LONDON.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

The motion made by Lord Archibald Hamilton last night, respecting the recent appointment of a fifth Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, with the Noble Lord's admirable exposition of the affiar, well attracted much attention, nor will the interest it is so well calculated to excite be in any respect diminished by the circumstance, that, upon a point of patronage, on which the present Ministers have at all times been so nicely jealous, they should have obtained a majority not greater than twelve! The numbers were—for the motion, 177—against it, 189. This appointment had been made by the Ministers, contrary to the express recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the Courts of Law in Scotland; and an understanding prevailed, that the consent of Parliament would have been required previous to an appointment so wholly unnecessary. The Ministers, however, could not withhold the exercise of their patronage; and indeed, when it is considered that it is by patronage alone they have been so long enabled to maintain their own places, we cannot feel much surprise at their unwillingness to concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners.—It would otherwise be difficult to account for the circumstance, that five Judges should be appointed to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, where there is comparatively little public business transacted, while in England the Court of Exchequer requires only four Judges, who not only determine all cases affecting the revenue, and have almost exclusive jurisdiction in tithes, share the ordinary common law business with the two other Courts, and matters of equity with the Court of Chancery, but also discharge the duty of Judges on circuit, in common with their brethren of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. Even the small majority of last night has not taught the Ministers forbearance, for Lord Castlereagh still seemed to intimate, that in the event of a future vacancy in the Exchequer Court of Scotland, it would be filled up in a similar manner. Mr. Brougham has in consequence proposed to bring the subject before Parliament again upon the 26th instant.

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday. The Chamber of Peers was summoned to meet yesterday, to commence its proceedings preparatory to the public trial of Louvel, the assassin of the Duke de Berry.

Gravier, charged with an attempt on the life of the Duchess de Berry, remains in the prison of La Force. This man was employed in 1814, and beginning of 1815, at Peronne, as a Quarter-master in a regiment of Belgian Lancers, then raising in France. At the era of the 100 days, he quitted the Belgic service and joined Bonaparte, after whose fall he was condemned to death as a traitor by a Council of War at Brussels. The sentence was remitted, and he was placed for some time under surveillance in France, in which country he has continued to reside.

A Petition was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, which gave occasion to Benjamin Constant to complain that the *Gazette de France* had designated the companions of Graviers "great and constant Liberals." This he reprobated as an attack upon his political friends. After a long and warm discussion, the Petition was rejected.

A Paris Paper contradicts the story respecting the pecuniary transactions between our present King, when Prince of Wales, and the late Duke of Orleans. It denies that his Royal Highness had borrowed any money from the Duke.

These Papers contain some extracts from the Madrid Journals of the 2d of May, which represent Spain as continuing to enjoy perfect tranquillity, and the People as increasing in confidence, and looking forward with warm hopes to the meeting of the General Cortes.

A squadron, consisting of the frigates Legere, Sabina, and Viva, the corvette Arethusa, the brigantines Hyena and Hercules, and some other vessels, was preparing at Cadiz to sail for Venezuela and Carthagena. The squadron is to convey some troops, but the principal object of the expedition is to support, by a show of strength, the negociations that are about to be commenced with the Patriots.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

Sir George Warrender will this day move a vote of seamen in the Committee of Supply. The Navy Estimates have been printed. The total amount of the Navy and Victualling ordinary Estimates for the year 1820, after abating the sum for old stores, is £2,216,746 3s. 11d.; including salaries and contingent expenses of the Admiralty, Navy, &c. £964,188 14s. 6d.; half-pay, pensions, &c. £1,150,370 9s. 9d.; superannuations and pensions, £102,186 19s. 8d.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the wishes of the Country will shortly be gratified, at least in one particular, by the institution of a solemn parliamentary inquiry into the distressed condition of the People, with a view to ascertaining the probable causes of the existing embarrassments, and of devising, if it be possible, some practical remedy. It was intimated yesterday evening in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool, that if the appointment of a Committee for any specific object of inquiry connected with the distresses of the Nation were proposed by any Noble Lord, he should not oppose it; and further, that he would take advantage of the opportunity which such a motion presented, of entering at large into a consideration of the existing state of the agricultural and commercial interests of the Empire. The Marquis of Lansdown, in consequence, immediately gave notice that he would, on an early day, perhaps to-morrow se'nnight, give the Noble Earl this opportunity, by moving for the appointment of a Committee, the object of which, however, he proposes should be confined to a consideration of the means of extending our foreign commerce. This intimation will be received by the Country with gladness, for although it cannot be expected that an inquiry into the general state of the agricultural and manufacturing interests will immediately dissipate the embarrassments under which they now respectively labour, the investigation will be useful in removing many prejudices upon these subjects which now too generally prevail, and will certainly tend very much to gratify the Public, and reconcile them patiently to endure those evils which, after solemn inquiry, time alone may be found capable of mitigating. The Ministers, however, will not of themselves originate such an inquiry, fearful lest in the event of a failure they might be exposed to censure.

Earl Stanhope moved for the appointment of a Committee, for the purpose of digesting a plan conceived by the Noble Earl of affording immediate relief to the labouring poor. His scheme consisted of a plan for the cultivation of what are called *waste lands*, the use of spade husbandry, the building of cottages for the cultivators, and the increase of our fisheries, with a view to a cheap supply of fish for the subsistence of his colonists. The Earl of Liverpool, in a speech replete with good sense and sound argument, founded upon the surest principles of political economy, objected to any scheme which would bring the Government into the condition of private speculators, or force capital from its natural course.—He also defended the use of machinery from the absurd and unfounded charges which prejudice and ignorance advance against it. The Noble Earl might have gone a step further, and ridiculed those who, while they condemn the use of machinery in *this Country* as a cause of national depression, yet express their terrors lest this obnoxious thing should be laid hold of by our rivals and neighbours, and be converted by them into a source of prosperity, and a means of excluding the British merchant out of every foreign market. It requires some depth of ingenuity to prove, that the same weapon of industry can be destructive to the best interests of Great Britain, while it is calculated to raise other countries to an elevation of unnatural prosperity. Lord Stanhope's motion was rejected.

In the House of Commons, several Petitions relating to the agricultural and manufacturing distresses of the Country were presented, and Lord Milton fixed Friday se'nnight for his motion respecting the repeal of the Wool Tax. Col. Davies moved for a Committee to inquire into the military expenditure of the Country, with a view to retrenchment; but the Ministers were too powerful for him, and on a division his motion was rejected by a majority of 80; the numbers for the motion being 45, against it 125.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

THE QUEEN.

In the discussion of a case this morning in the Court of Chancery, to which the Queen is a party, Mr. Brougham declared that her Majesty will immediately return to England. This assurance, given by her Majesty's legal adviser, puts an end to all speculation upon the subject. A report of the case will be found in the first page of our Paper.

We have received Paris Papers of Sunday and Monday last. The ecclesiastics of Spain seem to be violently opposed to the constitution of the Cortes, and some of them do not pretend to conceal their sentiments. A priest at Ordrigua, in Biscay, had the imprudence to burn a copy of the constitution publicly in his church, telling the spectators that it was hostile to the principles of the Christian religion. The political authorities of the place proceeded to arrest him, but the priest had the good sense to run off. He arrived at Bayonne on the 5th of this month. Another ecclesiastic preached publicly against the constitution in the town of Caceres, but the People compelled the Magistrates of the town to prosecute him, and he was thrown into prison.

The battalions of Lealtad and Goias, infamous for the massacre of Cadiz, are completely dissolved, and Generals Campana and Valdez have been thrown into prison. Legal proceedings have been instituted against them for their concurrence in the massacre.

Intelligence has been received from Buenos Ayres to the end of February. It was brought by a vessel which left Rio Janeiro on the 17th March. It states, that at the former date the public mind at Buenos Ayres had been considerably agitated, but no disorder had taken place. A Treaty has been made between Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé. It is dated February 23, and purports to be entered into for the purpose of putting an end to the war which had arisen between them; for providing for their ulterior security, and for concentrating their forces and resources under one federal government.

The report is revived, that the Earl of Chatham is to succeed the lamented Duke of Kent as Governor of Gibraltar. This is one of the expensive offices, the abolition of which has been recommended by a Parliamentary Committee. We do not see the use of these Committees, if Ministers be determined to slight their advice. Indeed, if the present state of public distress cannot induce them to practice economy and retrenchment, it would be idle to suppose that the advice of any Committee, however respectable, could influence their conduct.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse, on behalf of Sir Francis Burdett, gave notice of a motion on the Manchester business for the 8th of June.

