

LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
Stocks this day at One.

Table with financial data: Bank Stock, India Stock, Ex. Bills, Long Ann, Omnium, Cons. for Ac.

ASSASSINATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE DE BERRI.

We have received, in due course, the Paris Papers of Wednesday. Their contents are deeply interesting, and we shall endeavour to lay before our readers a comprehensive account of them.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Tuesday. M. de Cazes ascended the tribune, for the purpose of proposing the new law of Elections.

We have reason to believe, was not anticipated; but certainly, if there existed in the public mind the slightest impression that the murder of the Duke de Berri had any connexion with that Law, the Minister deserves praise for his firmness in bringing it forward thus instantaneously.

After alluding to the tragical event of the preceding day, and which he justly described as disqualifying, not only himself, but the Chambers, for entertaining the subject with due calmness, the Count de Cazes added, that "the actual importance of the political and legislative interests of France only made them feel more strongly, if possible, the necessity of firmly completing what the wisdom of the King had begun, from motives of the most sincere conviction."

"Doubtless," he continued, "the melancholy result of an anarchical fanaticism will not appear to you a diminished reason for considering immediately how you may best strengthen social order by the laws, and place upon the most secure foundation those great powers of the State, the supports of that liberty which is menaced by revolutionary factions, and of a legitimate throne, which a paralytic dagger has so nearly approached."

M. de Cazes concluded his speech with the following emphatic sentences:

"We have accomplished the first part of a duty, all the consequences of which we will pursue with firmness—all the perils of which we are dear to us—and which will only become, in our minds, new motives of conviction and of devotedness. It is to you, Gentlemen, that the King confides. Our task is to consolidate the legitimate throne by the constitutional stability of the Chambers. It is your interest, your glory, your future, that we invoke in his name; can we fear, that we shall not be heard?"

The Minister for Foreign Affairs next presented himself to the tribune, and stated, that the project which they had just heard read was only a part of a series of measures which his Majesty thought it necessary to adopt under such painful and important circumstances. "In order that you may have a distinct knowledge of the whole, I think it right to announce to you, that, on quitting this Chamber, the Minister of the Interior has gone to the free circulation of the journals, and other periodical writings." (A strong sensation was here manifested.)

"Gentlemen," continued the Foreign Secretary, "the crime which France will so long have cause to deplore, proves to every one the necessity of adopting precautions to arrest the progress of that universal scourge which menaces the entire subversion of religion, morality, the monarchy, and liberty—all public order, all social institutions. These are the words used in the project of an address to the King, proposed in the Chamber of Peers."

"With respect to the atrocious crime in question. Is it the act merely of a fanatic, blinded and misled by the perverted opinions which are daily published, and with impunity, because, forsooth, they are only opinions—as if opinions did not corrupt the mind! Is it, I say, such an insulated act, or, has the assassin accomplices? Are we in such a happy state, that, in the midst of such excitation, and so many errors, we have only one fanatic among us? Are we not, on the contrary, too forcibly reminded, by this unforeseen calamity, that we must watch over the preservation of that venerable and sacred trunk, whose youngest scion has been demolished by a sacrilegious hand?"

"Well, then, Gentlemen, in this alarming crisis, we demand of you, for one year, the renewal of the law of the 12th February, 1817. We demand the means of watching, in particular, over the safety of the King, of his family, and of the State. All these are menaced, not by mere words, but, alas! by a dreadful blow. We demand of you, therefore, the power to arrest, without being compelled to go through any preliminary judicial form, any individual suspected of plots or machinations against the person of the King, the safety of the State, or that of the Royal Family."

After stating that this temporary power would be exercised with all due circumspection, and that the order for arrest would never be issued except by the Ministers in Council, and signed by three of them, the project of a law was read. It contains, in substance, the objects specified above by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

We shall now proceed to relate what took place in the Chamber of Peers. After some ordinary preliminary business, the Chamber formed itself into a Judicial Court, to hear the requisition of M. Bellart, appointed to fill the office of Public Minister, relative to the crime committed upon the person of the Duke de Berri. This requisition, which contained an accusation against Lozevel, and his accomplices, addressed and abettors, called upon the Chamber to proceed forthwith in the inquiry.

