGS.

Signor M. Germondi has arrived here with these astonishing animals. He has been in almost every part of Europe, and their performances have every where been witnessed with extreme delight and surprise. This is the only exhibition of the kind which has ever been presented to the Public, and it has every where attracted admiring crowds. We shall probably have occasion speedily, and more particularly, to advert to this subject.

Doctor Poole acknowledges to have received the following Donations for the benefit of the Distressed Widow:

Mrs. Denis - - - - -	£1 0 0
Mrs. Sheppard - - - -	1 0 0
Miss Foran - - - - -	1 0 0

State of the Waterford House of Recovery for the Week ending 6th May.

In the House 29th ult.	150	Dismissed cured	73
Admitted this Week	52	Died	1
		Remain in Fever 58 }	128
	202	Convalescent 70 }	
			202

The report of this day shews that the number of Patients in the Hospital is considerably reduced during the past week.

All the persons in the male wards are in a promising way, with the exception of two, who are not out of danger. No death but that of Michael Keily, who was reported as sinking rapidly on the 30th ult. and expired in the course of the night. Several cases of severe fever admitted into the female wards this week.

S. Lanphier, M. D.
Thomas Hearn, M. D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
Robert Watson, *Chairman.*

State of the Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital, for the Week ending the 6th May, 1819.

Remained in Hospital on the 29th April	27	Dismissed cured	15
Admitted since	8	Died	0
		Remain in Hospital	20
	35		35

Carrick-on-Suir, May 6, 1819.
George Carshore, M. D.

State of the New Ross Fever Hospital for the Week ending May 3, 1819.

Patients remaining in the House on the 26th ult. in Fever	12 }	36
Convalescent	24 }	
Admitted since		11
		47
Dismissed cured		11
Died		1
Remaining in the House, in Fever	19 }	35
In a state of convalescence	16 }	
		47

James Mullen, Apothecary.
Examined and passed in Committee,
Andrew McCormick, Secretary.
Board-room, May 3, 1819.

MARRIED—On Thursday, by the Father of the bride at Tramore, parish of Drumcannon, the Rev. Mr. Henry Fleury, Rector of Crook, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. John Cooke, Rector of Drumcannon.

DIED—On the morning of Thursday last, William, third Son of William Barron, of Prospect, Esq.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 10.

ARRIVED,

7th—Jane and Elizabeth, Dempsey, Kinsale, potatoes.
8th—Industry, Roberts, London, hoops, &c.; Perseverance, Hall, Baltimore, copper ore, for Swansea; Catherine, Sharp, Milford, culm; Agile, Evans, Swansea, bark.
9th—Hope, Beale, Cork, ballast.

SAILED,

8th—Pursuit, Harris, Cadiz, butter; Vesta, Andrews, Newfoundland, salt and provisions; Richard and Ann, Way, Portsmouth, oats and bacon; Sprightly John, from Dublin, Murphy, Glandore, ballast.
9th—John and Sally, Rogers, from Poole, Liverpool, pipe clay; Elizabeth, Hennessy, from Cork, Dublin, malt and flour; Elizabeth Maria, Jenson, Arundal, ballast; Lady Kinnaird, Wood, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Catherine, Francis, Bristol, pigs; Liberty, Blanchard, Portsmouth, oats; Friends, Richards, before mentioned; Providence, Williams, Chepstow—and Hope, Chiswell, Bristol, pigs; Michael, Parle—and Three Sisters, Sheridan, before mentioned; Milford, Owen, from Cork, Newport, horned cattle, &c.; Liberty, Trayte, London, bacon and lard; Hope, Radcliffe, Liverpool, wheat; New Ann, Maddock, from Newhaven, Liverpool, flint-stone; Jane and Elizabeth, Dempsey, from Kinsale, Dublin, potatoes; Victory, McCarthy, from Llanelly, Fethard, culm; Royal George, Steele, London, oats; Waterford, Hodge, London, bacon and pork.
10th—Swan, Dunn, before mentioned.
Wind S.W. at 8 morning.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THE 13TH INSTANT,

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of James Phillips's House, King-Street, consisting of Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Looking-Glasses, Drawers, Carpeting, some Children's Beds and Bedsteads, with a good Clock, and several other Articles. Said HOUSE TO BE SET, or the INTEREST SOLD. There are some *Flooring Boards* also to be disposed of. Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

Waterford, 5th Month 11, 1819.

On Saturday, May 15, 1819, will be published, Part the 1st, (To be continued every fortnight), price 2s. 6d., of
SHARPE'S SELECT EDITION OF
THE BRITISH PROSE WRITERS.

THE Design of the present Work is to give the *general reader* a series of Cabinet Volumes, that may supply, as nearly as our language can, the place in our own libraries which the collection so long esteemed in France, entitled Ana, has occupied in that Country. The Ana of our own literature are indeed few in number, consisting of only two legitimate collections, Seldeniana and Walpoliana, of which the latter will form the second part, immediately following his delightful Narrative the "Reminiscences;" the former will be given in the course of the work, with the Essays, Reflections, &c. of those British Writers which appear to be the greatest in merit, and the nearest to apply to the purpose of the Publication.

London: Published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly.

HALF-BARREL AND FIRKIN HOOPS, AND TWIGS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 12TH INSTANT,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

189 *Thousand Half-Barrel Hoops,*
66 *Ditto Firkin Hoops,*
200 *Reeves of Twigs, and*
10 *Tons of Chalk,*

Just landed from London, per the *Industry*, Captain Roberts.

Waterford, May 10, 1819.

CHEAP
THREAD LACE & HOSIERY
WARE-HOUSE,
ON THE MALL,
Late in the occupation of Mr. William McDougall.

SAMUEL COVELL,
Thread Lace Manufacturer from Buckinghamshire,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he has just imported a new and cheap Assortment of THREAD LACE, of every description; and also an extensive Assortment of NOTTINGHAM GOODS, which he has selected from the first Manufacturers, consisting of BLOND, BOBBIN and MECHLIN LACE, 4-4ths, 5-4ths, and 6-4ths, Plain and Figured BOBBIN NETS, THREAD BOBBIN, MECHLIN, and BLOND QUILLINGS, &c. &c.

The above Stock of Lace, with an excellent Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Brown COTTON HOSIERY, will be ready for inspection this Day.

*** *For a few Days only.*

P. S. The Art of POONAH PAINTING, on Satin, Velvet, &c. taught by Mrs. Covell, in Six Lessons. Specimens of the above are ready for inspection at said House.

Waterford, May 10, 1819.

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,
ON THE PREMISES,

THE MATERIALS of the MANSION HOUSE and OFFICES of the MANOR of ST. JOHN, consisting of a great Quantity of excellent *Flooring* and *Roofing Timber*, a number of *Grates* and *Chimney-Pieces*, *Mahogany Doors* and *Door-cases*, excellent *Sashes*, *Window-Stools*, &c. a large Quantity of *Lead*, and sufficient Materials of every description for the building of several small Houses.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'Clock.