The Civil List Bill was discussed last night in the House of Commons, in a Committee of the whole House. The increase of £10,000 a-year in the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which was made during the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Richmond, was particularly canvassed, and it was even suggested, that it would tend much to the benefit of the sister island, and draw the connexion between England and Ireland much closer, if the distinct government were removed altogether. The residence of a Viceroy in Dublin was hitherto considered as essential to the interests of that City, but Sir Henry Farnell declares, that the prosperity of Dublin now rests upon a far better foundation, and that its commerce, already become considerable, is still increasing. The expenses of the distinct government for Ireland are estimated to amount to nearly £100,000 *per annum*. The Civil List Bill passed the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received this day.

MR. M'ADAM'S PLAN OF ROAD MAKING.

(From his "Remarks on Roads.")

Directions for Repair of an old Road, being the substance of a Communication made to a Committee of the House of Commons.

No addition of materials is to be brought upon a road, unless in any part it be found that there is not a quantity of clean stone equal to ten inches in thickness.

The stone already in the road is to be loosed up and broken, so as no piece shall exceed six ounces in weight.

The road is then to be laid as flat as possible; a rise of three inches from the centre to the side is sufficient for a road thirty feet wide.

The stones, when loosened in the road, are to be gathered off by means of a strong heavy rake, with teeth two and a half inches in length, to the side of the road, and there broken, and on no account are stones to be broken *on* the road.

When the great stones have been removed, and none left in the road exceeding six ounces, the road is to be put in shape, and a rake employed to smooth the surface, which will at the same time bring to the surface the remaining stone, and will allow the dirt to go down.

When the road is so prepared, the stone that has been broken by the side of the road is then to be carefully spread on it; this is rather a nice operation, and the future quality of the road will greatly depend on the manner in which it is performed. The stone must not be laid on in shovels full, but scattered over the surface, one shovel full following another, and spreading over a considerable space.

Only a small space of road should be lifted at once; five men in a gang should be set to lift it *all across*; two men should continue to pick up and rake off the large stones, and to form the road for receiving the broken stone; the other three should break stones; the broken stone to be laid on as soon as the piece of road is prepared to receive it, and then break up another piece; two or three yards at one lift is enough.

The proportioning the work among the five men must of course be regulated by the nature of the road: when there are many very large stones, the three breakers may not be able to keep pace with the two men employed in lifting and forming, and when there are few large stones, the contrary may be the case; of all this the surveyor may judge and direct.

But while it is recommended to lift and relay roads which have been made with large stones, or with large stone mixed with clay, chalk, or other mischievous materials, there are many cases in which it would be highly unprofitable to lift and relay a road, even if the materials should have been originally too large.

The road between Cirencester and Bath is made of stone too large in size, but it is of so friable a nature, that in lifting it it becomes sand; in this case I recommend cutting down the high places, keeping the surface smooth, and gradually wearing out the materials now in the road, and then replacing them with stone of a better quality properly prepared.

In like manner, a part of the road in the Bath district is made of freestone, which it would be unprofitable to lift.

At Egham, in Surrey, it was necessary to remove the whole road to separate the small portion of valuable materials from the mass of soft matter of which it was principally composed, which was removed at considerable expense, before a road could be again made upon the site.

Other cases of several kinds have occurred where a different method must be adopted, but which it is impossible to specify, and must be met by the practical skill of the officer whose duty it may be to superintend the repair of a road, and who must constantly recur to general principles.—These principles are uniform, however much circumstances may differ, and they must form the guide by which his judgment must be always directed.

When additional stone is wanted on a road that has consolidated by use, the old hardened surface of the road is to be loosened with a pick, in order to make the fresh materials unite with the old.

Carriages, whatever be the construction of their wheels, will make ruts in a new-made road until it consolidates, however well the materials may be prepared, or however judiciously applied; therefore a careful person must attend for some time after the road is opened for use, to rake in the track made by the wheels.

The only proper method of breaking stones, both for effect and economy, is by persons sitting; the stones are to be placed in small heaps, and women, boys, or old men past hard labour, must sit down with small hammers and break them, so as none shall exceed six ounces in weight.

The Tools to be used are—

Strong picks, but short from the handle to the point, for lifting the road.

Small hammers, of about one pound weight in the head, the face the size of a new shilling, well steeled, with a short handle.

Rakes, with wooden heads ten inches in length, and iron teeth two and a half inches in length, very strong, for raking out the large stones when the road is broken up, and for keeping the road smooth after being relaid, and while it is consolidating.

Very light broad-mouthed shovels, to spread the broken stone and to form the road.

Every road is to be made of broken stone, without mixture of earth, clay, chalk, or any other matter that will imbibe water and be affected with frost; nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of *binding*; broken stone will combine by its own angles into a smooth solid surface that cannot be affected by vicissitudes of weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, which will pass over it without a jolt, and consequently without injury.

PRICES.

The price of lifting a rough road, breaking the stones, forming the road, smoothing the surface, cleaning out the water-courses, and replacing the stone, leaving the road in a finished state, has been found in practice to be from one penny to two-pence per superficial yard, lifted four inches deep; the variation of price depends on the greater or lesser quantity of stone to be broken.

At two-pence per yard, a road of six yards wide will cost, therefore, one shilling per running yard, or £88 per mile.

Any rough road may be rendered smooth and solid at this price, unless it be weak and require an addition of stone, or require some very material alteration of shape.

Breaking stone has been reduced in price by the use of more proper hammers, and the sitting posture. The Commissioners at Bristol used to pay fifteen-pence per ton for limestone from Durdham-Down, for the use of their roads, and broken to a size above twenty ounces. Stone is now procured from the same place, broken so as none exceed six ounces, for ten-pence per ton; and the workmen are very desirous of contracts at that price, because the heavy work is done by the men, the light work with small hammers by the wives and children, so that whole families are employed.

In Sussex, the proportion is greater between former and present prices; the breaking of flint cost at one time two shillings per ton, and is now done, by introducing a better method, and fitter tools, at one shilling per ton.

By a more judicious preparation and application of materials, the quantity of stone consumed in roads is decreased, by which a great saving of expense is made, and with this great advantage, that the saving is in horse labour of cartage, while the labour price is given to men, and in such a manner as includes boys from the age of ten upwards, women, and old men past the age of being able to labour hard. The proportion of men and horse labour in the Bristol district, under former management, was,

One-fourth to men's labour.
Three-fourths to horse labour.

Under a better system of management, the proportion has been exactly reversed: during half a year that an exact account was kept, there was paid

For men's, women's, and children's labour, ... £3089
For horses' labour, ... 1035

This immense advantage is presented in every part of the country, as roads are confined to no particular place, and are universally in want of repair; ample funds are already provided for every useful and proper purpose, although at present misapplied in almost every part of the kingdom, while the labourers are in want of that employment which it ought to afford them.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Sir G. M'Kenzie has discovered, that oil, rubbed upon the stems and branches of fruit trees, destroys insects, and increases the fruit buds. Mr. John Linning has added to the discovery, by using it successfully upon the stems of carnations, to guard them against the depredations of the ear-wig. The coarsest oil will suit, and only a small quantity is required.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Irish Stocks, May 20.

Bank Stock, ...	—
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	78⅞
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	76¼⅛
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent.	103¾½
Do. Stock, 5 per cent.	102⅞

Exchange, 7¼.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,557. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

EXCISE-OFFICE, YOUGHAL, 19TH MAY, 1820.

OFFICES *for receiving the ASSESSED TAXES of this District will be held at the following Places, and on the following Days—of which all Persons concerned are requested to take Notice:*

Youghal, ... from 29th May to 3d June.
Castlemartyr, the 5th and 6th June.
Cloyne, ... the 7th and 8th Do.
Midleton . . . . the 9th and 10th Do.
Castlelyons, the 13th and 14th Do.
Tallow, ... the 15th and 16th Do.
Cappoquin, . . the 20th and 21st Do.
Dungarvan, the 22d, 23d and 24th Do.
Kilmacthomas, the 28th Do.
Clashmore, . . the 29th Do.

WM. STEWART, Collector.

FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA,
THE FINE COPPER-FASTENED BRIG
THOMAS, PYM, AND PENROSE,
BURTHEN BY REGISTER 219 TONS,
Is a very complete Vessel, and now fitting out in the best and most substantial manner.

The Accommodation for Passengers will be especially attended to, and she will clear for Sea the 24th of June, in which, as usual, there will be no disappointment.

Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, May 21, 1820.

SALE BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF THIS MONTH,
AT GREENVILLE.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which is modern and fashionable, consisting of Breakfast, Dining, Eating, Dressing, and Side-board Tables; Parlour, Drawing-room, Bedchamber, and Hall Chairs; Half Tall-boys, Wardrobes, Loungers, and a Sofa; Parlour, Drawing-room, and Hall Lamps; Gardovine; Dumb Waiters; Commodes; Folding Fire-Screens; Looking-Glasses; China, Delft, and Glass; Parlour, Drawing-room, Bedchamber, and Staircase Carpetting and Rods; Waggon-roofed and Four-post Bedsteads and Hangings; Feather Beds, Palliasses and Matrasses; Morone and Calico Window Curtains; Two eight-day Clocks, with a Barometer and Thermometer in the outside Case of one; a Mangle; a variety of Kitchen Furniture; Laundry and Dairy Utensils; a Large Double Metal Land Roller; a pair of Iron Gates; a new Whippy Side-saddle, and some plain Saddles and Bridles; with many other articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.
The Purchaser to pay the King's Duty.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

N.B. By *private Sale*, a valuable modern LIBRARY, consisting of the best *Works and Editions*, with a choice Selection of *Prints* and *Maps*. Also an English-built, light and strong PHAETON, that will carry Six, and all the necessaries for Travelling, with *Harness for Two Horses.*

May 18, 1820.

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

WHEREAS *we did, by our Proclamation of the 10th day of March, 1818, declare the Parishes of Naul, Westphalstown, Ballymadun, Garristown, Hollywood, Ballyboghill, and Palmerstown, in the Barony of Balruddery, and the Parish of Clonmethan, in the Barony of Nethercross, and County of Dublin, to be in a State of Disturbance, and to require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

And whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Parishes are restored to peace and good order:

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the said Parishes of Naul, Westphalstown, Ballymadun, Garristown, Hollywood, Ballyboghill, Palmerstown, and Clonmethan, were declared to be in a State of Disturbance, and to require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; of which all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 16th day of May, 1820.

MANNERS, C. JOHN G. DUBLIN. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. MAYO. CASTLECOOTE.—NORBURY. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. G. F. HILL. ST. GEORGE DALY. WM. SAURIN. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, May 19, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
1075 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	31	0	41	0	40	5¼
58 Bere, per Bar.	15	0	16	6	15	4¾
[illegible] Barley, per Bar.	12	0	18	0	15	7
[illegible] Oats, per Bar.	11	0	18	0	15	10
[illegible] Flour, per Cwt.	10	0	30	0	0	0
[illegible] Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	20	0	10	1½
0 Peas.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrel Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible] Cwts. Flour	22	0	30	0	23	11½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 60s. 0d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 12168 } 1st, from 27s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour . . 9862 } 2d, from 20s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
3d, from 9s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

In the Matter of PYM NEVINS, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN,
At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 2d of June next,

THE BANKRUPT'S INTEREST in the DWELLING-HOUSE, COMPTING-HOUSE, PROVISION STORES and CELLARS, lately occupied by him, situate at SUMMER HILL, at the rere of the House of Industry, in the City of Waterford; held for a term which will expire on the 25th of March, 1838, at the yearly rent of £140.

Also, the Bankrupt's *Interest in Seven undivided Twelfth Parts*, and his *contingent Interest in Two undivided Twelfth Parts*, expectant upon his surviving HUGH NEVINS, a Minor, in a REVERSIONARY LEASE of the same, with other adjoining CONCERNS, for 99 years from the 25th of March, 1809, at the yearly rent of £15 11s. 3d.

A very large sum has been expended on the Improvement of these Concerns.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford—or 4, Moland-Street, Dublin.

May 18, 1820.

IMPORTANT
TO INSURERS.
THE FIRST INSTANCE
OF THE
RETURN OF PREMIUMS IN IRELAND
TO INSURERS.
THE
NORWICH UNION
Has now realised its System in this Country.

The following Persons are a few of those who, having been Insured Seven Years with this Society, are entitled to their return of Premiums:

Messrs. J. & R. Hatton, ...	Cork.
Rev. R. Kirchoffer, ...	do.
P. Coleman, ...	do.
Joseph Bennett, ...	do.
Thomas Varian, ...	do.
James Young, ...	do.
E. Spencer, ...	do.
M. Osborne, ...	do. &c. &c.

This is the First Instance, in Ireland, of an Insurance Office not only paying all its Losses with Honour and Liberality, *but actually returning to the Insurers a part of the* PREMIUM!

It is presumed that there can be now no doubt of the *Decided Advantage* to the Public, in effecting their Insurance at the NORWICH UNION.

IRISH DISTRICT.
Chief Office, 2, Capel-street, Dublin.
D. C. ROOSE, Secretary.

☞ IMPORTANT TO PERSONS ABOUT TO EFFECT LIFE INSURANCE.

A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been *added* to all Policies, effected previous to June, 1815.

ANOTHER BONUS will be added to all Policies effected previous to June, 1822; therefore Insurances *now* made will participate in this advantage.

The RATES of the LIFE OFFICE are nearly TEN PER CENT. LOWER than the Insurance Companies.

The *Norwich Union* is become the *only* Office at which Insurances, affording *all* the benefits of the Equitable Plan, can be now effected.

Tables of Rates and Information may be had at the Office.

MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MAY 19.