The Procureur-General having withdrawn, the Court, in his absence, came to a decision, by which it decreed, that by the Chancellor of France, President of the Chamber, or by such other Peers as they might judge expedient, they would immediately proceed to entertain the cause.

Accordingly, M. the Chancellor appointed the Baron Siquier, first President of the Royal Court of Paris, and the Count de Bastard, first President of the Royal Court of Lyons, to assist him in drawing up the indictment.

At six o'clock, M. de Cazes, accompanied by the Minister of War, and the King's Commissioners, Count Portalis and Baron Mounier, were introduced.

Count de Cazes addressed the Chamber. He developed the grounds of a project of a law for subjecting, during five years, to a previous censorship, all Journals devoted entirely, or in part, to political subjects.

We have not space to attempt even an outline of the speech with which the Minister prefaced the introduction of this law. Suffice it to say, that it distinctly and unequivocally traced the murder of the Duke de Berri to the "doctrines subversive of social order, and to the religious principles, which had been promulgated with so much authority since the removal of all the restraints upon the press."

We have received several private letters from Paris this morning. The following is an extract from one of them:

"PARIS, FEB. 16.—The idea of implicating the Count de Cazes in the crime of the assassin Lozevel appeared so monstrous and absurd, when M. Clausel de Coussergues first proposed it, that one cry of indignation was heard from all parts of the Chamber, which was interrupted by no dissenting voice. Since that period, five or six Members of the extreme right, without declaring that they approved of the attack, opposed the insertion of the word 'indignation,' as applied to this motion in the procès-verbal of the sitting, and the majority of the House maintained the original word 'implication,' which signifies merely a strong disapproval. The most violent of the anti-ministerial journals, the 'Drapeau Blanc,' renewed the imputation in unequalled terms yesterday morning, and published in large characters, 'Oui, M. de Cazes, est tout ou rien le Duc de Berri.' The consequence was, that at four o'clock yesterday afternoon this paper was seized, in virtue of a requisition of the Attorney-General, resulting from a complaint of M. de Cazes, not as President of the Council of Ministers, but as a private individual, demanding reparation for his injured character."

"It is impossible to describe the alteration in the person of M. de Cazes, within the last three days. Yesterday, at the tribune, his eyes were sunk, his face was pale, his voice inaudible. —Thrice he attempted, and thrice his faltering accents betrayed his will—at length he rapidly accomplished his task."

"P. S. Yesterday evening, after the arrival of the Duchess de Berri at St. Cloud, this Princess had a slight fever, accompanied with delirium. This morning her Royal Highness is considerably calmer, though she had little repose during the night."

The following is an account of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the extraordinary accusation of M. de Coussergues:

"CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, FEB. 15. The Chamber assembled at our o'clock. M. DeLONG read the procès-verbal of the proceedings of the preceding day. The Assembly entered the most eager attention. To that part which related to the proposition of M. Clausel de Coussergues was added the sentence—"A general murmur of disapprobation was manifested from all parts of the House."

"M. de St. Crieg demanded to be heard.—Gentlemen (said he), I was yesterday absent from the Chamber at the moment when one of our Honourable Colleagues announced, amidst the public grief, a monstrous proposition, which I do not fear to qualify as the most odious calumny! (The speaker was here interrupted by M. Cornet d'Incourt, who demanded to be heard.)—otherwise (continued M. de St. Crieg) I should have been impatient—I do not say to have justified the Minister, but certainly to have proposed to the Chamber to spurn so rash an accusation. Nevertheless, I now demand that the procès-verbal of the sitting of yesterday may record the feeling of disapprobation, which I know the Chamber testified on the occasion of that unsupported proposition! Several voices from the centre—supported! supported!"

"The order of the day was then called for. M. Cornet d'Incourt appeared at the tribune. The President stated, that as the objection of M. de St. Crieg appeared to be accomplished, he thought it useless to extend the discussion."

"M. Cornet d'Incourt, however, persisted in his right to be heard. He observed, that for the security of unrestrained liberty in their discussions, a formal regulation existed, which interdicted any audible or perceptible signs of approbation or disapprobation; it would be a manifest justification of the infringement of the rules of the Chamber to accede to the proposition of M. de St. Crieg; and he, therefore, concluded by moving,

that the words following the notice of M. Clausel de Coussergues, relative to the discrediting insinuations evinced by the Chamber, should be erased from the procès-verbal.

