AGGREGATE MEETING.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

On Thursday an Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland took place at Liffey-street Chapel, pursuant to Requisition. The Meeting was one of the most respectable and numerous we have witnessed for many years. It comprised a great portion of the rank, talent, and respectability of the Catholic Body. The Chapel was crowded to excess, and in no instance have we ever observed a more elegant assemblage of females than attended on the occasion.

A little after two o'clock, Sir Edward Bellew, Bart. accompanied by a numerous train of Gentlemen, entered the Chapel, when

Mr. Taaffe rose and moved, that Sir Edward Bellew do take the Chair, which having been seconded and unanimously carried—

Mr. O'Connell moved, that Mr. O'Gorman be requested to act as Secretary.—Agreed to.

Mr. O'Gorman now rose and stated, that it was with extreme regret he announced to the Meeting the absence of Earl Fingal, after proceeding to London to present the Address of Condolence to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive the Noble Earl in the most gracious manner. Mr. O'Gorman then stated, that his Lordship's health was much impaired by the fatigue he had undergone; however, that did not prevent his Lordship from proceeding in his journey to Ireland to meet his Countrymen this day; but unluckily an accident had happened his son-in-law, in Wales, which unfortunately detained him there.

This communication was received with much concern by the entire Meeting.

Sir Edward Bellew then addressed the Meeting. He lamented extremely the absence of Lord Fingal, whose presence, upon all occasions, added dignity to their proceedings. As for himself, he could only attribute to the kindness of his friends his situation that day as Chairman of such a highly respectable Meeting. He hoped, as all present knew the object of the Meeting, that the several Speakers would be heard without interruption, and that they would confine themselves to the subject of the Meeting solely. Gentlemen, continued Sir Edward, many years have elapsed since the Catholic Question has been brought before the Legislature; and now that we have a new Parliament, and a new Monarch, it is incumbent on us to seek, with moderation, that inheritance too long withheld—the inheritance of Freedom.

Mr. Coppinger, of Cork, then rose and pronounced a well-deserved eulogium on the Earl of Fingal, which he concluded with proposing a resolution of thanks to his Lordship, observing, that as he apprehended the same fate which had befallen the former applications of the Irish Catholics for relief awaited their present efforts, he was most anxious that the debt of gratitude they owed to the Earl of Fingal should be acknowledged and recorded.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon seconded the Resolution, and bore ample testimony to the merits and services of the venerable Head of the Irish Catholics.

The Resolution was then put, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. John O'Connell then proposed the following Resolution:—"That it was the duty of every man to worship one GOD, according to the dictates of his heart."

This Resolution was seconded by Eneas M'Donnell, Esq. who, in a speech of considerable length and research, took a review of the calamities under which his Fellow-Countrymen laboured for a number of years, and contrasted them with the other Catholic Countries of Europe, which at this moment were in perfect alliance with his Majesty.

A series of Resolutions were then proposed by Mr. R. M'Donnell, Mr. Coppinger, Mr. Taaffe, &c. which were unanimously adopted.

Counsellor Coppinger addressed the Meeting at great length. He delivered a very eloquent and able speech, in the course of which he took a view of the sufferings and degradations of Ireland, and especially of the Catholic Population; and augured unfavourably for their present application.