GRAMPOUND DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Mr. ROBERTS presented a Petition from a number of Electors for the Borough of Grampound, praying that they, who formed two-thirds of the voters, and who stood untainted, should not be deprived of their elective franchise because one-third of their body were found to have made a corrupt use of them. They trusted that the wisdom and justice of Parliament would not confound the innocent with the guilty, and deprive them of their rights because others had misused theirs.—The Petition was then laid on the table.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill; after which he moved, that the Resolutions of the House, passed 5th July last, and the Order of the 7th of the same month, for leave to bring in a Bill for disfranchising the borough of Grampound, be now read; which being done by the Clerk at the table, his Lordship rose and said, that it would be in the recollection of the Members who had sat in the last Parliament, that on the presentation of a Petition against the Members returned for Grampound, some circumstances had come out which induced him to move for a Committee; and it was proved, by evidence given before that Committee, that a great number of the voters had received £35 a piece to give their votes to one of the candidates, but, not satisfied with this sum, they had afterwards given their vote to the other party. There was also a list of 58 voters, out of which number 47 had sums of money (generally £35) set against their names, which being shewn to the agent of Sir Manasseh Lopez, was by him acknowledged to be pretty correct; and it also appeared in evidence, that at various times sums of money were given to procure the return of Members. One person had attended as a delegate, and received the sum of £5000 to secure the return of one Member. £8400 was set down as the regular sum to be paid for the two seats, and it was agreed by all the witnesses, that to receive money in this way for their votes was considered as the common and ordinary course of proceeding. One witness had stated, that almost every elector had received a bribe. He added, that there were perhaps three or four who had not. The Noble Lord said, he conceived that this was as strong a body of evidence as had ever been produced against any borough; but he would state one or two more circumstances which had been given in evidence before the Committee, and which placed in a still stronger point of view the misconduct of this borough. A Petition on one occasion had been prepared against the return of the sitting Members, and a considerable sum was afterwards paid to them not to prosecute the Petition: and at one of the elections for this borough, a person had proposed to have the bribery oath administered; but on making this proposition, he was so maltreated by the assembled electors, that it was with great difficulty he escaped with his life. The case then being so strong, the next consideration was as to the remedy that should be adopted; and it would perhaps assist the House if they were to look to what had been done on other occasions. It was not at all extraordinary in a country like ours, that, from the fluctuations of trade and the consequent depression of some of the Boroughs, where now great poverty prevailed, there should be some of the electors open to these corrupt temptations. From a review of our history it would appear that the evil had made rapid strides. It appeared that, in the time of Elizabeth, a member was fined £4 for corrupt practices in relation to his election; and if we might credit the authority of Lord Shaftesbury, no less a sum than £7000 was paid for returns to that House in one of the Parliaments of Charles II. Some Acts were passed relative to such abuses soon after the Revolution, but in 1771 a case of great enormity had occurred, in which the returning officer had corruptly taken upon himself to return the Member with the smallest number of votes. In the case of New Shoreham, there was a Christian Society established, whose Christian practice it was to sell the Borough to the highest bidder. A Bill was brought in to disfranchise those persons who had thus abused their privileges, and after the second reading it was agreed to extend the right of voting to the neighbouring voters. Lord Chatham observed on this, that he was glad of the measure, as it would bring back New Shoreham from Bengal to Sussex. The Parliament, by this proceeding, acknowledged that the right of voting was a trust reposed, for the abuse of which it was the right and duty of Parliament to provide a remedy. In the case of the borough of Cricklade, the corruption was nearly universal, and there a Bill was also brought in to throw that borough into the adjacent hundreds.—The Bill was opposed strongly in the House of Lords, and the conduct of that House on the occasion called forth a severe remark from Lord Fortescue; that House ultimately passed the Bill, and he trusted the present measure would be equally successful in that place. After this review of what had been done hitherto, the House would have to consider whether it would be better to throw the right of voting into the adjacent hundreds, or transfer it to some other place. To the Petitioners of to-day, it could make but little difference; they would in either case still constitute a small minority. The glory of Grampound was gone for ever; they would no longer see a Baronet, from motives of pure charity, thrusting money into the pockets of the electors—nor merchants of the city of London, of the highest respectability, contesting for the honour of representing them. It was acknowledged on all sides that the freeholders of the hundreds have no claim of *right* whatever that it should be extended to them. In the cases adjudged, it was given from those who had abused it into those hands where it was thought it might safely be placed. But if the hundred in which Grampound is situated should not in the present instance have the elective franchise extended to them, there were still ten other Members remaining to them, who could with sufficient zeal and ability advocate their interests in that House. The Noble Lord continued:—There was, in his opinion, a fitter course for the House to pursue. It was well known, that, within the last 40 or 50 years, towns of great wealth and population had grown up, which had not the right of sending Members to Parliament, some of them consisting of 100,000 inhabitants. Such a state of things was inconsistent with the perfection of the Representative System; and he would ask if any one believed that had these towns existed prior to the time of Charles II. they would not have had Representatives? He therefore thought it was expedient that the People should be convinced of the intention of the Legislature to grant them Representatives as soon as opportunity should occur. Experience and theory alike concurred in pointing out that remedy for the evils which had always afflicted and still did afflict large unrepresented masses of the community. It might be said, that this would not be deemed sufficient to satisfy those who were styled Reformers; it might be so, but the advantage would be this, that they would then prefer their complaints by the legal channel of their Representatives in that House, instead of resorting to illegal methods, as had unhappily been the case of late. It might be said that we should still have as much corruption in large towns; but he trusted that as the times became more enlightened such gross corruption would vanish. He never heard now of Members of that House receiving a round sum of money for their votes; yet such things once were. The Noble Lord here read the resolutions of a body of electors, who had associated together for the purpose of discovering and bringing to punishment any corrupt practices in their own body, and had subscribed no less a sum than £1500 for that purpose. He observed, that when such a spirit existed in the Country, much good might be expected; but it was the duty of that House to second and support it; and he thought that the prospect of the great towns being better represented was particularly calculated to gratify the wishes of the Country. The Noble Lord said, he understood his Hon. Friend (the Member for Northumberland) intended to propose that two of the Ridings of Yorkshire should be preferred to Leeds; but at present the inclination of his mind was to the latter place.

Lord CASTLEREAGH agreed with the Noble Lord, that where a clear case of corruption was established against a borough, it was the duty of the House to protect the purity of election and the Constitution of the Country. The only question on which a difference of opinion could arise, was on the remedial means proposed to be applied; for the question was not, whether a remedy should be applied, but the nature of that remedy. The Noble Lord had stated three instances in which the House had interfered, and in all of those the right of voting was extended to the adjacent hundreds; but he thinks the House would exercise a sound discretion in transferring the right to great towns. He would shortly give his own opinion, and he differed from the Noble Lord in this, that he (Lord John Russell) considered this case as a means of procuring admission to the principle of Parliamentary Reform; but he looked at it as the particular case of the borough of Grampound, for whose specific misconduct some remedy must be applied, and not at all thereby looking to any change in the Representation. When the Noble Lord brought the subject forward in the last Session, he (Lord Castlereagh) had objected to any general principle, and as he was unacquainted with the local circumstances of Grampound, he had particularly reserved the question as to the propriety of opening the right of voting to the adjacent hundreds. The Bill had been brought in for opening the borough of Penryn, but that had lapsed, and this, therefore, was the first case which had occurred. He thought that on a comparison of Wilts and Sussex with Cornwall, there would not be found any great difference in the number of boroughs; there were in Cornwall, he believed, 21, in Wilts 16, and in Sussex 13 boroughs; therefore any objection as to the number of the boroughs would apply equally to all those counties; yet Cricklade and Shoreham had been both opened into the counties of Wilts and Sussex. He must confess, that as far as practical good or the reason of the case went, he could see no insuperable difficulty in opening the borough of Grampound to the adjacent hundreds. With that object in view, and the experience of three cases in which both Houses of Parliament had concurred, he thought it would be highly prejudicial to take the business up on new principles, and in contradiction to all the precedents before them. He did not go so far as to say that in no case it might be expedient to transfer the elective right. If a second instance of misconduct should occur in any borough situated in the same vicinity, that he would hold to be a particular case in which you could not a second time make use of the same remedy which you had in the first instance; but this would not be a departure on the principle of the Noble Lord, but the effect of necessity in that particular instance. The Noble Lord opposite preferred the principle of transfer, instead of the district or local measure; now he (Lord Castlereagh) could not concur in the expediency of adopting the new principle, and did not think it was necessarily connected with the particular case under their consideration. He thought that whatever the Noble Lord's particular opinions might be on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, his first wish must be to reform this borough; and he would put it to the Noble Lord, whether it would not be more desirable for him so to shape his measure as to carry the whole of the House along with him, and then, backed by all the precedents, send it up to the other House of Parliament, rather than, by sending it forward on a new and litigated principle, run the hazard of losing the Bill altogether in another place. It should be observed, that the Noble Lord had not been contented in presenting this Bill to provide for the transfer of the franchise, but had recorded on the face of the Bill itself an acknowledgment of an abstract principle. Here the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) read part of the preamble of the Bill, which stated, that it was

might truly say that the system of extravagance had worked well for them, but parsimony and the strictest frugality would at present work best for the People. He well remembered an expression, that the Country, altho' like individuals labouring in a decline, it might look well and even florid in the face, was in reality sick at heart. He did not think it fit that when the People are in beggary, the Court splendour of the Crown should stare them in the face. *(Hear!)* With a view to diminish the influence arising from Crown lands distributed in the way of pensions, he would propose that the clause in the Statute of Charles II. which excluded from places in Parliament persons having places on the Civil List, should be extended to those who held pensions from the Crown lands. *(Hear, hear!)*

The SPEAKER then left the Chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that he had looked into the Acts of 1793 respecting Ireland, and he found that there were thirteen classes enumerated in the details of the Civil List. With respect to that class under which the Admiralty charges were reduced, he was sorry to say, that the whole Admiralty of Ireland was reduced to a single Judge, who had been absent during the last seven years, and to his deputy, and some clerks: yet, if we understood the Hon. Baronet correctly, there was a charge laid on the Public for this department, to the amount of from £13,000 to £20,000 a year. In the first class there was a clause to which he decidedly objected. It was that which referred to the additional allowance made to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He hoped that the additional ten thousand pounds would be removed in the future provision for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. If, after the present Lord Lieutenant (who he admitted was justly entitled to the continuance of that additional sum) should retire, it might be thought proper to continue an office, of which he must say that he doubted whether it would be for the advantage of the Country to continue it, he hoped that the additional £10,000 would be removed, for, during several years immediately after the Union, there was not any necessity for such an additional grant, although there was then a Court to maintain there. He wished to know whether it was the intention of Ministers to remove it?

Lord CASTLEREAGH—"Certainly not."