"Various Members now demanded to be heard."

"The President declared, that he would not announce the hearing of any Member, as the discussion digressed to the support of a point, at variance with the established rules of the Chamber."

"The whole centre demanded the Order of the Day."

"M. Courcoisier, in a few words, emphatically demanded that the word 'indignation' should be substituted for the word 'disapprobation' in the record of the previous day's proceedings."

"M. Castel-Bajac, with great vehemence, said that is not true."

"M. Chabrillat.—"Such an amendment would be false."

"M. Cornet d'Incourt.—"In what quarter did you observe any indignation manifested?"

"M. Bayle de la Bastide.—"You may be indignant if you choose."

"M. Marcellus.—"Do not implicate us in your opinion."

"M. Castel-Bajac, (with still greater vehemence) I again repeat to you, that is not true!"

"M. Courcoisier appealed to the President to obtain order, observing, that if M. Castel-Bajac wished to answer him, he ought to do it from the tribune."

"The President interfered, and succeeded in restoring order."

"M. Courcoisier continued.—"The Chamber manifested indignation, and justly so, on hearing the calumnious assertion of M. Clausel de Coussergues. Doubtless the Chamber may be obliged to a Minister; but there were legal forms to be observed. He (M. Clausel de Coussergues) has acted in defiance of those forms. What does the question, to which he attached his proposition, invest? A horrible crime, which has spread dismay through France—which has bereft Frenchmen of their dearest, fondest hopes! And it was of being a confederate in such a crime, that he accused a King's Minister. What indignation which is the abhorred offspring of personal hatred, the cause of which is known? The Monarch's confidence in the Minister is the constant theme of admiration! He (M. Clausel de Coussergues) is not aware, that by insulting the Minister, he has insulted the King?"

"M. Clausel de Coussergues.—"No, certainly not."

"Numerous voices on the left side.—No, No! On the centre—Supported, Supported!"

"M. Clausel de Coussergues, from the tribune.—"It is with much surprise I observe that the right of a Member to support an opinion which he judges important to the welfare of the State is contested in this Chamber. I have failed, it is said, in observing forms; but is this a serious reproach on that day, when we witnessed the untimely and appalling death of the last heir of the blood of Louis XIV. With regard to the accusation I have made against M. de Cazes, I have acted according to my own conviction. I am going to lay upon the table my own proposition of accusation, and I request the Chamber will grant that I may be heard on the subject in the shortest manner possible."

"A motion of private censure against M. de Cazes has been attributed to me; but I never spoke to that Minister, but once, which was in 1815. I then requested of him that he would remove from my department two of its inhabitants whose opinions were opposed to mine; and M. de Cazes granted my request. I never had any other intercourse with that Minister."

"I was much astonished to hear M. Courcoisier insinuate, that to attack the Minister is to fail in respect to the King; this doctrine would subvert all the principles of a representative Government. The Minister may be accused, not only of being an accomplice, but of being the principal author of the worst of crimes, without that being any failure in the duty of a faithful subject. This proceeding may, on the contrary, be the best means of his serving the King."

"The proposition, which M. Clausel de Coussergues deposited on the Bureau, was drawn up as follows:—

"I have the honour of proposing to the Chamber, to direct an impeachment against Count de Cazes, Minister of the Interior, as being guilty of treason, according to the terms of the 56th Article of the Charter. I request, that the Chamber will fix the day after to-morrow for the development of my proposition, if it cannot hear me to-day."

"M. Benoist next addressed the Chamber. He was followed by

"M. de St. Aulaire (father-in-law to Count de Cazes), who, in a voice subdued by emotion, deplored that the annals of their Country must be stained by another murderous record. Yesterday he had said nothing, on hearing the incoherent proposition of M. Clausel de Coussergues, because he thought that reflection might operate to induce him to a manly acknowledgment of his injustice. But," concluded M. de St. Aulaire, "since he studiously insists upon making it a basis for anarchical divisions, I will not take up your time in refuting him; I will only declare to his face—you are a calumniator."