Mr. O'Connell next addressed the Meeting.—After the applause with which he was hailed at his rising had subsided, he said—"I cannot for a moment indulge in that delusion which promises a happy and speedy termination to our long struggle for Emancipation. I wish I could give the cordial re-echo of my voice to those of many of my friends, who are more sanguine in their hopes than I am. I can see nothing in our present prospects of a cheering nature—yet I do hope that in this, our final appeal, the British Minister may perceive that the system of exclusion is neither wise nor honest. Be not afraid, Mr. Chairman; I shall not be intemperate and permit me to say, of my friend Mr. Coppinger, that if his head may err, his heart is always right, every pulse of which beats true to Ireland. Mr. Coppinger has lost £1500 per year by that system, and if he has spoken warmly on the subject, it is because he is a martyr to it. Gentlemen, our opponents now are chiefly in the Corporation of Dublin, assisted by Sir Harcourt Lees; of the Corporation I will say this much, that my friend Mr. M'Donnel pays more to the Revenue in one week, than the entire aggregate of the Lower House; and, in point of talent, I think Sir Harcourt Lees infinitely their superior. Sir Harcourt is also a Priest as well as a Baronet, and has written, I understand, four or six Letters, addressed to me; he may write twenty-four, but, thank GOD, he cannot compel me to read them, which I would deem even a greater punishment than the Penal Code. Gentlemen, I have sworn allegiance to my Sovereign, he is my King, and my oath is registered in Heaven; but what can be more binding than the ready hearts and strong arms of a united People in defence of a common cause. Gentlemen, I am acquainted with no Dukes, perhaps I may except the Duke of Leinster—*(Applause)*—who, indeed, is an honour to his Country—yet have I dropped a tear for the fate of the late lamented Duke of Kent, and regretted that an address of Condolence had not been forwarded from the Catholics of Ireland to his widowed Duchess. I also perfectly agree in the tribute of respect paid to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Liberality is gaining ground all over Catholic Europe—in every State—even in Rome itself a Protestant Temple has been erected. They may now talk of Babylon in language unfit to be repeated in this Assembly, yet, in all the concessions which were made to you, and there were but four, (Gentlemen, there were not even five Acts in the tragedy of your Rights withheld) they can all be traced to the moment of adversity. Gentlemen, patriotism I trust is not all a dream. No, the love of Country does live, and burn, and glow; oh!

"Better be
Where th' unextinguish'd Spartans still are free,
In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ,
Than stagnate, &c."

The foregoing is but a feeble outline of Mr. O'Connell's harangue—he was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic plaudits, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

After much matter of no great consideration, Mr. Esmonde, brother to Sir Thomas Esmonde, moved, that the Petition be forwarded to the Earl of Donoughmore, and to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, to be by them presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. O'Gorman here read a Draft of the Petition, which had been prepared by Mr. O'Connell, and revised by a Committee appointed for that purpose. When Mr. O'Gorman had finished,

Sir Edward Bellew rose, and, addressing the Meeting, said, Gentlemen, you have heard the Petition read; is it your wish that it should be adopted as the Petition of this Meeting. The general feeling of the Meeting being entirely with the Petition, the question of the worthy Baronet was immediately answered by "Yes."

Mr. Lawless moved, that an Address to his Majesty be prepared, and that a Committee be appointed to frame it—this was unanimously agreed to, and it is intended to forward it by a Deputation.

Mr. Dillon expressed a strong sense of gratitude to the Dissenters of Cockermouth, and moved, that they merited the cordial Thanks of the Meeting, which was carried with acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. L'Estrange moved their cordial Thanks to Dr. Troy, for the kind use of his Chapel upon this occasion.

Mr. O'Connell seconded this Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Thanks were voted to Mr. O'Gorman, who took the opportunity to make a few remarks on the Speeches which had been delivered. He saw no reasonable cause for the desponding view which two Learned Gentlemen had taken of Catholic Affairs. He was inclined to take an opposite one. An early and long-continued disposition to favour Ireland and the Irish Catholics was well known to have existed in the mind of the Royal Personage, who had so lately succeeded to the Throne of these Realms—that kindly feeling had, unfortunately, been diminished—*altered*, by a circumstance to which it was not necessary to allude at present more distinctly. Mr. O'Gorman said he had now good reason to believe, although he could not, with propriety, state particulars, that the Royal inclination had returned to its first and honourable bent, & he should not be surprised if they were emancipated within the short period of six weeks.

Sir Edward Bellew having left the Chair, and Randal M'Donnell being called thereto, the Thanks of the Meeting were voted to Sir Edward Bellew, for his proper conduct in the Chair.—After which the Meeting dissolved.

FIRE.