Waterford, April 26, 1819.

☞ *The above Auction is* ADJOURNED *to* MONDAY *next, the 17th instant.*

FOR QUEBEC, NORTH AMERICA,
THE FAST-SAILING
BRIG THOMAS,
JONATHAN DRURY, MASTER;
BURTHEN 300 TONS.
Also, the fast-sailing Copper-bottomed New Brig
CONSTANTIA,
WILLIAM MOYSE, MASTER;
BURTHEN 300 TONS.

BOTH those Vessels have superior Accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and every Attention will be paid to the Health and Comfort of those who go out in them.

One of those Vessels is now in Waterford, and will be ready to receive her Passengers on or before the 14th of May, and is expected to sail on the 18th; the other will (wind and weather permitting) be in Ross on or before the 5th of June, and get ready for sea with as much expedition as possible.

Samuel Elly, jun. has made an arrangement with a Person of high respectability in Quebec, by which all Passengers going out in his Vessels will be put immediately into the way of getting their Grants of Land without delay, on their arrival.

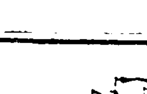
For Freight, or Passage, apply to Samuel Elly, jun. Ross; Thomas Green Jacob, Queen-street, Waterford; Moore & Lumsden, Ship Agents; or the Captains on board.

Waterford, May 11, 1819.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,396. THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1819. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*



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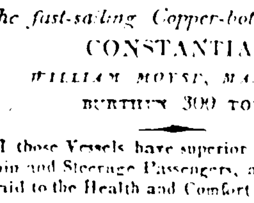
Waterford, May 11, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT.
FROM £500 TO £8000.
Apply to George Ivie, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*

Feb. 13, 1819.



ALLGOOD
TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON,
AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL STABLES,
FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK:
Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two; and a Crown to the Groom.

HE was got by *Master Goodall*, out of *Folly*, by *Wary*: is now near six years old, peculiarly good tempered, and considered to be one of the highest bred Horses in the United Kingdom. He was decidedly the best runner of his day, winning the Madrid's, Lum's, Kirwan's, Wellington's, &c., which has never been done by any after three years old—beating *Wire* and *Sir Roger*. He has by his Sire the *Sir Peter* blood, and by his Dam the *Wary*, now allowed to be the best.

Particulars of Pedigree may be seen in the Racing Calendar, and with the Groom.

Waterford, April 10, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 12.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality, (New)	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	....	00	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia)	75	0	....	82	0	
Lard, flake,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,	68	0	....	72	0	
Beef,	00	0	....	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	47	0	....	48	0	
—— scalded,	40	0	....	46	0	
Pork Offal,	28	0	....	32	0	
Pigs' Heads,	32	0	....	34	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	18	0	....	22	0	
Oatmeal,	16	0	....	17	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	....	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	44	0	....	47	0	
—— third,	32	0	....	38	0	
—— fourth,	28	0	....	30	0	
Wheat,	38	0	....	40	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	18	0	....	20	0	
—— shipping,	15	0	....	17	0	
Oats, potato,	13	0	....	13	6	
—— common,	12	6	....	13	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	6	0	....	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	6	....	3	8	
—— Swansea,	3	6	....	3	8	
Tallow, rough,	9	0	....	10	0	pr Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4½	....	0	6	
—— by measure,	0	10	....	1	0	
Beef,	0	4½	....	0	8	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	7	....	0	9	
Veal,	0	6½	....	0	8	
Pork,	0	4	....	0	5	
Fresh Butter,	1	4	....	1	9	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	6	....	11	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

00 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£0 0s. 0 d.
00 —— Oats,		0 0s. 0 d.
65 —— Barley,		0 17s. 10 d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, May 7, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
787 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	37	0	47	0	43	9¾
27 Bere, per Bar.	17	0	20	0	19	4½
65 Barley, per Bar.	20	0	24	0	20	3¼
2325 Oats, per Bar.	11	0	19	0	16	1¼
8501 Flour, per Cwt.	12	0	29	0	0	0
850 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	20	0	16	2½
0 Pease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only:						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
6317 Cwts. Flour	20	0	29	0	24	0½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 61s. 8d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 12400	1st, from 25s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 8801	2d, from 18s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
	3d, from 12s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.
[illegible] Loaf....4lb. 5oz. 8drs....0s. 11 d.
[illegible] tern ....2lb. 2oz. 12drs....0s. 5½d.

FOR QUEBEC,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 20TH OF MAY INST.

THE BRIG PHEASANT, of Waterford, John C. Barnes, Master; has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and takes them at Four Pounds each.

For Passage, apply to Richard Pope and Son, Ship Brokers—or the Captain on board, at the Quay.

Waterford, May 1, 1819.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—Moore.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it." Into.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate Coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
(Price Three Shillings British.)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead-House,) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,
By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ Dr. Solomon expects, when consulted by letter, the usual compliment of a one-pound note to be enclosed, addressed, "Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage."

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MAY 7.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON said, in rising to move the Army Estimates for the present year, he should not trespass long on the attention of the House. The Report of the Committee of Finance on this subject was so full, and so minute its details, as to leave very little to state by the person who brought forward the Estimates. Upon a general view of the numbers of the Army for the present year, as compared with the number of men voted last year, taking, in the first instance, the permanent establishments of the two years, and leaving out the troops in India and in France, there would be found a diminution of 9800, or, in round numbers of 10,000 men. Upon a general view of the whole of the Estimates of last year and the present year, there appeared to be a diminution in the present year of 26,042 men. This was the amount of the reduction of force which had actually been effected since the Estimate of last year. From this diminution of numbers the House might be led to expect a considerable diminution of expense; but the House would recollect that the expense of the troops employed in France was chiefly defrayed out of the contributions received from France; and that on their return to this Country, after the allied troops had withdrawn from France, the pensions and half-pay of the officers necessarily became a burden on this Country. He should state to the Committee the amount of the increase and decrease in the Estimates of the ordinary services of the Army in the present year compared with the last:

The increase in 1819 amounted to	£362,194	7	9
The decrease to	273,359	9	4
Leaving an increase for 1819 of	£88,834	18	5