"M. de Clausel de Coussergues replied from his seat, 'the Chamber will judge whether I

am a calumniator, or whether your son-in-law is guilty."

"The close of the discussion was loudly called for. The Order of the Day was passed upon the amendment proposed by M. Cornet d'Incourt, increasing from the register the notice of the main resolutions of disapprobation on the part of the Chamber."

"M. Courcoisier withdrew his proposition. And the procès-verbal was adopted as originally worded."

We now submit such extracts from the Paris Journals, relative to this deplorable event, as are most interesting or important.

"PARIS, FEB. 16.—Yesterday, at seven A.M., the doors of the Louvre were opened, and thousands were admitted to view the murdered corpse of the Duke de Berri. It was laid on a state couch, the Priests repeating the prayers for the dead, and the guards of Monsieur ranged around, watching, sword in hand. At three, the gates were closed, and no person was afterwards admitted. Then took place a scene, which it is difficult indeed to delineate. The moaner, who has thrown all France into dismay and mourning—the cowardly assassin of the most generous of Princes, Lozevel, was escorted by two Gendarmes, and placed near the body of his august victim, the sight of which excited in him no emotion whatever. He maintained undisturbed his usual unconcern. The Prefect of Police, Count Angles, entered, followed by several Crown lawyers, and the murderer underwent the following interrogatories:—

"Do you know again the Priests whom you assassinated? I do know him again."

"I require you once more to reveal the names of your accomplices? I have none."

"If the justice of man cannot induce you to tell the truth, reflect on the justice of God? God is merely a word; he never came upon the earth."

"What could induce you to commit an action so guilty? I wished to have refrained from it, but it was beyond my power to do so."

"What was your motive? It will serve as a lesson to the great men of my country."

"Do you persist in saying, that no person inspired you with the idea of this crime? Yes! Moreover, it is in the hands of Justice; let her, therefore, do her duty, and let her discover those whom it is presumed are my accomplices."

"These are the only answers that could be obtained from this wretch; he signed them, and was escorted back to the Conciergerie. It is impossible to convey an idea of his matchless rage; neither the aspect of the unfortunate victim, nor the presence of the Magistrates, caused in him the least emotion, even for an instant. It might have been thought that it was some other who was being interrogated, and that he was an unconcerned spectator, so tranquil did his countenance appear; his eyes alone seemed to wander, but this motion was connected with the ferocity of his character. As soon as the interrogation was concluded, they proceeded to open the body; four of the late Prince's valets-de-chambre bore him from the state-couch into an adjoining apartment, where were assembled the Doctors Portalis, Dupuytren, and several others. From their observations, it appeared, that the murderous weapon had penetrated six inches between the fifth and sixth ribs, and had pierced the membranous muscles of the heart."

"They have commenced the process of embalming the body, and to paint the interior of the Louvre black. The day after to-morrow (the 17th inst.) the Prince will lie in state, in a Chapel hung in black, &c., and continue so during nine days. During this interval, the necessary preparations will be made in the Church St. Denis, where the obsequies will be celebrated. The King has not yet designated the Prelate who will be charged to pronounce his funeral oration."

"A moment before the Prince died, he raised his hands to Heaven and exclaimed, 'O my Conqueror! Unfortunate France!' He expired pressing the hands of the King, who closed the eyelids of his unfortunate relative. The body was afterwards removed to St. Louvre, where it was exposed to public view. The Duke, it is said, had received, during the previous week, an anonymous letter, warning him not to go to any masked ball."

"Consternation reigns in the capital—the horrid has seized all classes of the citizens. The Courts of Law did not sit on Monday. The Stock Exchange was not open, and all the places of public amusement were shut, and all the invitations for private parties during the course of the week were postponed."

"It is observed in one of the French Papers, that, at a moment when his guards watched the assassin in silence, the sound of a distant drum was heard, when he exclaimed, with a gesture of exultation, 'it is no doubt the cannon!'—These words have perhaps revealed a mighty secret."

Irish Stocks, Feb. 22.

Table with financial data: Bank Stock, Gov. Deb. 2 1/2 per cent, Do. Stock, 3 1/2 per cent, Gov. Deb. 5 per cent, Do. Stock, 5 per cent.