CORK, JUNE 3.—About one o'clock this morning, this City was alarmed by the ringing of the bells, and loud cries through the streets, that the North Parish Chapel, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was on fire. In an instant crowds of persons of all ages and descriptions filled the streets, all hastening with consternation to the spot. The fire had burst through two of the windows, and on the doors being thrown open, the beautiful and costly Altar of this splendid and spacious Edifice was discovered in flames, and was already nearly consumed. The scene, combined with the exclamations of the immense crowd that had already collected, was awful and terrific, which was considerably increased when the grand and valuable Organ at the upper end of the building suddenly began to blaze. To save the Altar was impossible—but no time was lost in exertions to preserve the Building from destruction, which, happily, and by the indefatigable zeal of all present, succeeded. In a few moments the Parish Engine arrived, and was quickly followed by that of the Royal Exchange, accompanied by Mr. Evory, the Agent, those of the Atlas Company, Messrs. Wises', and several others, all of which being in excellent order, judiciously directed, and plentifully supplied with water, the fire that had caught the Organ in consequence of the intense heat, the peculiarly ignitable materials of the instrument, and from its being placed exactly opposite the Altar, was immediately extinguished, not, however, without, we fear, its being irretrievably injured. At about half-past 3 o'clock, after the Altar and all its sacred and costly ornaments had been reduced to a cinder, not a vestige remaining but the burnt fragments that strewed the floor, the fire was got under, and all apprehension of further damage or danger ceased. The multitude that had assembled then gradually dispersed.

We have often had occasion to notice the zealous and orderly demeanour of the inhabitants of this City, on calamities of this nature, and we feel highly gratified in stating, that it was never more active or exemplary than on the present; they gave their services with a feeling and propriety of conduct entitled to the highest praise, and persons of every rank and persuasion were equally distinguished in their laudable exertions and respectful behaviour.

The Officer and detachment of military who attended are justly entitled to the same observations, having conducted themselves throughout the time with the utmost propriety and activity, in preserving order and a free passage for the water, which was principally supplied by the poor women of the neighbourhood. The High Constables and Peace Officers who were present also claim our notice, for their judicious and active regulations, which contributed considerably to the suppression of the fire and the preservation of good order.

How this fire originated has not with certainty been ascertained, but it is probable it was caused by a spark having fallen on the Altar on the preceding evening, when the candles were extinguishing after the Vesper Service. An impression did prevail among many of the people, when the Organ was discovered on fire, and the distance between its situation and the Altar being so great, that it was not accidental; but when it is considered, in addition to the reasons we have already mentioned, that the immense body of fire on the Altar was directly opposite the Organ, and that a window behind it, being the only one in the Chapel open at the time, and the flame and smoke being of course drawn that way, it will be seen there can be no foundation for any such suspicion. We can ourselves attest, and many others can verify the fact, that even a considerable time after the fire in the Organ had been extinguished, and that of the Altar also, the heat of the walls and pillars immediately adjacent to the Organ was so great as to prevent the hand being placed against them for more than a moment. We only notice the rumour now in order to point out its absurdity—we are sure it could not stand the test of a moment's inquiry.—*Southern Reporter.*

KILKENNY FAIR.