In point of fact, however, there was only an increase of £58,000. In the charge of the present year there was included £203,254 11s. the charge for the reductions of the regiments intended to be disbanded in the course of the year.—The whole of this charge, however, was not of a temporary nature, for a part of it would continue after the reductions had taken place. After allowing, however, £58,000 for half-pay and Chelsea pensions, the remainder would be a saving to the Country; and it was to be recollected, that this sum of £58,000, the amount of the pay and pensions for the present year, would merge progressively into the reductions. If we looked at the whole expense of the Establishments included in the Estimates, and those included in the Estimates of last year, there would be found a decrease of £763,000. But this of course included the Army in France & the Army in India, which could be considered a saving to this country. But then it was proper to view this, not merely with reference to the expense, but also with a view to the diminution of the patronage and influence of the Crown; and in this point of view a reduction of £763,000 from our expenditure was of very considerable importance. It was not necessary for him to go minutely into the causes and amount of the differences between the ordinary services of the Army in 1818 and 1819, as a very full statement on this subject would be found in an Appendix to the Report of the Finance Committee. In the first class, which comprised the whole of the active and effective Army of the Country, the land forces, the staff, the public departments, medicines, and yeomanry corps; on this first class there was a decrease of £272,000, as compared with last year. On the land forces there was a decrease of £263,000, produced by the reduction of 9800 men. On the staff there was an increase of £2236. But it was proper to state, that this increase did not arise from that part of the staff called the military; for there was one general officer less this year than in the last. The increase arose in the Medical Staff. When Government first revised the Medical Staff some years ago, it was but justice to state, that the reductions ordered on the Medical Staff appeared to the head of the Medical Department greater than he thought necessary; but it was thought advisable by the Government to carry the reductions into effect, and to leave it to the Commanding-Officers of the different stations to ask for an augmentation if it should be found necessary. Accordingly, various representations had been made by the Commanding-Officers on foreign stations, in consequence of which augmentations had been ordered, which occasioned the increase of £2236. In the allowance to the principal officers of the several public departments there was an increase of £1004.—But this increase arose chiefly from £1000 for clerks employed in consequence of a temporary pressure of business, and from additions of £821 5s. 6d. the grant of allowances to the Deputy-Paymasters lately employed with the Army in France, on the disbanding of that Army. The increase of £1004 might be said to consist of three branches:—First, temporary charges; secondly, half-pay in consequence of reductions; and thirdly, the transfer from the Extraordinaries of £1700, the charge of the military branch of the public departments in Ireland. Under the head of Medicines, there was a diminution of £8600. This was occasioned by the return of the Army from France, by which the medical stores of that Army were made available. On the Volunteer Corps there was a diminution of £1872. This arose from the diminution in the charge for the Irish Volunteers; for, in the English Establishment, there was a small increase, in consequence of the augmentation voted last year to the Yeomanry Cavalry of this Country. Taking together the various sums of increase and decrease, there remained a diminution on the first class of £272,000. With respect to the second class, it was not necessary for him to enter into any particulars now. The expense of the troops in India, as the House knew, was charged on the India Company; for though it was charged in the first instance on this Country, it was ultimately paid by the East-India Company. In the third class, which comprised the half-pay, pensions, &c. there was a considerable increase.—In the Military College, one of the heads, there was a diminution of £340. In the item of garrisons there was an increase, as compared with last year, of £239. In the article of pay for retired officers and unattached officers there was a decrease of £5371. In the charge for half-pay and military allowances to reduced officers, there was an increase of £87,393. This increase arose from the reductions which had taken place. In the half-pay of the foreign corps, however, there was a diminution of £6635. In the charges for Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals there was an increase of £121,325. But this sum could not properly be considered all increase; for £30,000 was taken in 1818 from the unclaimed shares of prize-money, in aid of the charge of out-pensioners, and none was taken in the present year; and £14,257 18s. was taken last year from the poundage on out-pensions, making together £44,000; so that the real increase remaining was only £77,000. In the Military Asylum there was an increase of £3631; but this arose entirely from the increase in the price of provisions which were supplied by contract. In the Widows' Pensions there was an increase of £5247. In the Compassionate List there was an increase of £6726. In the Superannuation Allowances there was an increase of £2965, arising from the reductions which had been made in the establishments in the commencement of the year. It might be satisfactory to the House, on stating this increase, to know what had been the effect of the reductions which had taken place in the official establishments in the years 1816, 17, 18, and 19. The Reductions, on the whole, were £24,954, from which the Retired Allowances fell to be deducted, leaving a saving of £11,262. There was this farther consideration, that the appointments having been abolished, the remaining expense would only continue during the life of the persons enjoying the allowances. He wished, before proposing any Resolution to the House, to draw their attention to that part of the Report of the Committee which related to the proportions between the charges for the active and the charges for the inactive heads of service. The whole of the Estimates for the present year amounted to £6,379,548. Of this sum, the charge for the effective part of the Army amounted to £3,503,337, leaving £2,876,211 for pensions and other charges. In calling the attention of the House to this, it was far from being his intention to insinuate that that part of our expenditure was either improperly or unfairly incurred. The pensions were, first, for those officers whose professional prospects were closed by the very victories they had achieved; next, for officers and men crippled in the service; and lastly, for the widows of officers fallen in the service. These were claims that he was sure a British House of Commons would always be led to respect. (*Hear!*) He knew how averse the House and the Country were to all manner of charges, however trifling in amount, of which they did not see the justice or the necessity; but expenses necessary to the national honour and character, however heavy, were always willingly borne. With respect to the charges for the active and effective part of the Army, he should proceed to state the extent of the reductions effected in the last two years. If they compared the permanent force remaining, after all the reductions effected, with the force on foot—in the beginning of 1817 there would be found a reduction of 41,298 men, and a decrease of charge of £1,330,000. If they went back one year farther, and compared the Army after the reductions with the amount of the estimates of 1816, the reduction would be 62,083 men, and the decrease of charge, after allowing for the increase of half-pay, £1,560,000. He should not detain the House longer at present, but proceed to move the various Resolutions; but if any explanation were wished, he should be happy to afford it. The Noble Lord then concluded with moving—That the sum of £215,176 be granted for completing the charges for the land forces of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, excepting the forces in the possession of the East India Company.

Colonel DAVIES thought a saving of £127,000 might be effected by certain reductions both in the cavalry and infantry regiments, but the details of which we could not hear in the gallery.—When the Report should be brought up, he would certainly move, and take the sense of the House on the motion, that £120,000 be deducted from the sum proposed, and he should then show how he proposed to effect this reduction.

Mr. HUME complained that the Committee on Finance, in forming the estimates for our peace establishment, had compared the expenditure and force of the present year with those of 1818, instead of comparing them with 1792, to which he thought they ought to approximate. The Noble Lord had omitted to state that the expenditure of this year exceeded that of the last by £84,000. It was a melancholy thing that the army estimates for 1820 were not to be £100 less than the estimates of this year. The staff established was too large, and open to much animadversion, but he would pass it over. But the state of the Military College called imperiously for the attention of the Committee. When our Army had consisted of 350,000 men, or more, such an establishment was perhaps proper. In the present year there were 400 scholars; there were formerly many more. In the course of three years this establishment supplied seventy-six officers to the Army; twenty by purchase, fifty-six without purchase. The establishment cost the Public £25,000; consequently, each officer thus educated cost the Country £1063 per annum. There was another charge which he considered objectionable—it was that of the Royal Asylum, for which the sum of £36,000 was stated in the Estimates. While there was every where a violent struggle by young men eager to obtain some situations; while the difficulty which every where thwarted exertion and perseverance proved that we suffered from excess of population; while such was the fact, was the House to expend so much money to bring forward young children? The Committee would not understand him to mean any thing harsh; but he begged to submit to them, that, in the present state of population in this Country, they ought to take good care that they did not encourage an over-population. He was quite persuaded that there might be a great saving in the three articles he had named. He did not mean to submit any motion on the subject; but he could not repress objections which appeared to him so obvious and so strong.