Exchange, 8 1/2.

WATERFORD.

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PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE presented a Petition from the Insolvent Debtors in the King's Bench, praying for a continuance of the law which was to expire on the 22d inst. He observed, that it was an unanswerable argument in favour of the prayer of the petitioners, that when it was enacted in the last Session, that the Bill in question should not expire until three months after the commencement of the present Session, it was of course understood, that those who would be three clear months, during which the subject might be thoroughly considered. As that had not been the case, he trusted the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite and the House would take the prayer of the petitioners into consideration. Whatever difference of opinion might exist with respect to the details of the existing measure, the principle of it had been generally recognised.

On the motion for laying the Petition on the Table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (as we understand the Right Honourable Gentleman) said, that among the measures which it was intended to propose during the continuance of the present Parliament, was one for the prolongation of the Bill in question.

On the motion of Dr. PHILLIMORE, the second reading of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was postponed to Friday.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message having been read.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that, in rising to move an Address in answer to his Majesty's most gracious Message, it might be for the convenience of the House to state what occasioned the intention of Ministers to propose, in consequence of the recent and important events. It was well known, that, although before the late recess various Bills had been agreed to apply to the then state of the Country, the great mass of the public business of the Session had not been entered upon. Under those circumstances, it became indispensable for his Majesty's Ministers to consider what course it would be most expedient to advise. There were only two courses which could be pursued—either to endeavour to go through the whole of the business, by extending the present Session to the utmost length which the law would allow, or to call a new Parliament. The House would see, that many inconveniences would attend the former of these courses. It would in all probability be scarcely practicable to complete all the Parliamentary business within the prescribed period, and to select those topics to which the especial attention of Parliament should be directed, would be a difficult and an injudicious task. Any measure not completed by the natural close of the Session, would not stand so advantageously with reference to a new Parliament, as if absolutely commenced in that Parliament. The House would also, he was persuaded, go along with his Majesty's Ministers in their conviction, that nothing could be less desirable, with reference to the public morals, and he would even add, to the public tranquillity, than to leave the Country for many months subject to all the excitation and passions which the approach of a general election, and the conflict of interests involved in that event, tended to generate. Weighing the alternative presented to them, namely, whether his Majesty's Ministers had decided in favour of a new Parliament. It appeared to them, therefore, that the only sound proceeding was, to endeavour to continue the measures to be proposed in the present Parliament as much as possible to those which were indispensable to the public service. He was perfectly aware, that it had been the usage, on similar occasions, on the first meeting of Parliament after the demise of the Crown, to make provision for a great proportion of the civil establishment of the Country. It certainly was the wish of his Majesty's Government, that this subject should be satisfactorily arranged.—But, on the other hand, it would require much time to prepare the proposition which it was their intention to submit to Parliament on the subject; and it was also extremely desirable, that that proposition should be adequately considered by the House with calm minds and a full attendance; all which it was hopeless to expect during the existence of the present Parliament. On all those grounds, therefore, Ministers had decided on addressing the Crown to call a new Parliament with as little delay as possible; and having come to that decision, they had also thought it becoming to advise the Crown to communicate frankly to Parliament the purpose in view. He would now state to the House the particular business which his Majesty's Ministers meant to propose for the consideration of the present Parliament. With respect to private business, the House was aware of the course that had been pursued on former dissolutions—namely, to make such an arrangement

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE BEE, now publishing this SIR JOHN CAMEL, BISHOP of Exeter, WATERFORD, MASTER, BISHOP of Exeter, now lying at the Quay, and will positively sail on the 15th of March next, Wind and Weather permitting. See last and excellent Advertisement for Passengers, having been built for the North American Trade.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to Wm. Hume & Co. Waterford. February 12, 1820.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Board, that the Fever which lately prevailed at Galiz and in the Southern Provinces of Spain had ceased.

We do therefore hereby order, that the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the 14th day of September last, directing that all Ships and Vessels coming from, or having touched at any Port between Gibraltar and Cape St. Vincent, should, on their arrival at any of the Ports of Ireland, be subject to the restraint of Quarantine, according to such Rules and Regulations as are prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 10th of September, 1820, for the performance of Quarantine by Ships or Vessels coming from, or thro' the Mediterranean, or from the West Indies, on the Atlantic Ocean, be, and the same is hereby revoked.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are hereby directed to give the necessary orders hereon, as to them may respectively appear.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, this 4th day of February, 1820.