Our annual Midsummer Cattle Fair was held on Thursday. The shew of horned cattle was not so great as usual, but it was greater than the demand. New milch cows brought from £12 to £15; good four years old springers £15, and others in proportion; strippers, £9 to £11; yearlings, £3 to £4; two years old heifers, £7 to £8; fat cattle scarce. Sheep plenty, but generally inferior, and not in demand; fat wethers, 50s. to 56s.; store sheep, 35s. to 40s.; ewes, 35s. to 45s. 6d. We saw a good lot of hoggets sold at 40s. There was a large supply of lambs, which brought from 10s. to 14s. Fat Pigs were in great plenty, but, we are sorry to say, only brought from 36s. to 38s. per cwt., notwithstanding which this stock was in less demand than any other; young pigs were exceedingly low priced. The horse market was well filled, but they were generally of inferior quality, and there was no demand to warrant a quotation of prices. We have only noticed the prices in the early part of the day; towards the close of the market there was a reduction of full five per cent. Speculators made many manœuvres with national paper, but if they injured the market, they did not serve themselves. The wares exhibited at these fairs were in the usual variety and abundance, but they attracted very few spirited purchasers. At seven o'clock two or three drunken men collected a crowd on the fair ground, Parade, and some blows were given, but no sticks were used, nor, in fact, did any thing occur like a serious quarrel. We were viewing the bustle from a window, when we were struck as if by a flash of lightning by a rush of soldiers past the corner, with fixed bayonets, at double quick time. Peterloo, in miniature, was then performed on the Parade, and many heavy blows were inflicted on the idle multitude. The High Constable seized one man, who, being unwilling to go, was rudely dragged along, sometimes flat on the ground. As we knew that the prisoner was not an aggressor, we went up to the High Constable, and, stating the fact, procured his release. At this period the Mayor arrived, and instantly ordered the soldiers to retire. As we understand they were afterwards employed in other parts of the town, we shall not enlarge in the present number. But we must say, the interference of the soldiery was as uncalled for as it was unconstitutional. How they behaved generally, we could not discover in the confusion, but two of them, whom we should easily know again, who addressed the most daring language to ourselves for presuming to interfere, and one of whom did us the honour to open our waistcoat with the point of his bayonet, conducted themselves in the most ruffianly manner. We are extremely sorry to have to make these remarks, as the conduct of the men of the same regiment has been very exemplary ever since they entered this garrison, and as that of the parties introduced into the Court-house from time to time during the late Election for the City was remarkably so. These were, indeed, headed by an officer, and they eminently distinguished themselves by their forbearance, order, and the performance of a painful duty without harshness and without passion, under his watchful eye and strict instructions. But we trust this method of preserving the peace by creating a riot will undergo an investigation; and that, if our police is in future to consist of soldiers with fixed bayonets instead of batons, when they are let loose again on the harmless lingerers at fair or market, they will be accompanied by an officer or a magistrate.—*Leinster Journal.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

To George the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE THE KING,

It having been the will of the Almighty to remove, by death, thy Royal Father, and to permit thee to ascend the throne of this realm, we thy dutiful and faithful subjects, in Ireland, of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, desire thus to approach thee, and bearing in remembrance the long and eventful reign of thy revered Father, the recollection of whose many virtues is precious to us, we gratefully acknowledge the kind disposition he evinced towards us as a Society, holding as we do some religious sentiments different from his other subjects, thus exhibiting his feeling for conscientious scruples, and evincing thereby his own religious consideration and acknowledgment of the power of Him whose right it is to rule in the hearts of the children of men.

We feel bound by the ties of duty and gratitude, to fidelity and attachment to thy Government. We are also bound by the stronger ties of those Christian principles which teach us submission to those in authority, and first to the King as supreme.

We look back with satisfaction to those advances in the cause of humanity, and towards the amelioration of the state of mankind, which took place in the reign of our late King, during which an Act was passed for abolishing that great evil, the African Slave Trade; and thy Royal Father encouraged by his example the zeal and efforts of his subjects in promoting the diffusion of education, and the general dissemination of the Holy Scriptures; from this the good effects have extended to neighbouring Nations, and even to those that are remote.

We offer thee our respectful congratulations on thy accession to the British Throne, and with feelings of gratitude to Him that ruleth in the kingdoms of men, for that state of peace in which the sceptre of this great Kingdom has been delivered into thy hands. We pray that He may cause this blessing to continue; may He influence thy heart to seek his divine counsel in all thy steps, and grant thee his holy aid to perform all the various great and important duties of thy high station, so that, being enabled to rule in righteousness, thou mayest, in the end, exchange thy earthly Crown for an incorruptible Crown of Glory.

Signed, at the yearly Meeting of the Society, held in Dublin the 6th day of the 5th month, in the year of our Lord, 1820.

JOHN CONRAN.