[For remainder see last Page.]

gislators, and the principles by which they were willing to construe those Acts of exclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) Having adverted to those points, he should now direct the attention of the House to the question of sitting in Parliament. Gentlemen would be surprised to learn that the only point by which Catholics were excluded from the House of Commons was to be found in a clause of the 30th of Charles II. whereby the House was enabled to call up any Member, and require of him to make the declaration against Popery. The annual Indemnity Bill included this Act, which was the only one that excludes Catholics from Parliament, and also, *ex majori cautela*, expressed several others affecting the Roman Catholics: so that all persons neglecting to take the oaths and make the declarations required in these several Acts were exempted from the penalties denounced against such neglect. [The Learned Member here read the preamble of the last Indemnity Act, to shew that the Act expressly included those statutes.] This, he continued, required no nice or minute examination; there was nothing recondite in the matter; "those who run may read." This Act was repealed, but re-enacted in a most extraordinary manner, for the statute which re-enacted it did so merely by referring to it as explanatory of its provisions. It was thus raised from its tomb, and the two Acts were united together, like the living and dead bodies which the tyrant of antiquity delighted himself in uniting; but the absurdity of the union consisted in this, that it was the dead body which was to speak and explain the meaning of its living brother. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not been aware, until he had read this clause, that, having qualified himself by taking the oaths twice at the table, he might still be required by any Member to triplicate these qualifications; and yet, but for this clause, if it pleased the Legislature to desist from the constant practice of years, if it wished to stop the current of age and the wisdom of experience, Catholics might sit in Parliament. As long as they continued to pass an Indemnity Act annually, so long would Catholics be eligible to fill every office in the State. (*Hear, hear!*) If this were not the case, and Catholics were not capable of holding the highest rank in the army, the Duke of York was guilty of a *premunire*, for his Royal Highness had not taken the oaths. If Catholics were not eligible to the highest offices in the State, the Noble Lord now at the head of the Treasury was guilty of a *premunire*, for he had not taken the oaths against transubstantiation, nor had qualified himself more than they had.—He omitted to notice the case of the Members of the Privy Council, yet even there he understood an old custom prevailed of swearing Members on a book, from which the name of "Our Most Gracious Lady Queen Anne" was erased, for the purpose of substituting that of King George. This in itself seemed of little consequence, but it at least proved this, that all the oaths being on the same table, the Members took them all at a time for convenience. If what he had now urged was sufficiently intelligible, it would appear that Catholics were prevented from holding office, and from sitting in Parliament, by certain Acts, the operation of which was suspended from year to year by the annual Indemnity Act, and by this means Catholics might, in fact, enjoy office, and sit in Parliament. But he trusted he should not be misunderstood as expressing a wish that Catholics should enter in this indirect manner into the enjoyment of what they required. His argument was addressed to those who rested themselves upon the wisdom of their ancestors, and invoked what they were pleased to call the "good old times." He wished that those Gentlemen would explain the meaning of that expression, and that they would point to that period in the history of the Constitution, at which they could say, "here the laws relating to Protestant and Catholic were such as they are at present, and by this we shall abide." (*Hear, hear!*) He protested his affectionate love for the Church of England, and declared that he advocated less the rights of the Catholics, than the interests of that venerable structure—that from the high citadel where she sat she might discern the enemy as he approached, and that her vision might not be obscured by the hills, the brambles, or the ruins that now endangered her safety while they detracted from her dignity. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged pardon of the House for having so long detained them, but he could not avoid reciting to them the words of a very eminent man, Mr. Justice Blackstone—words which displayed not only the sagacity of a lawyer, and the wisdom of a legislator, but absolutely the foresight of a prophet. His words were as follow: "This is a short summary of the laws against the Papists, of which the President Montesquieu observes, that they are so rigorous, tho' not professedly of the sanguinary kind, that they do all the harm that can possibly be done in cold blood." He further adds, that these laws "are seldom exerted in their utmost rigour." "They are rather to be *accounted for from their history*, and the urgency of the times which produced them, than to be approved (upon a *cool* review) as a standing system of law. The restless machinations of the Jesuits during the reign of Elizabeth, the turbulence and uneasiness of the Papists under the *new* religious establishment, &c. obliged the Parliament to counteract so dangerous a spirit by laws of a great, and *then*, perhaps, necessary severity." Such, said Mr. Croker, would be the arguments which I should wish to use, had I the eloquence or the knowledge of Mr. Justice Blackstone; but the passage which succeeds seems to have spoken in the very spirit of prophecy—he says, "But if a time should ever arrive, and perhaps it is not far distant, when all fears of a Pretender shall have vanished, and the power and influence of the Pope shall become feeble, ridiculous, and despicable—(*hear, hear, hear!*)—it would probably not be amiss to review and soften these rigorous edicts; at least till the *civil* (and here, observed Mr. Croker, the word *civil* is put in italics) principles of the Roman Catholics called again upon the Legislature to renew them." And thus, said Mr. Croker, it would undoubtedly be competent for the Protestants to do. The Catholics were put down formerly, and why should they not, if necessary, be put down again? For let not the Catholics suppose, that those who advocate their cause in Parliament support it on the strict grounds of immutable justice. We are not abstract creatures, and cannot be influenced by abstract rules; we must be determined by circumstances and events; but should we be compelled unwillingly to retrace our steps, we shall at least have the satisfaction of thinking, that we had done every thing in our power, and the pains and penalties must rest upon the heads of the aggressors. He, however, contended, that such a measure would not be necessary; and that, as the Catholics had not been made bad subjects by severity, it was not likely that their disposition, feelings, and conduct, should be altered by indulgence. (*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER observed, that altho' the line of argument pursued by his Honourable Friend who had just sat down might not have convinced the understanding, it could not fail to excite the astonishment of the House. For, according to that argument, it would seem that all the applications which had been made to Parliament on the part of the Catholics within the last twenty-five years were quite superfluous, the Catholics being entitled to the enjoyment of every constitutional privilege, not excepting even the right of sitting in that House. But, notwithstanding the copious display of legislative history and peculiar ingenuity which the House had witnessed, he ventured to differ in opinion from his Honourable Friend. He would not attempt to follow his Hon. Friend through the variety of statutes which he had quoted; but he would undertake to say, that it was a mistake to assume that the annual Indemnity Act had any application to the Catholics. The contrary was, indeed, in his judgment, quite obvious from the terms of the preamble to that Act; for in that preamble it was stated, that indemnity should extend only to those who from ignorance, absence, or unavoidable accident, were prevented from taking the Oaths referred to in that Act. Now, as it was morally impossible that the Catholics could take those Oaths, it followed that the Indemnity Act could not apply to them. The Indemnity Act only gave farther time to those to take the Oaths who had not already done so; but as the Catholic could at no time subscribe to those Oaths without an absolute abandonment of his creed, it was evident that his case could never be in the contemplation of the Legislature which framed this Act. A Catholic could not indeed expect from the Indemnity Act to be saved from the most severe penalties, if he ventured to undertake any office for which the oaths alluded to formed a necessary qualification. His Hon. Friend might argue, that a person dispensing with these oaths could not have execution against him for penalties in this country within less than six months, and that therefore a renewal of the Indemnity Act would probably save him. But no such protection could be looked for in Ireland, where, according to law, the penalty might be enforced at the next Term after an action was brought, that is, generally within a month. But with respect to a Catholic's sitting in that House, it was indisputable that the declarations prescribed by the 30th of Charles II. might be required from any Member of that House. Nay, it was known that the oaths alluded to by his Hon. Friend must be taken as a condition precedent to any Member's taking his seat in that House. He contended that his Hon. Friend's argument was radically erroneous; and therefore he felt it unnecessary to follow his Hon. Friend through his quotation of 150 years of contradictory Statutes. But as to the character and consequences to be apprehended from the concessions, which it was the object of his motion to obtain, it was clear that at no time since 1807 was the Protestant feeling of this Country so generally and forcibly adverse to those concessions. The Protestants of England were, indeed, decidedly adverse to this discussion, and that such an irritation as prevailed it was much easier to raise than to allay. Then, as to the Protestants of Ireland, without meaning any degree of disrespect to those who had petitioned in favour of the Catholic Claims, he was prepared to affirm, that a most decisive majority of the Irish Protestants were adverse to these claims. He was fully aware of the importance in rank and character of the Protestants who had petitioned from Dublin. But those who signed that Petition were, it was known, from different parts of Ireland, comprehending altogether about 400 individuals, while the counter Petition from the Protestants, who were actually inhabitants of Dublin, was subscribed by no less than 4000 names. In judging, however, of the Protestant feeling in Ireland, Gentlemen should rather look to the North, which was originally colonised by James I. and which contained the most industrious and civilized part of the population of that country. But in saying this, he protested against being understood to speak in disparagement of the other parts of Ireland, where the state of the People was in a great measure attributable to the barbarising consequences of the penal code.