Sir J. NEWPORT then said, that he hoped the Noble Lord would at least endeavour to state some reason for its continuance.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that he had not heard from the Hon. Baronet any reason for removing the additional £10,000, for he really believed that the former provision was inadequate. A Noble Duke, now no more, found his private property so materially injured by the expenses to which he was necessarily exposed, in order to support the state requisite in his situation, that it was found necessary to increase the allowance which had been at first made for him. At that time the additional grant of £10,000 seemed fit to the wisdom of Parliament, and he did not see any reason for diminishing it at present.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that he could only repeat what he had already observed, that the allowance of the additional £10,000 had not been thought requisite for many years after the Union, although during those years there was a great degree of expense to be incurred in supporting the State of aCourt. He insisted on it, that the Public should have the advantage of the amelioration in the currency by a retrenchment to the same amount in the salaries of office.

Mr. C. GRANT said, that the late Lord Lieutenant had considerably impaired his private fortune, as he found the salary of £30,000 barely sufficient. The present Lord Lieutenant laboured under the utmost difficulty, although his whole establishment was conducted with the strictest economy, to make the salary fairly meet the expenses. He would not consent to any proposition for a reduction of it.

Mr. TIERNEY complained, that though there were papers with sums arranged in classes, to shew that the Irish Civil List required £207,000, there were no explanatory details. If the Civil List for the King was not suffered to be strictly examined, he did not know why the same scruples should apply to his representative. Neither did he know why it should be taken for granted, that all the private expenses of a Nobleman holding the office of Lord Lieutenant should be paid out of his salary, and his own estate become an accumulation during the time. He had always understood that it was not an office of mere profit, but was served in the expectation of obtaining high consideration with the Crown, and the service was generally rewarded accordingly, by advancement in the Peerage, or the providing in the establishments for relatives and dependants. But he would be glad to know, while there were such complaints of the barrenness of the salary, if ever there had been difficulty in getting a Nobleman to fill the office? He had known much anger and bickering to take place on account of not being appointed, even when the salary was £20,000; but he never had known the office to be refused on account of the salary. To be sure, it had been augmented from particular considerations; some personal to the individual then holding the office, and others belonging to the peculiar period in which the advance took place. But if the estate of the Nobleman serving it was to be an accumulation, if the holding of the office was to be a mere money transaction, then he wished to be allowed to go into it as a pecuniary question. He had always understood that the office was rewarded, so far as profit went, with opportunities of advancing the connections of the family of the person holding it, in the army, the church, and other fair and very proper means which it was in the power of the Crown to grant.

Sir H. PARNELL could not look on the office of Lord Lieutenant as one of such vital importance. Fortunately the prosperity of Dublin had a more solid basis. Its public roads, canals, its communication with Liverpool, and other places in England, gave that City a considerable traffic, which he was happy to say was rather on the increase.—So far was he from imagining that the welfare of Ireland depended on the existence of the Vice-Royal Office, that he really believed it to be a source of great evil and inconvenience, as indeed a provincial executive must always be, because it impeded the communications between the Countries and their Government, and prevented that generalizing of interests which was so necessary for the well-being of a Kingdom. Even then there was a dangerous division in that Government which must be prejudicial to the affairs of the State, and hostile to the interests of the People. Taking all the expenses connected with the Lieutenantcy into the account, their amount would be little short of £100,000 a year. He really believed that a more useful and generally more effective system might be established at a much less expense.

Lord CASTLEREAGH entered into some explanation to shew the different circumstances of the Civil Lists for England and Ireland. The Irish Civil List had never come under the consideration of the House by an application to pay off its debts and arrears, and, consequently, had not lately undergone any fresh regulations; but it had undergone the inspection of a Committee, at which the Hon. Member opposite had assisted, and all the offices, which made up the sum of £207,000, were strictly examined into. All these offices, which were of a sinecure character, and the abolition of which was recommended by that Committee, as they fell in, were reduced; but the amount, about £17,000 in all, was no longer at the disposal of the Crown—it went to the credit of the Consolidated Fund. He was not prepared to come to the Hon. Baronet's conclusion as to the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant; nor did he at all agree with the propriety of that identity of the Executive which had been so openly recommended. He thought that it would be a dangerous experiment to trust to the influence of the English Government, situated at a distance, instead of the resident one, which ruled there at present. That, however, was a question of general and pecuniary policy, into which he would not travel. He questioned the accuracy of the advantage stated by an Hon. Baronet to be derived by the office from the alteration of the currency—at least he would say, that in his own affairs he felt no new influx of wealth from that circumstance. If the Hon. Baronet did so, he congratulated him. *(Laughter.)* He protested against the doctrine of leaving Noblemen to make up the deficiences of high appointments by their own private incomes, and the necessary consequence of excluding all but those who were Leviathans in their possessions, from serving such offices. The Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire were no doubt illustrious names; but, with great deference, he knew no reason why they, or persons of equal property, should have the privilege of holding such an office, any more than Lord Whitworth, who, though not so great in his territorial possessions, had filled offices of high trust with great credit. But then a person so circumstanced ought not to be expected to risk beggary, in order to fill such an office. He saw the possibility of great injury arising to the affairs of the Country, by preventing persons from becoming useful to it, because they might be too poor to bear the surplus expense of the offices to which they might be appointed.

Mr. SHAW expressed his surprize at the intimation of an Hon. Baronet, that the citizens of Dublin cared very little about the continuance of the office of Lord Lieutenant. So far was this from being the case, he was convinced that the abolition of the office would be considered by the people of Dublin as something little short of the destruction of their city. He hoped that there would be no attempt to reduce a sum so trifling, compared with the importance of the office.

Sir J. NEWPORT defended his proposition of reducing the salaries £25 per cent. that being the value in which they had been augmented by the amelioration of the currency. This was not his statement; it belonged to the proceedings of the House, where it had been declared over and over again by those best informed on the subject. He gave great praise to the late administration of the Irish Executive, which had broken down an angry and dangerously factious spirit which prevailed there before. He still complained of the details of the papers, in which there were fewer explanations in thirteen classes than those of 1792 in eight classes. In reply to the argument of the Noble Lord, which he seemed inclined to press peculiarly against himself, *ad hominem*, he hoped it would be allowed that he could have no interested motive in what he proposed. In his very limited income he could not possibly feel the advantage of his own measure, even if it were carried. At the same time he would observe, that however limited his income, he endeavoured to live within it, and discharge himself of every duty with as much respectability as was necessary for his rank and station.

Lord CASTLEREAGH disowned the intention of applying any thing personally to the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. W. POLE said, that each of the three last Lieutenants had impaired his private fortune by serving the office, and had spent nearly twice as much as the salary. There were more purposes than those of state for the disbursement of that salary. Ireland had abundance of charitable institutions, over every one of which the Lord Lieutenant presided, and was the chief contributor. He thought there would be great danger in abolishing the office, and he regretted that any such intimation had been uttered. Among other important uses of the Court was that of enabling the Nobility and Gentry to present their wives and daughters, without the trouble and expense of coming to England. In Ireland were many proud and ancient families, the heads of which would be very reluctant to have to apply on their own business or that of the state to a Chief Secretary, instead of being able to communicate with the Representative of the Sovereign. In turbulent and perilous times, a Chief Secretary would not be able to act with the same promptitude and vigour as a Lord Lieutenant. He could scarcely believe that the Hon. Baronet was in earnest in wishing for the abolition of the office.

Sir H. PARNELL explained. His worthy Colleague had passed most of his time in the Castle, where he was not likely to have a dissentient voice as to the continuation of the office. The contrary was his own case. He had spent most of his time in connexion with the People, and he believed that he had only spoken what was generally felt with regard to the office by the People of Ireland.

Mr. BARING thought it was very hard that whenever there was any discussion about retrenching an office in any degree, they were immediately to be assailed with the argument of the injury which would be done to the private fortune of the holder. In the Bill before the House there were £10,000 salary for the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. No one could shew a reason why the government of that colony should exceed the others in expense. Yet if he said any thing about it, he would be told of the injury which the holder would suffer by retrenchment. He was not prepared to say that salaries should be pared down in consequence of the alteration in the currency. The fact was, that the estate of every Gentleman in the Country had been impaired in some measure. He did not know but that they might make more of that which remained than they did of the old amount, especially if prices in particular instances were not bolstered up by legislative provisions.