IRISH MILITIA.—At a Meeting of Augmentation Subaltern Officers of the Irish Militia, interested in the claim of arrears of retired pay, held in Dublin, on the 20th May, 1820, Lieut. Fletcher, Royal Dublin Militia, having been called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That feeling that the transmission of the memorial now prepared by Lieut. Fletcher, Royal Dublin Militia, to be presented to his Majesty, for the arrears of retired pay, claimed by the Augmentation Subaltern Officers of the Irish Militia, and which we have the strongest grounds to conceive we are justly entitled to, actually requires to be presented personally by a Deputation from the Officers interested on the subject; that we solicit our Chairman will take the trouble on himself of proceeding to London on our behalf, and that Lieut. Warren, Royal Dublin Militia, be requested to accompany him, and that those two Gentlemen are hereby appointed our Deputation for that purpose.

Resolved—That the attendant expenses should be defrayed by the Officers interested, and that a fund shall be raised by subscription, to carry it into effect, the charge of which shall bear equally on each subscriber, and that letters be immediately transmitted to the several Officers concerned for their subscription accordingly.

Resolved—That the amount of each Officer's subscription shall be limited to one pound (forwarded free of expense)—and that Lieut. M'Robin, Leitrim Militia, be appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer on this occasion, and to whom all communications on this head are to be addressed.

It is rumoured, that Lord Hutchinson is to succeed the Marquis of Hastings in the Government of India, whenever the latter shall return to his native country.

An ingenious countryman in the vicinity of Enniskillen, named Map, has, after several years' application, succeeded in completing a piece of machinery possessing the power of perpetual motion, so far as substances subject to decay are capable of effecting that object. The principle, we understand, is simple, but the power immense, and may be applied to any description of machinery requiring the impelling influence of water, wind, or steam. A valuable property in the apparatus is, that it occupies a very limited space.—The inventor is to proceed to London in a few days, for the purpose of obtaining the reward of his ingenuity.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. Warwick-square, London.
AGENTS for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,563. THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that his Establishment, No. 12, FRANCIS-STREET, DUBLIN, is now supplied with the most extensive Assortment of Genuine IRISH WOOLLEN DRAPERY ever offered for Sale in any Warehouse. Being appointed Agent to the MERINO FACTORY, he is enabled to sell Wholesale and Retail at least *Twenty per Cent. under the usual Prices, for Cash*; in proof of which he quotes the following Prices:

	s. d.		s. d.	
Superfine Black or Blue Cloth	24 6	to	29 6	per yard.
Extra Saxony Wool Ditto	31 0	to	32 6	....
Every other Colour, best Quality,	20 0	to	22 0	....
6-4th Livery Cloths, good Quality,	6 0	upwards,		
8-4th Bloom Coating	6 0	to	8 0	....
Black or Blue Milled Cassimeres	13 6	best Quality,		
Anglesea mixed Wellington Blue, Drab or Grey	9 0	to	12 0	best Do.
Stout Twilled Corduroy, from	1 8	upwards,		
Best White Fustian	1 0	per yard.		

Grey, Blue, or Scarlet NAPS, and every Article of WOOLLEN DRAPERY. Parcels forwarded by Mail-Coach, free of Expense.

12, Francis-street, Dublin, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES *before advertised, for receiving the ASSESSED TAXES of this District, are* POSTPONED *until the following Days—of which all Persons concerned are required to take Notice:—*

Youghal... till the 14th July, inclusive.
Castlemartyr .... 17th and 18th July.
Cloyne .... 19th and 20th Do.
Midleton ...... 21st and 22d Do.
Castlelyons ...... 25th and 26th Do.
Tallow .... 27th and 28th Do.
Cappoquin ...... 31st July and 1st Aug.
Dungarvan ..... 2d, 3d, and 4th Do.
Kilmacthomas ... 8th Do.
Clashmore ...... 10th Do.

WM. STEWART, Esq. Collector.
Youghal, Excise-Office, June 3, 1820.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF UTENSILS,
FOR SALE.

PATRICK MURRAY, intending to decline the TOBACCO and SNUFF Business, will sell his UTENSILS, all in perfect order.

He will SET his STORE and YARD, as formerly advertised—or SELL his INTEREST therein.

Carrick-on-Suir, June 1, 1820.

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

ASSESSED TAXES.