—(*A pretty general cry of hear, hear! especially from the Opposition Benches.*) The Honourable Member assured the House, that he was quite as sensible of the barbarising consequences of the penal code, and lamented as much the necessity that called for that code, as any Gentleman who heard him. He referred to the North rather than to the South or West, because in the former the genuine opinion of the Irish Protestants was only to be known; and what was the evidence before the House as to the character of that opinion? The Petition from the County of Monaghan against the Catholic Claims was signed by 20,000 Protestants, that from Antrim by 19,000, that from Armagh by 15,000, and that from Fermanagh by 9000. The Petitions from Protestants in other parts of Ireland, where the Catholic population predominated, could not for obvious reasons be regarded as the criterion of the Protestant mind of that country. He was aware that there was a Petition in favour of the Catholics from Belfast; but how few were its subscribers compared to those annexed to the several Petitions which he had quoted from that quarter of the kingdom. The Protestants, indeed, of both England and Ireland, were evidently and decidedly adverse to any farther concession to the Catholics. But there was another and a strong ground of objection to the proposed concession, and that was the feeling of the Catholics themselves. It was observable, that, among all the Petitions presented to the House from the Irish Catholics, there was a studious silence with regard to any of those restrictions which the advocates of the Catholic cause in that House deemed on a former occasion so necessary for the safety of the Protestant Establishment. There were three parties on this subject: The first demanded the repeal of the penal laws, without any restriction or qualification; the second opposed that repeal upon any condition; and the third thought that this repeal might be conceded with the enactment of certain provisions or safeguards for the protection of the Church Establishment. Upon the views of the last party a Bill was brought forward but a few years ago, and it must be recollected how this Bill was received by the Catholics of Ireland. That Bill, indeed, was of such a character, that while it was not satisfactory to any Protestant in England or Ireland with whom he had ever conversed on the subject, it excited the loudest complaints amongst the Catholics of Ireland. The laity of that country generally and decisively declared against it; and at one meeting at Kilkenny it was denounced as a measure which, if adopted, would serve to shake the Irish Catholic Church to its very foundation. There was no evidence that the Irish Catholics had since changed their mind upon the subject of those restrictions, or safeguards for the Protestant Establishment, without the adoption of which the great body of the advocates for the Catholic cause in that House had declared their intention not to acquiesce in the repeal of the penal code. Then, as to the opinion of the Irish Catholic Clergy, it was known that, at a synod of these ecclesiastics, it was declared that they could not accede to the establishment of a Veto, without incurring the guilt of schism; nay, that they would lay down their lives sooner than consent to such a measure. In what a state then would the Country and the Constitution have been placed if the measure then proposed had been enacted—the English and Irish Protestants, as well as the Catholic Laity, being completely discontented with it, while the Catholic Clergy, thro' whom the safety of the Protestant Establishment was to be provided for upon such an enactment, declared their resolution to submit to martyrdom rather than conform to its provisions? Yet he presumed that the adoption of some such measure was the object of those Gentlemen, with whom the motion before the House originated; if not let the Right Hon. Mover state at once the measure which he had in contemplation, and the House might discuss and decide upon it. This appeared to him the more regular course of proceeding, and far preferable to that of resolving into a Committee for any vague or undefined object. He did not indeed agree to go into a Committee, without a distinct understanding of what was meant to be brought forward, for such a course was in his mind calculated alike to delude the Protestant and the Catholic, and therefore he felt it his duty to enter his decided protest against the motion before the House. No body of men were ever more completely under the control of the Priesthood than the Catholics of Ireland. If ever the population of that Country was estranged from the Government, it was owing to the conduct pursued by Government in former times, when it had unhappily waged war against the Priesthood. This opinion suggested to him that the only practical security they could have, upon acceding to the Catholic Claims, must be found in some plan by which the co-operation and good will of the hitherto alienated Priesthood might be secured. But this was not to be done by a Veto, which could only tend to irritate—it was not a Veto, but a Volo—emphatically a Volo, that could succeed. He did not wish to create a slavish dependence of the Catholic Clergy upon the Crown, but that sort of dependence or rather attachment which consisted in the good will that arose naturally in the breast of the person who received a benefit towards the quarter from which the benefit proceeded. He would not give to the Crown the power of placing persons of anti-Catholic principles in the higher situations of their Church; but by giving to the Crown the right of appointing Bishops from the body of their own Clergy, a greater security would be afforded to the Establishment than could be found in all the oaths of abjuration and Vetos that ever were devised. But the idea of effecting such an arrangement at the present moment was one of the most hopeless chimeras that ever occurred to the mind of man. There was no term of abomination thrown out against the Veto that would not now be directed against such a plan. He well knew the store of abuse he was laying up for himself in Ireland, by venturing to suggest it. Such a proposal would be described as the vilest project ever contemplated for the destruction of the Church. Its advocates would profess themselves more willing to see their religion abolished than subjected to its operation. The time for accomplishing such a plan was, he feared, past for ever. It was open to the Irish Parliament to have made the attempt about twenty-six years ago, but now they might as well fling a lighted torch into gunpowder, and seek in the contact a principle of preservation and tranquillity. It was now forty years since the penal code was in force in Ireland. It had been practically obsolete before, but still continued to stain the statute books. The whole, however, was then repealed, and Catholics were placed on the same footing as Protestants in every thing that regarded the right of property. Matters remained upon that footing till 1792, when they were first admitted to political power. There being then in Ireland a Roman Catholic Convention, they thought it necessary to declare, that all they sought to attain was comprised in four points. First, the right to practice in the Law—secondly, the power to act as Grand Jurors—thirdly, the power to act as Magistrates—and fourthly, the right to vote for Members of Parliament, in counties only where the qualification was more circumscribed. But Parliament, in that very year, went far beyond the ultimatum of their own desire. Parliament conferred the elective franchise on their forty-shilling freeholders, a measure which, if it did not go the whole length of universal suffrage, approximated closely to that principle—while civil zeal was associated with religious enthusiasm, the most dangerous of all spirits at a popular election. The privilege thus conferred prepared the way to new claims. There was not a County which did not send Petitions demanding their admission into Parliament, and in such language as induced Lord Fitzwilliam, the then Lord Lieutenant, to say, that, if it was not granted, the Country would go into rebellion. It was no reflection against the Roman Catholics of Ireland that they increased in their demands at every step; the disposition was inherent in human nature itself, and under the same circumstances the Protestants would have acted in the same way. The question, in fact, came to this:—if the present motion gave them all they could get, they would be satisfied; if it did not, they would still look forward to other demands. They now sought for eligibility; they would next require possession. It might be said, that one-sixth of the possession was as much as they could fairly expect, in reference to their comparative number; but, as an Irishman, he might be permitted to consider it with regard to Ireland alone. If therefore the time was ever to come, when, being three-fourths of the population, the Catholics should obtain three-fourths of the power, should supply from their own body three-fourths of the Grand Jurors, the Magistrates, the Judges, &c. in short, three-fourths of every thing that was influential in Ireland, was it not to be apprehended that they would soon aspire to take the whole into their hands? What would in that case become of the ecclesiastical part of Ireland? He did think that the granting of the present motion would be productive of danger to the Ecclesiastical Establishment; it would also hold out a bonus for the separation of the British Islands. The rivality of religion was as dangerous as the rivality of nations. He rested his principal objection upon the danger to the Ecclesiastical Establishment. The union of Church and State was the result of that experience which followed the fatal consequences of their separation. After tracing the history of the Church through the most important periods of our history, and maintaining that the Establishment had grown with our civil freedom, and suffered oppression when that freedom was oppressed—that the Church and State were two things made for each other—that their union was effected not in the spirit of theology, but on a principle of civil safety; he concluded with a caution against the introduction of a different state of things in Ireland, especially as the present had long constituted their tenure of the island.