The Bill then passed the Committee, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow. Adjourned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock —	India Stock 221
3 per ct. Red. 69	India Bonds 20 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 69¾	Ex. Bills 1 pm.
3½ per Cents. 77¾	Long Ann. —
4 per Cents. 87	Omnium —
5 per Cents. 106¾	Cons. for Ac. 69¾

Very recent accounts have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to-day, conveying the intelligence of the arrival there of the two first vessels despatched by Government with emigrants, the Nautilus and Chapman. They are posted on Lloyd's books as having reached Table Bay, previous to the 17th of March.

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. They are almost exclusively devoted to the report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, when the discussion commenced on the new electoral *projet*. No previous legislative measure, it is observed, ever excited such general anxiety. At an early hour the vicinity of the hall was thronged by persons eager to obtain admittance, and the lobbies were crowded to excess. The debate was opened by Gen. Foy, who, after some general comparisons between the effect of the old election statutes, and that which he anticipated from the *projet* before them, proceeded to denounce what he called the unreasonable character of the ancient aristocracy. "They had (he observed), committed great faults; but those faults had been so cruelly visited, that an honourable mind would desist from reviving the memory of them, if recent events had not changed their respective situations. Since the Nobility had lost a portion of their wealth in the struggle to preserve their privileges, they had sometimes evinced themselves the enemies of, and had almost always lived detached from, the great mass of the People. They had lamented when others rejoiced, and their joy had commenced with the misfortunes of their Country." The law before them, he contended, was calculated to consolidate the extravagant and inadmissible privileges arrogated by that "unconstitutional aristocracy," whose portrait he had just sketched; inasmuch as it went to disqualify thousands of electors from that eligibility which was guaranteed to them by the Charter. The speaker, after expatiating upon the patriotic efforts which would be made to resist the advocates of an exclusive system, thus concluded:—"Let us pause, Gentlemen, while there is yet time. We who desire no other Charter than the existing Charter, nor any other King than the reigning Monarch, let us make a stand to save both. Let us maintain our electoral law, which the Nation has adopted with so much ardour. Let us render our institutions in harmony with its spirit. But woe to you, woe to France, if, rebels to the decrees of fate, you undertake to confide political power in any other hands than those where moral power and physical strength reside. Renounce the Throne to the Aristocracy, and you commence a revolution, you irritate the People, and betray at once both the Throne and the Nation. I vote against the project."

Count de la Bourdonnaye succeeded to the tribune, and made an eloquent defence of the views contemplated by his Majesty's Government in framing the *projet* under deliberation. The necessity of some amelioration in the present electoral system had been strenuously urged and universally demonstrated. Facts men alone viewed it as an innovation upon the rights protected by the Charter; "but," observed the Hon. Member, "let us turn a deaf ear to those political Physicians who profess an exclusive adoration for the Charter, and who abjure its august author. Their rallying cry is—the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter. The enemies of legitimate dynasty, they conceal their factious artifices under an apparent constitutional aegis.—Every where defeated—vanquished at Lyons, Grenoble, &c. they now invade the legislative forum, and hope to combat with success under electoral banners. Surprised in their march, attacked in their camp, furious, but impotent, they seek a defence in inspiring alarm; they have recourse to perfidy and treason; the dagger and the bowl are beneath their garments. Illustrious blood has been shed; victims more or less distinguished, but all honourable, because they are loyal, fall daily under their attacks. Entrenched in their last fortress, resolved to conquer or die, they dare us to the combat. The triumph of this or that opinion, to obtain or to press re influence, are no longer questions; we have to contend for our existence; for by saving a daring faction from the effects of its own fury—by preserving France from civil discord—by consolidating the social system, we defend the legitimate dynasty and constitutional monarchy, and we avert from our Country the horrors of a second revolution."

M. Hernoux urged similar arguments to those used by General Foy against the adoption of the *projet*. He was answered by M. Castel-Bajac, who pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the venerable and virtuous Monarch, whose only crime, he observed, in the eyes of a conspiring faction, was legitimacy, and whose forgiveness and benevolence evinced a heart more than human. The evil the *project* was calculated to suppress did not emanate from that 'invisible Government' which had been so enigmatically denounced; it was to be seen in the election of a Regicide, it was denounced in those heinous libels which alienate man from his Maker, and arm him with a poinard.

Count Francais (of Nantes) next addressed the Chamber at considerable length, in opposition to the *project*. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the Constitution of this Country in the following terms:—"They (the supporters of the *project*) rest upon the example of our neighbours; but do they not see, or will they not see, that their institutions are ancient? They are covered with the venerable rust of time; sanctified by the blood of martyrs, which was shed under the vindictive and transient restoration of the two last of the race of Stuarts; that the freedom of periodical writings, and the trial by jury, are subjected in that Country to no exception; that these two institutions are a correction of all evil, a redress of every grievance, a repression of all violence, a permanent appeal to unbounded justice; and that the exercise of a Sovereignty, thus controlled, cannot occasion such serious injuries as in a new State, where these bounds have been violated by popular commotion, and which is just rising from a parricidal blow. In England, besides, they entertain a respect for what is ancient, and an antipathy for innovation. At London, Reformers are not in fashion; little deference is there paid to the Lycurguses of the *saloon*; those pigmy Atlases, who carry upon their shoulders worlds of paper." *(Laughter.)*

When the Hon. Member had concluded, the debate was adjourned to the following day.

"PARIS, MAY 16.—The Queen of England has not arrived in Paris, *incognito*, as some of the Papers stated.

"On Monday, the Court of Peers assembled, when M. Bastard d'Estang (nominated, conjointly with Baron Seguier, Judge-Instructeur by the Commission) presented the report of Louvel's affair: a part of it was read, and the reading of the remainder postponed to the following day."

We have received this morning German Papers to the 9th instant. Their contents are of some interest, at the present moment, when we are about to enter upon a solemn inquiry into the general causes of our commercial distresses, & particularly into the practicability of relieving those distresses by the extension of our foreign trade. The success of any measure that may be proposed upon the latter subject must depend very considerably upon the friendly disposition of our customers, or rather, upon the policy of the Governments under which they live. It would be in vain that we relaxed any portion of our commercial code, if the markets to which we must look are closed against us, either by positive prohibitions, or a cheaper supply of equally good articles.

The following are extracts from these Papers:

"COLOGNE, MAY 9.—While many German provinces still feel the consequences of a long & desolating war, the Prussian Grand Duchy of the Rhine enjoys a daily increasing prosperity. The commercial cities of our country, independently of their mercantile gains, have several other important local advantages. Cologne gains much by the establishment of the public bank, by the residence of a great number of functionaries, both civil and military, and by the large sums expended on the fortifications.

"The prosperity of Coblentz also increases by the great military works, in which the Government annually expends several millions of florins, and which cannot be finished in less than ten years; by a numerous garrison, and the superior departments of the administration residing in that City, the officers belonging to which are very numerous. At Dusseldorf, there is also a superior regency, and a considerable body of troops. Bonn gains immensly by the new University, the reputation of which is already very great, not only in Germany, but also in Holland. Wesel obtains considerable sums in consequence of the numerous works carrying on by the Government.—Aix-la-Chapelle had its period of prosperity at the end of 1818: the inhabitants gained so much at that time, that they are placed in very easy circumstances. The countries on the Moselle are those which have the most promptly recovered after the unfortunate years of war and famine.—The abundant vintages of 1818 and 1819, the high prices of the Moselle wines in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on French wines, and the great demand for the former, have produced a most salutary effect. Trèves is likewise in a very flourishing condition. The town of Saarbrück, on the contrary, has suffered; its opulence, manufactures, and trade, have sensibly declined.

"FRANCFORT, MAY 12.—The Government of Lombardy published, on the 25th April, an Imperial Decree, respecting foreign silk, cotton, woollen, and linen goods. According to this decree, all the remaining stock of those manufactures must be stated in detail by the 25th of the same month, now-marked according to the regulations prescribed; and when the parcels are large, proof must be given of the legal importation of them. Merchants settled in the country may dispose of those goods in the kingdom, keeping a separate account of them; but if they belong to foreigners, they must be sent out of the country by the 15th of June; and if they be in the warehouses of the Customs, be treated as goods in transit.

"ALSACE, APRIL 30.—The regulation of the frontiers between France and Saltzerland will soon be resumed. The operations in the Lauter and the Saar seem to be again determined. The manufacturers in Upper Alsace are pretty well satisfied with the last Francfort fair; those of Mulhhausen in particular sold large quantities of goods. Indeed the cotton manufactured goods, not only of Mohlhausen, but of Upper Alsace in general, are so distinguished by their quality and tastefulness, that they are more & more in demand abroad, and are generally preferred to the English."