ERNE, FRANKFORT DE MOYMOBENCY. CHAS. KILDARE, G. KNOX, T. H. SULLIVAN, W. DOWNS, G. BURKE, ST. GEO. DALY, W. SARRIN, JOHN RABELET, GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-ninth year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of KILKENNEL and CLOONMAGROCK, in the County of GALWAY, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now we, the Lords Justices, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, & of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of KILKENNEL and CLOONMAGROCK, in the County of GALWAY, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 26th day of January, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MOYMOBENCY, CASTLEMAINE, G. H. GILL, W. DOWNS, W. M'MAHON, G. F. HILL, ST. GEO. DALY, W. SARRIN, W. YEATZ HARRIS, RICHARD, JOHN RABELET, G. GRAY, GOD SAVE THE KING.

as would place private business in the new Parliament in the same situation as that in which it had been left in the old, so that no inconvenience would accrue to private interests. As to public business, it was the wish of Government, that the new Parliament should be placed in a situation the most calculated to be advantageous to the public service. It was not proposed to vote any additional sum for army services during the present Session. Enough had already been granted to cover the expenditure in the interval that would elapse before the meeting of the new Parliament. It was intended to propose the continuance of the Mutiny Bill to the 25th of June, as well as of several other Bills that would otherwise expire. It was probable, that the House would arrive at the close of its labours by the end of the present month. If so, or if it should accomplish all that was necessary by the 31 or 4th of March, the new Parliament might assemble by the 20th or the 25th of April, when the business of the year would be immediately entered into. Having expressed his readiness to afford any explanation of information that might be required, the Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, which was an echo of the Message of yesterday.

Mr. TIERNEY declared, that the whole of the proceeding was the most extraordinary of the kind that he had ever heard of. He did not believe, that there had ever been an accession to the Crown without some communication to Parliament of a nature very different from that which had been made in the present instance. It had always been usual to say something of the feelings of the new Monarch, and of the course of policy which it was his intention to pursue. In the present case, the House had only been drily told, that his Majesty's Government found it convenient to send them about their business as soon as possible. Not the remotest reference had been made in the communication from the Crown as to the ulterior course of policy which it was intended to pursue. It was true, that it might be said, that, on former occasions of the demise of the Crown, Parliament was in a state of prorogation; and that there was, therefore, greater scope for observations of the nature to which he alluded, in the speech from the Throne, on its assembling. But, on such an occasion as the present, there would have been an irregularity in summoning the House of Commons to attend in the other House of Parliament, for the purpose of hearing the Royal sentiments. He must observe, without meaning any thing offensive, that the omission of all such communication was very indecorous. There was another point of great constitutional importance. In all former cases, on the accession of a new Monarch to the throne, he expressed to the House his confidence that they would make good the hereditary revenues of the Crown. This operated in two ways. It recognised the power of Parliament to vote those revenues, or not. It was highly important, that it should not be taken for granted, that those revenues were not under the control of Parliament. It was true, that some of them were so. But what were generally called the hereditary revenues of the Crown expired on the demise of the Crown, and could not be legally collected without a new Act of Parliament. Could any man doubt, that there was something at the bottom of all this extraordinary proceeding, not hitherto explained? What it was he knew not.—But he was sure, that no Administration would wantonly, and without cause, depart from that which was the ordinary course on such occasions. He was sure, that there was some reason why the Civil List was not voted at once, as was usual.—The Noble Lord, indeed, talked of the time which the proposed arrangements would require. That appeared very extraordinary, when it was recollected, that the subject had been settled within the last four or five years. At that period, a very able and voluminous Report was presented with reference to it; it was arranged on the suggestion of Ministers themselves; and now the House were told of the time requisite to make the future arrangements on the subject.—He was utterly at a loss to discover where would be the difficulty of bringing a Bill at once to state the proposed amount of the Civil List. Nor could he comprehend the object of immediately dissolving Parliament. All that the Noble Lord had said was, that it would be inconvenient not to dissolve Parliament immediately. The Noble Lord's notion of the convenient period for the laborious business of the year was, that it should commence in May—a season not very long preceding that at which most Hon. Gentlemen were in the habit of going into the country, and thereby rendering the proceedings of Parliament a dead letter. Formerly, it had been thought, that the heavy business should not be deferred until after Easter; now it turned out, that it was convenient that it should not begin until long after that period! The occurrence of the Assizes was another circumstance which must render a dissolution at the present moment extremely inconvenient. With respect to the dissolution, he