Mr. CROKER explained.

Lord NORMANBY observed, that if the House agreed to go into a Committee on the subject, a great point would be gained by the Catholics, for he was certain that the more narrowly their cause was investigated, the more would the House be satisfied of its justice. He was glad that he had not spoken before the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down; aware that he was hostile to the measure, he had waited to hear his opinions, and if he had any doubts before upon the propriety of granting it, the speech of the Honourable Gentleman was sufficient to remove them. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Gentleman relied a great deal upon the Petitions before the House; but if ever there was a question upon which Petitions should have less influence than another, it was the very question they were now occupied in considering. He felt conscientiously, that, in advocating the cause of the Catholics, he was maintaining those principles of justice and toleration, which constituted at the same time the brightest ornaments and the best bulwarks of the Constitution they were falsely supposed to endanger. (*Hear!*) The advocates of that cause were the friends of the Constitution; in labouring for its success they sought to restore the only broken link in the bond of social order, and to establish that which was dear to each, because it was valuable to all. The Catholic was excluded by civil disqualification from every object of patriotic ambition. This, unless justified by a paramount necessity, was at least questionable in its policy: it was more, it was a violation of those very principles of civil and religious liberty, of which we boasted so much, while we retained this badge of persecution. He called it by that name, for he could not separate in his mind the idea of religious persecution from the existence of disqualifications not justified by political reasons. (*Hear, hear!*) The influence of the system adopted towards the Catholics of Ireland had produced the most fatal effects throughout the Kingdom. As that system was relaxed, the Country revived, and not until it was altogether abolished would the relief and prosperity of that Country be complete. The doctrines formerly imputed to the Catholics could not now be repeated with any success; they were denied and refuted by the Catholics themselves, and disbelieved even by those who were averse to the question. Their religious opinions could not interfere with the faithful discharge of their civil duties.—As to any apprehension from the Pope's authority, the day was gone by when that could have an influence. It was true we had restored the Pope to his dominions; but, in so doing, we had not rendered him more formidable to us than any of the Powers by whom he was surrounded: we did not, and could not, restore to him the influence which had rendered him once so formidable.—The attachment of the Catholic to arbitrary power, which was another of the ancient arguments against their relief, was also unavailing in the present age. It was contradicted, not merely by their own statements and conduct, but by the support derived to their cause from the exertions of the most distinguished friends of freedom.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) He might fairly allude to their loyalty as an argument in their behalf; a loyalty not nursed in the smiles of Courts and in the beams of favour; but existing in the winter of adversity, and prevailing against the storms of rebellion. He alluded to their conduct in the times of Cromwell and of Charles the Second—the latter of whom owed his life to their attachment. The cause of the Pretender, whom the Catholics were accused of favouring, was kept alive by the gallantry, and not by the religious prejudices of the tories. He was willing to put the whole question at issue upon the conduct of the Catholics themselves, though he would be slow to allow that the conduct of any set of men belonging to that body should be regarded as a ground for continuing the disabilities which extended to all. Whatever, therefore, might be said with regard to past events, he had no hesitation in saying, that their late conduct was deserving of the most favourable consideration. There were some persons who thought that the measure would lead to an immediate admission of the Catholics into offices. If so, it was a strong argument in its favour, for the tide of popular opinion must be strong indeed upon their side, if such a consequence could be reasonably expected. For his own part, he entertained no such expectation; he believed it would be an invaluable act of grace to them, without affecting the influence of any set of men in the community. (*Hear, hear!*) There was one argument sometimes resorted to, which he stigmatized as most cruel and unjust; it was that which resisted their claims as being trivial and unimportant. There were some who described it to be no peculiar hardship that the Catholics possessed rank without power, and wealth without interest; that the descendants of those who had fought the battles of the Country and defended the Constitution in former times were excluded from the benefits secured from their valour and their wisdom. It was asked, why were they not content? How could they be content? Was the father to be content, when, damping the youthful ardour of his son, he was under the necessity of apprising him that his station was in obscurity; when he was obliged to tell him the bitter tale of his country's distrust; to inform him that he must be an inactive spectator of its transactions, and that what that country would accept from his menial servant with gratitude, it would certainly refuse from himself. (*Hear, hear!*) He could proceed to shew, that the present state of things was absurd, as well as unjust; that either we had done too little or too much. (*Hear, hear!*) He could shew, from the analogies of foreign states, that while we boasted of our liberality, religious intolerance had found its last position in our own country, and its last defenders among our own countrymen. If there was any man in the House who could think that the repeal of those statutes would be attended with serious danger to the state, let that man vote against the question. (*Hear!*) It was on that principle alone that the Legislature could have proceeded to pass the laws, for liberty of conscience was the unquestionable birth-right of Englishmen, and had been coeval with the prosperity of the country. He had said nothing about securities, for where he could see no danger he could ask for no protection; but if it was felt by others that some arrangement for this purpose should be made, he would not stand in the way of any measure of conciliation which might ensure their assistance. There was one term sometimes used, to which he could not avoid objecting—it was the term equivalent. What equivalent could the Catholics give for the recovery of their privileges? But if, reducing an Act of Grace to a bare debtor and creditor transaction, they still insisted on having an equivalent, they would find an ample one in the union of all classes of their fellow-subjects, and their joint co-operation in any difficult emergency. (*Hear, hear!*) If it was not that he felt a strong impression of the justice of the cause, he would not have obtruded himself upon the attention of the House, nor could his feelings on the subject be satisfied until that period, which the liberality of the age induced him to hope was not far distant, when the Claims of the Catholics should receive the united assent of every branch of the Legislature. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BROWNLOW confessed that he was one of those who apprehended danger from the repeal of the Statutes. He had heard nothing yet to convince him that the Catholic religion was so modified as to justify the House in making the experiment. The Catholics asked for every thing in the shape of political privilege, but refused to give the securities which prudence must require; they would not grant what the Catholics of other countries had conceded. The Catholic Church of Ireland was unweeded of its prejudices, and incapable of withstanding the authority of the See of Rome. It was the known influence of the Pope that originally excluded them from the House, and the same reason still existed. They might impeach the wisdom of their ancestors, if they pleased, for passing those laws, but they could not justify a departure from them, upon the plea that circumstances were altered. He was perplexed at the speech of the Honourable Gentleman on the floor (Mr. Croker); but his answer to it was this, that, in the opinion of all the Statesmen who had ever spoken upon this subject, the Constitution of England was considered and represented as being Protestant in all its parts.