A curious mercantile fraud has been practised at Hamburgh. Several of the most eminent commercial houses in that city received, at one and the same time, from fictitious commercial houses at Francfort, Gotha, &c. (though not known to be such at the moment) large orders for a particular kind of tobacco. These orders were in part executed, because it was not required that the goods should be sent, till the mode of payment was pointed out, which, it was intimated, would be through the medium of houses of known respectability at Francfort. It appeared afterwards, however, that this experiment was tried, in order to cause a demand for that particular kind of tobacco, of which the contrivers of the trick had an ample stock, and of which they thus hoped to dispose, at a high price. It does not appear with what success this manœuvre was attended.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday relative to the office of the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, and with respect to the Civil List of the same Country; but the London Journals, especially in so far as the Representative of Waterford is concerned, have differed materially in their details. Some of them have attributed to the Right Hon. Baronet an explicit declaration, that the office of LORD LIEUTENANT ought to be abolished—while others ascribe to him sentiments entirely the reverse, and make him distinctly say, that he never entertained the idea of the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy, and that he desired not to be implicated in that charge. We cannot decide the point; but it is right, that these contradictory statements should be made known. One Paper seems to come pretty near what we should conceive to be the truth, which ascribes to him the following opinion—"Sir JOHN NEWPORT had no intention of applying the reduction to the present LORD LIEUTENANT, to whom, and the Right Hon. Gentleman, the SECRETARY for Ireland, the Country was under great obligations; but, as the present LORD LIEUTENANT'S Government had neatly expired, he suggested the propriety of inquiry as to his successor's appointment and salary." The indefatigable and ardent zeal of the Right Hon. Baronet for the promotion of the best interests of his Country has experienced from the present Government of Ireland a support, on every occasion, commensurate to his patriotic designs, and his connection with that Government, although in political opposition to Ministers, forms a gratifying characteristic in the history of the times.—Under such circumstances, it was natural for Sir JOHN NEWPORT to do justice to the Government of Ireland, and this consideration induces us to believe, that the quotation we have made implies the utmost extent of his views as to the office of LORD LIEUTENANT.

It will be seen in another part of our Paper, by the official authority of Mr. BROUGHAM, that LOUIS XVIII may be very soon expected in England, and that all doubts as to her intention to return are finally removed. Colonel VASSALL, brother of General PINO, and Equerry to her MAJESTY, arrived in London on Wednesday with despatches for her MAJESTY'S Legal Advisers. Such was the speed used in his journey, that he only left Genoa on the night of the previous Friday, a distance of 700 miles; his instructions were, to return immediately with an answer, and to meet her on the road; he left London on Thursday night, for the purpose of rejoining her, either at Genoa, or nearer, on her route to England.—Her MAJESTY was to proceed through France, with the intention of visiting Paris on her way.—She was confined for five days at Genoa with a violent Rheumatism, and also detained, after passing Mount Cenis, with a severe cold and spasms, and two days in repairing her carriage. This accounts for the delay which has taken place. She has declared herself most anxious to reach England, and complained of great fatigue in travelling by land, and said, that if a vessel had been sent for her, she would have been in England long before the present time. Mr. SICARD, her Steward in London, has received orders to have the whole of her apartments at Kensington Palace put into a complete state of fitness for her reception, without delay. The *Moniteur* has given the following paragraph to the Public.—*Auxerre* is about 22 posts from Paris:—

"AUXERRE, MAY 14.—Her Majesty the QUEEN of England, who travels under the name of the Marchioness DE BULT, arrived on the 11th of this month in our City, and set out at eight o'clock this morning on her way to Paris. Her MAJESTY, being desirous to survey the banks of the Yonne and Seine, embarked on board a corcerd boat, which was prepared to receive her, and will arrive at Paris on the 16th. Her carriages bear this device—*spe meliore vehor* (I am carried onwards with more propitious hope). It was her MAJESTY'S wish to preserve the strictest *incognito*; but her arrival was soon known, as the multitude, who thronged around her as she passed from her hotel to the place of embarkation, must have sufficiently attested to her MAJESTY."

The *Star* of Wednesday says—"The QUEEN'S birth-day has been this day observed at the different Public Offices, and other places under the immediate control of the Executive, with the respect due to her Majesty's station. This determination was we understand, not come to without considerable doubt and embarrassment; but we are quite sure it is the course most gratifying to the great mass of the People of every class."

All these things are matters for public attention, but we cannot with propriety enter into the discussion of them. That they bear seriously upon some important concerns of the British Empire, cannot be questioned, but we must await their progress and their issue.

A London Paper says—"An arrangement is, we understand, fixed for Mr. VANSITTART'S speedy retirement from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He is to be succeeded by Mr. HUSKISSON, whose present appointments are to be the reward of that indefatigable application which has so long honourably distinguished Mr. LUSHINGTON, one of the joint Secretaries of the Treasury."

The Marquess of ORMOND has gone to the Continent with a view to the recovery of his health, accompanied by his Physician, Dr. BOYTEN, of Spring-gardens.

The following intelligence is from Constantinople, of the date of April 10:—

"An affair has just occurred here, which has caused a great deal of noise. Two Albanians, on horseback, rode briskly up to the door of the GRAND SEIGNOR'S Chamberlain, PASHOW BEY, and, on the Chamberlain's looking out at the window to know what they wanted, they both fired their pistols at him. The balls whizzed by the Bey's head, fortunately without touching him. The assassins instantly scampered off at full gallop by the road to Adrianople. A well-mounted party was in a few minutes in pursuit of them, and, at a village about sixty miles off, they came up with one of the fugitives, whom they seized, and brought back to Constantinople; the other effected his escape. The Albanian in custody refused at first to say a word in explanation of the extraordinary and daring adventure in which he had been engaged; but, on being put to the rack, he confessed, what was generally believed to be the case, that he and his companion had been hired by the famous ALI PACHA to murder PASHOW BEY."

The following account is derived from Charleston Papers, of the 14th April:

"DIABOLICAL PLOT.—A letter from Savannah, dated the 9th instant, says—'Yesterday, a discovery was made, that a gang of Spaniards, in this City, had formed a conspiracy to set on fire and break open the stores of several merchants; they were overheard in the discussion of the plot, and measures were taken for their apprehension.—Three, out of six, were taken, and one of the gang made a confession of what they intended to do. Had the discovery not been made, it is probable that our City would have been laid in ashes."

The following information, of Dec. 20, comes from Canton:—"The *Congress* frigate is here, and her arrival has excited the fears of the Chinese, who constantly keep up armed vessels to watch her. They have more than once ordered Captain HENLEY to depart; he, however, did not think it proper to obey, and they do not possess sufficient force to enforce their mandate, and all intercourse with the natives is prohibited; the only method of obtaining provisions is through the agency of the American Consul (Mr. WILCOX), who, after purchasing the necessary articles, is obliged to have them conveyed in vessels, some distance from Canton, to where the frigate is anchored."

A Glasgow Paper states, that MOFFAT, who has been found (in the civil action reported in our last publication) to have had an immediate connection with *Huffey White* in the robbery of the Paisley Bank, has been apprehended in Edinburgh, on a temporary warrant, to be detained until a criminal indictment is prepared by the Crown Lawyers, to try him for his life.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS resigns immediately the Presidency of the Royal Society; his successor is not yet fixed upon, as several distinguished persons are in contemplation.

On Thursday morning, JOHNSON and HEALEY, between four and five o'clock, were removed from the King's Bench Prison, hand-cuffed, and escorted on foot as far as Bridge-street, Blackfriars. At this place, Messrs. WOOLFE and LEWIS, who accompanied them, made such a remonstrance to the Officers who were conducting them, that a coach was called, in which they were conveyed to the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, whence they were to have taken the stage to Lincoln; the stage had, however, set off, and the hackney coach pursued, and overtook it at Islington.

The whole of the Cabinet Ministers dined with the Earl of HARROWBY on Wednesday, and no plot interrupted their festivity.

We extract the following from a London Paper. If any Irishman wishes to patronize the Bull, he is at perfect liberty to do so.

"On Thursday last the Cumberland passage vessel arrived at Dover from Boulogne with a Lady and two foreign servants, and *immediately set off* in a post-chaise and six for London. A report was instantly spread, that the Lady was the QUEEN *incog.*, and hence arose all the rumours of the last two days of her actual arrival in this country." No mail due.

The Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer to the Protestant Orphan School, acknowledges to have received, from a Lady, the sum of One Pound.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 17.—We have had very little Wheat fresh in since Monday, nor any improvement in the demand this morning, but what few sales were made were at Monday's prices. Barley was very heavy sale, and rather cheaper, having scarcely a buyer at market. The arrivals of Oats have increased, but the trade is heavy, and there is no alteration in prices.

MAY 19.—Although we have had but little Wheat fresh in since Monday, the trade was very dull this morning, having no demand, except for prime samples, which obtained Monday's prices. Barley is full 1s. per quarter cheaper, the malting season being nearly over, which caused heavy sale, even of the first qualities, at the above decline. Oats are also 1s. per quarter lower, the arrivals being large; in Peas and Beans no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 19.—The supply of Grain at market this day being equal to the demand, and the heaviness reported in the English Markets, caused a similar dullness this day, with a small decline on Wheat and Oats. Barley is without alteration. Malt continues in good demand, at 36s. to 39s. Rapeseed is very scarce, and would bring 38s. to 40s. per barrel. Oatmeal and Flour are in fair demand at last quotations. In other articles there is little or no variation this week. New Potatoes were brought to our Market this day, with the usual accompaniment of Pipes and Fiddles.

CORK MARKETS, MAY 20.—Wheat, 33s. a 36s. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 26s. a 32s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 33s. a 30s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Butter, to the Merchants, 90s. 84s. 76s. 70s. 62s. To the Country, 80s. 76s. 66s. 56s. 50s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, MAY 20.—No Wheat, at market—Oats, 11d. per stone; Barley, 10d.; Flour, 44s. to 45s. per bag; Oatmeal, 15s. per cwt.; Pork, 30s.; Butter, 90s. 86s. 76s. 68s.

CLONMEL MARKETS, MAY 19.—Butter, 95s.—Oatmeal, 16s. Second Flour, 44s.; Thirds, 37s.; 4ths, 20s. to 27s. per bag. Bere, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per barrel; Barley, 13s. to 15s. per do. Wheat, 1s. 9½d. per stone; Oats, 11½d. to 11¼d.; Potatoes, 3d. to 2½d.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The quantity of *Butter* at market on Saturday (330 firkins) was the largest that has appeared since the commencement of the present season; the price accordingly fell 2s. to 3s. below that of the preceding day, 98s. to 98s. 6d. having been the general rate for first quality, tho' 99s. was paid for a few casks—yesterday, it opened again at 98s. but afterwards advanced to 99s. generally, and to 99s. 6d. in some instances. A few houses in the Bacon Trade still continue to take in *Pigs*, the outside price of which remains stationary at 40s. There was a much better supply of *Oats* from Farmers on Saturday than had been seen here on any day within the last few weeks, and good samples went off briskly at 14s. 9d. to Merchants—*Wheat* and *Barley* continued at former quotations. Scarcely any Grain was offered for sale yesterday, either in large parcels or from the Country—consequently no actual change can be noted in price, though purchasers (of *Oats* particularly) seemed rather less anxious than on Saturday. *Flour* and *Oatmeal* remain as last stated; the demand of an advance on the latter still partially persevered in, though not yet realised to any extent.

DIED—On Thursday, at Maynooth College, in his 50th year, the Rev. Mr. Paul O'Brien, for many years Professor of the Irish Language in that Establishment. Author of an Irish Grammar, &c. Rich treasures of Celtic erudition sink with him into the grave. His private character was most estimable.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 22.

ARRIVED,

13th—John, Tucker, Liverpool, rock-salt; New Expedition, Edwards, Neath, coals; Robert Burns, Byrne, Liverpool, rock-salt and earthenware, for Kinsale: Providence, Best, Dublin, ballast, for Cork: Agnes, Bowne, Dublin, ballast, for Baltimore: Betsey, Power, Clonakilty, potatoes, for Dublin: Shannon, Courtenay, Kinsale, ditto, ditto.

20th—Autumn, Langley, Glasgow, coals.

21st—Betsey, Langrish, London, hops, tea, sugar, wine, brimp, oil, &c.

22d—Anson, Fleming, London, ballast.

SAILED,

19th—Ellen, Rymer, Preston, oats.

20th—Olive Branch, Angel, from Dublin, Swansea, ballast; Adventure, Bragg, Whitehaven, ballast.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of Persons interested in the welfare of the PUBLIC CHARITIES of Waterford will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on TUESDAY next, the 25th Instant, at TWELVE o'Clock.

By order,
FRANCIS DAVIS, Secretary.
Waterford, May 22, 1820.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BRIDGE is particularly desired on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th Inst. at ONE o'Clock, at the Bridge, on urgent Business.
Waterford, May 22, 1820.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to contract for the erection of a DRY QUAY WALL, between the BRIDGE and GRATING DOCK, and for REPAIRING the several BREACHES in the QUAYS, can be furnished with particulars, upon applying to Mr. GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary to the WATERFORD HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, with whom sealed Proposals, addressed "to the Committee of Commissioners," are to be left on or before the 1st of June next.

Ballast-Office, May 18, 1820.

EXCISE-OFFICE, YOUGHAL, 19TH MAY, 1820.

OFFICES for receiving the ASSESSED TAXES of this District will be held at the following Places, and on the following Days—of which all Persons concerned are requested to take Notice:

Youghal, . . . from 29th May to 3d June.
Castlemartyr, the 5th and 6th June.
Cloyne, ... the 7th and 8th Do.
Midleton . . . . the 9th and 10th Do.
Castleyons, . . the 13th and 14th Do.
Tallow, ... the 15th and 16th Do.
Clyppoquin, . . the 20th and 21st Do.
Dungarvan, . . the 22d, 23d and 24th Do.
Kilmacthomas, the 28th Do.
Clashmore, . . the 29th Do.

WM. STEWART, Collector.

FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA,
THE FINE COPPER-FASTENED BRIG
THOMAS, PYM, AND PENROSE,
BURTHEN BY REGISTER 219 TONS,
Is a very complete Vessel, and now fitting out in the best and most substantial manner.

The Accommodation for Passengers will be especially attended to, and she will clear for Sea the 24th of June, in which, as usual, there will be no disappointment.

Application to
THOMAS NEVINS.
Waterford, May 21, 1820.

INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF
OF THE
RUPTURED POOR OF IRELAND.

THE Governors of the House of Industry give notice, that, by command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, an Institution for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor of Ireland is established at the House of Industry, and attached to the Richmond Surgical Hospital, Brunswick-street, Dublin; and on the first Monday in every Month, (having commenced on Monday, the 1st instant,) at 12 o'Clock, one of the Surgeons of the House of Industry will attend at the Richmond Surgical Hospital, to examine the Applicants, and to direct and superintend the application of such Trusses or Bandages as may be best suited to their respective cases. Artificers or Tradesmen, or the Wives or Children of such, may be supplied with Trusses, at the contract price, on procuring certificates—printed forms of which, as well as for Pauper Applicants, may be had at the House of Industry.

By Order,
W. ABBOTT, First Clerk.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 22.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality (new)	98	0	99	6	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Waterford)	78	0	80	0	
(Rusia, Y. C.)	70	0	72	0	
Lard, casks, rendered,	84	0	85	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	39	0	40	0	
—— scalded,	00	0	00	0	
Pork, Offal,	18	0	20	0	
Pigs' Heads,	24	0	25	0	
Oatmeal,	15	0	15	6	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	42	0	44	0	
—— third,	32	0	34	0	
—— fourth,	24	0	28	0	
Wheat,	36	0	37	6	
Barley, malting,	00	0	00	0	
—— grinding,	12	6	14	0	
Oats, potato,	14	3	14	9	per Barrel.
—— common,	13	0	13	9	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	2	3	6	
—— Swansea,	3	4	3	6	
Fallow, rough,	7	6	8	0	
Potatoes, by weight,	0	3½	0	4½	per St.
—— by measure,	0	7	0	9	
Beef,	0	5	0	7½	per lb.
Mutton,	0	6½	0	8	
Veal,	0	4½	0	6½	
Pork,	0	3½	0	5	
Fresh Butter,	1	6	1	9	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon,	10	2	10	5	
Marlfield Ditto,	9	3	9	6	