(Mr. Tierney) was as desirous as any man to get as speedily as possible, through all the difficulties and annoyances which an election occasioned.—But he had duties first to perform in the House, which he was bound not to neglect; and he could not, therefore, concur in the Address proposed. From what had fallen from the Noble Lord, it did not appear, that it was intended to ask the present Parliament for any further grant (an expression of dissent from the Treasury Bench). Was it? The Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentleman did not seem quite agreed on that point. He wished they would settle it. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to propose a Vote of Credit, in the Committee of Supply?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he intended to propose a grant for the payment of the Civil List up to the 5th April, at the present rate.

Mr. TIERNEY resumed.—According to the statement which had been made by the Noble Lord, the new Parliament would not be assembled by the 5th of April. It was certain, therefore, that there would be a period during which the Crown would have no maintenance whatever, that the House knew of. All this appeared to him to be wholly unnecessary. Why not at once vote a specific sum for the Civil List of George the Fourth? The Noble Lord said, that his Majesty's Ministers had not made up their minds on the subject. What could occasion the necessity of any alteration? Why depart from the established usage? It was unaccountable, except something or other was at the bottom of the business hitherto unexplained. He knew, however, that it was in vain for him to urge this argument; that the heads of the Members he knew were more in the country than in the town. They were thinking of cockades, and bustings, and returning officers. It was in vain for him, therefore, to do any thing but protest against the present proceeding. As to the measures proposed by the Noble Lord, if the property of an immediate dissolution were once acquiesced in, to those particular measures he could have no objection. He must make one exception. In an early part of the present Session, in consequence of the representation, that had been made of the disturbed state of the Country, Parliament voted an additional military force of 11,000 men. All alarm, he apprehended, was now dissipated, and he imagined, that there were no sounder sleepers than the mass of the subjects of this country.—Why, therefore, was it requisite to keep up this additional military force of 11,000 men to the 25th of June? And what chance was there, that at that time it would be reduced; it being notorious, that the attendance in the House would at that period be very insufficient? Where was the necessity of deferring this when no reliance whatever could be placed on their being fully and faithfully considered? He could not give his assent to the Noble Lord's motion, conceiving that the Noble Lord was first bound to show what objection there was to vote the Civil List at once, as was usual in similar circumstances.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in explanation, assured the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he had no other purpose in the propositions which he had submitted to the House than that which he had distinctly avowed. It did not appear to his Majesty's Government, that the various topics to which he had alluded could be so conveniently discussed by the present as by a new Parliament. It must quiet any constitutional jealousy on the subject to observe, that the vote which his Right Hon. Friend intended to propose was merely to prevent any arrears in the interval between the dissolution of the present and the meeting of the next Parliament. As to the hereditary revenues of the Crown, those which were strictly hereditary were so inconsiderable, that no rational difficulty could be contemplated in making a Parliamentary arrangement with respect to them. There could not be the smallest doubt, that the House would be disposed to act with respect to those revenues as formerly. He could assure the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he did his Majesty's Ministers great injustice, if he supposed, that they entertained any distrust of the present Parliament on that subject. For himself, he never knew a Parliament to whom he was persuaded might be more safely confided the duty of making such an arrangement with respect to the revenue of the Crown as should ensue at once a becoming economy, and a disposition to prevent placing the Crown in such a situation as would endanger the incurring of debt. At the same time, his Majesty's Government claimed the opportunity of a full deliberation on the subject, before they submitted it in its details to the judgment of Parliament; and it was, therefore, that it was proposed to postpone it until the meeting of the new Parliament. With reference to the period of that meeting, he denied, that the year would be so far advanced as not to give time for the due consideration of the public business.

(For remainder see last page.)