Mr. W. BECHER expressed his hopes for the indulgence of the House. Conscious of his inability, he still felt the value of a well-meaning and independent man delivering his sentiments on a question which differed from other subjects of national concern in one point, that the more it was discussed, the more every rational man must feel that Catholic disabilities ought to be at length repealed. It was with him no ordinary topic, as he believed in his heart and soul, that on the liberal and enlightened disposal of the question depended the prosperity and concord of the kingdom. As an Irishman, he viewed the question as it affected that country immediately; but that was a limited view—for where was that man who would say, that, if Ireland was disturbed, England would not be discontented? (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever might be the differences of public men on other subjects, all must admit the necessity of some salutary change and amelioration in the condition of that country. No man felt more sincerely the strength of those valuable qualities which distinguished its Inhabitants, at the same time that he was sensible alive to that want of respect for the laws, and the reverse of which so happily characterized the People of this more fortunate part of the empire. How was it that such an appalling distinction existed? It was not, he might say with security, to undervalue his own countrymen, that he had alluded to that difference. The cause was too notorious. It sprung from a long continued system of misrule; and it was the object of his strenuous object to rescue the British Constitution from the reproach. Was it not a severe reproach? Seven hundred years had England the government of Ireland, and yet the affections of her People were never cordially obtained. (*Cheers.*) To attribute such a result to any tendency of national character, was a false assumption; were there no apparent reasons for such an effect, it would argue, to a great extent, an evil in the capacity of Government; but, as long as there existed the ground of exclusive privileges for one class of the community, to the subjection of the rest, it would be most uncharitable to form a judgment on conjectural assumptions. Let any Member of that House make the case his own; let him—and he can best ascertain the feelings of others by the self-examination—endeavour to ascertain what his own feelings would be, if all the avenues of honourable ambition were closed against him; will he say there would not be a proportionate abatement in his attachment to that Constitution which discountenanced him? (*Hear!*) He could only answer for his own feelings. On them he felt such would be the impression, and with that conviction he must allow for a similar operation on the minds of others. It was asked, could the great body of the Irish People be susceptible of such impressions? He must be allowed to give an answer to that question, in what might be supposed an Irish mode, by asking another question. Were the English People insensible to such excitements? What more powerfully operated in producing the free spirit of the English nation than a consciousness of a full participation in the privileges of the Constitution? What reason had those, who asked such a question, to suppose that the Irish Catholics were so dull and insensible, notwithstanding the quickness of perception that they manifested on other points, as to remain indifferent to privileges which gave a character to that People, with whom they were so intimately connected? Of the peaceable and loyal demeanour of the Catholic Body, they had abundant proofs. But it was not as a boon to the Catholics that he called for the repeal of these disabilities. No. Admitting that loyalty was alive to its claim to respect, he supported the motion of that night in order to get rid of the appalling mischiefs that system of exclusion produced.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) He was aware how much it was in the power of able and discontented men, who advocated that cause, to excite the apprehensions of others against it. He also felt how readily many persons converted a publication and a manifesto, proceeding from an individual, against the great body to which he belonged. But when such a question was brought before Parliament, he would legislate upon the great and admitted principle, wholly unconnected with the wishes or expectations of the Catholics, that men would be well conducted when they were well treated—that they would be attached to that Constitution which held out to them the natural motives of attachment. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He avoided all discussions on the nature of the religion which a great proportion of the Irish People professed. To him it was sufficient that such a numerous body existed, and that their religion was extending with the growth of the population. How was it to be neutralized, or to be made harmless? By no other than the natural means of kindness and indulgence. The more secure method of guarding against danger to the establishments was, by taking from those who were supposed not well affected motives for hostility. Strength and power the Catholics now possessed, in wealth and intelligence they were progressive—then why not take the merit of bestowing that which in the nature of things they must ultimately acquire? (*Hear!*) Severe as were the effects of such a system of restrictions on the Catholics, they operated most injuriously on the Protestant inhabitants of that country. (*Hear, hear!*) Some of these, in the pride of superiority, in the spirit of piety, and in other advantages, might feel a compensation for such injuries; but it was for the House to consider whether it were not more wise to repress than to encourage such a spirit. For he must be allowed to ask, in what did the superiority of a Constitution exist which was deemed inconsistent with the happiness and security of every class of subjects? Where was the solidity of a Church Establishment which could not think itself secure but in the depression of four millions of people? (*Hear, hear!*) While he asked these questions, he would yield to no man in admiration and reverence for both; but he put the argument in that way, to shew the extremes to which the opponents of concession were compelled to resort. He knew the value of our establishments, but his sense of that value arose from his conviction, that they were strong and beneficial in proportion as they were consistent with the civil and religious liberties of the People. (*Hear, hear!*) When therefore he heard men talk of the danger of admitting their Catholic countrymen to a participation of civil rights, his question to those was, could things remain as they were? But where, he would ask, was the measure of improvement that had not to contend with similar objection? It was by similar arguments, and in a similar spirit, that the Abolition of the Slave Trade was opposed; and, without assuming any great gift of prophecy, he might safely say, that the time was fast approaching when men would look with the same feelings at these restrictions on the Catholic Body as they do now on the African Slave Trade; when the only feeling they would create would be astonishment, that men who knew the value of freedom, & were proud of the possession, could have allowed prejudice or interest so to predominate, as to have supported two principles so abhorrent and detested. (*Hear!*) He was glad to witness in the debate of that night no introduction of angry topics of recrimination. Too long had such recollections embittered our policy and produced a correspondent result. The true use of the errors past was to guard the future from their recurrence. Both parties had an interest in reconciliation—they had each much to forgive, and the common duty was to return to the paths of charity and concord. For himself, he must say, that he had a selfish interest in the question. He felt that he was a Protestant, suffering under the restrictions imposed on the Catholics. As a subject of the Empire, he called therefore on the Parliament of Great Britain to put him on an equality with his fellow-subjects in England. These restrictions dissevered the natural ties of society in Ireland. They alienated from him, and from every Protestant Landholder, the otherwise natural attachments of their tenantry and neighbourhood. (*Hear, hear!*) He spoke of the mass; he knew there were many great and splendid exceptions; but, speaking generally, it was idle to deny that these restrictions prevented an attachment to the natural magistracy, a devotion to British connexion, and a respect for those laws, the protection of which was not equally shared between them. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The Honourable Member, amidst the continued cheers of the House, concluded with expressing his hope, that the vote of that night would, by the removal of all civil disabilities, give at the same time satisfaction to the Catholics and security to the Protestants of the Kingdom. (*Cheers.*)

Sir ROBERT WILSON made a few observations. He contended, that the best answer to those who asserted that the People of the Metropolis were adverse to those claims was to be found in the fact, that no Anti-Catholic ground of preference was acknowledged by the Electors of London, Westminster, or Southwark, during the late elections. On former discussions of this question, when the subject was not so fully understood, Petitions signed by 68,000 persons were laid on the Table of that House, against concessions to the Catholics. Not a single Petition from that great and enlightened body was on the present occasion submitted to Parliament. Indeed, it was preposterous to think that after this Country had restored or subsidized all the Popish Powers of Europe—after we made such struggles for their establishment, that we should turn round upon our own countrymen, who co-operated in all our exertions, partook of all our sacrifices, and who contributed to the renown and glory of our arms, and deny them the participation of those constitutional securities which they so patriotically defended and helped to preserve.

Lord LOWTHER spoke a few words against further concession, as it tended to weaken the stability of the Protestant Establishment.

The House became clamorous for the question, and at length divided—

For Mr. Grattan's motion	241
Against it	243
Majority	2

A considerable discussion took place after the division, while we were excluded, in consequence of many Gentlemen having voted with the majority by mistake. On an explanation in the House, five votes were struck off from the majority (originally 248), and one from the minority.—Adjourned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—There was a great bustle at the Stock-Exchange this morning. Consols, which last night left off at $72\frac{1}{8}$, were at $71\frac{1}{4}$: for some time there was the greatest variety of prices and extensive sales from 72 to $71\frac{5}{8}$. At one o'clock the market became more settled, and Consols were $71\frac{5}{8}$."

The Report of the Bank Committee was presented last night in the House of Commons by Mr. Peel. It is of considerable length, and only the most material parts of it were read at the table. It commences with a fact, which, though necessary, we suppose, to put forth, must be familiar to every man in the kingdom, namely, that the Bank is not only solvent, but that its affairs are in a flourishing condition. It appears, from the statement of the Committee, that if it were called upon to pay all its outstanding demands, on the 30th of January last, it would still have a balance, after payment, of above five millions, exclusively of a debt, due to it from Government, to the amount of £14,000,000, repayable at the expiration of the charter. This flourishing condition, therefore, amply justified the confidence reposed in it by the Public.

The Report next considers the amount of cash and bullion in the coffers of the Bank, at various periods, since the Restriction Act, and down to the present moment. It adverts, also, to the issues of specie made by the Bank, in the fulfilment of its offer to pay its notes, of a date prior to Jan. 1817, in money. The quantity of specie actually disbursed amounted to £6,765,000, and our readers know that it disappeared from circulation almost as fast as it was issued. The Committee mentions some curious facts connected with this part of the subject. For some months after the notice of the Bank to pay their notes of certain dates in cash, instead of the Public coming forward to avail themselves of the advantage, the Bank was frequently applied to, to give their paper in exchange for gold. Shortly afterwards, however, the exchanges became unfavourable, and the market price of gold presented a considerable profit upon the exportation of bullion, when the demands were suddenly increased. That this increase did not take place from any enlarged use for gold for internal circulation, was proved by documents laid before Parliament.—The Committee, however, while it is willing to allow that the Bank was actuated by the fairest motives in its partial resumption of cash payments, decidedly condemns the imprudence of continuing them, after it was found that, the market price of gold being considerably above the mint price, the whole of it disappeared. It was under the strong conviction that pursuing such a system would postpone the termination of the restriction, without producing any advantage to the Country, that the Committee had called upon the Legislature to restrain the Bank from continuing that system.

The Committee next adverts to the transactions between the Government and the Bank, and it strongly recommends that so much of the debt due by the former, to the latter, as, in the opinion of the Directors, will be necessary to enable them to resume cash payments, should be discharged. The amount of this debt appears to have been, on the 29th of April last, £19,000,000—and the Directors require that ten millions should be gradually repaid, to enable them to make the necessary preparations for resuming their payments in specie. The Committee closes this branch of the Report with an earnest request that the House would make immediate provision for repaying what the Bank wished, and that the power of the Bank to make advances and to purchase Government securities should in future be limited. It recommends, also, that, in any future advances made by the Bank, the amount of public balances in its hands should be taken into consideration, and that, if a final settlement of the accounts between the Government and the Bank were to take place, those balances should be set off against the amount of its advances.

The next point considered by the Report is the grand one, namely, the time, and manner of resuming cash payments. The period, as now fixed by law for resuming them, (viz. next July) could not be adopted without the greatest inconvenience, according to the evidence given to the Committee. It would compel the Bank, for its own safety, to make a sudden contraction of its issues, and the effects of that contraction upon