OFFICES *for the receipt of the ASSESSED TAXES will be held on the Days and at the Places undermentioned;—viz.*

Excise-Office, Waterford, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June instant.
Tramore, 20th June.
Passage, 21st Do.
Dunmore, 22d Do.
Portlaw, 23d Do.

All Persons neglecting to pay on the Days appointed will not only forfeit their Claims to DISCOUNT, *but incur a* PENALTY *of* ONE SHILLING *in the* POUND *on the amount of their Taxes.*

WM. HUGHES, Collector.
Excise-Office, Waterford, June 3, 1820.

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 our Office.

MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,
FOR ONE LIFE, OR TO THE END OF 21 YEARS,
FROM THE 1ST OF MAY INSTANT,
Either the Whole, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on,

THE following LANDS, part of the Estate of the EARL OF BESSBOROUGH:—

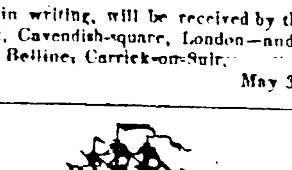
MULLENBEG, containing 400 Acres P. M. more or less.
GURTRUSH CURRAGH, containing 34 Acres, P. M.

ALSO TO BE LET, BY THE YEAR,
FOR GRAZING ONLY,

The DEMESNE of BESSBOROUGH, containing about 500 Acres P. M.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by the EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, Cavendish-square, London—and by PETER WALSH, Esq. Belline, Carrick-on-Suir.

May 31, 1820.



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.

CHANCERY.

JAMES BARRON, Esq. *Plaintiff;* JOHN HEARN, Esq. and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 8th day of July last, I will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next, set up and sell to the highest and fairest Bidder, at my Chambers on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, all the Defendants' Right, Title, and Interest in all that and those that Part of the LANDS of SCARTHORE, in the County of Waterford, containing Thirty Statute Acres or thereabouts, upon which the NEW DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES are built, and which Premises are known by the name of the HOUSE and DEMESNE of PROSPECT—as also all that and those the UPPER PART of said LANDS of SCARTHORE, containing 35A. 2R. 20P. Statute Measure, situate in said County, or a competent Part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1820.

STUART KING.

For Title and Particulars, apply to HENRY DEVEREUX, Plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 101, Great Britain-street, Dublin.

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, June 2, 1820.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
675 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	31	0	43	0	39	11
30 Bere, per Bar.	12	0	14	6	13	2
322 Barley, per Bar.	13	0	17	0	14	11
1630 Oats, per Bar.	11	0	13	0	14	10½
6695 Flour, per Cwt.	10	0	30	0	0	0
855 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	19	0	16	4
6 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
4819 Cwts. Flour	21	0	27	0	23	3½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 58s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 11332 } 1st, from 20s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 6695 } 2d, from 19s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
3d, from 10s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Assize and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.
Quartern Loaf ....4lb. 5oz. 8d...10¼d.
Half Quartern Loaf....2lb. 2oz. 12d..5¼d.

M. HELLYER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has just received her SUMMER ASSORTMENTS, carefully selected from the first Houses in the Fancy Trade, consisting of Plain and Figured SARCENETS—GROS-DE-NAPLES—SATINS—Striped, Plain, and Sprigged GAUZES—Coloured CRAPES—Sprigged, Spangled, and Plain TABINETS—BOMBAZINES, of the best Quality—Sprigged and Plain BOBBIN NETS—Thread Lace VEILS—Blond and Thread LACES—Worked Muslin ROBES and PELISSES—Cashmere Rock Spun SHAWLS and SCARFS—Silk HANDKERCHIEFS—RIBBONS—a variety of FRENCH FLOWERS—and an elegant Assortment of MILLINERY.

☞ DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY carried on, as usual, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

June 3, 1820.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE IN WALES.

Mr. F. CAMPBELL rose to make his promised motion on the subject of the existing state of the Courts of Judicature in the Principality of Wales. He observed that many years had elapsed since the public attention had been called by Mr. Burke, and since by Lord Colchester, to the imperfect structure of the Welsh Courts, and their inapplicability to the present condition of the inhabitants of the Principality. The Statute of Henry VIII. had modelled in a great degree these Courts, and in a reign which Mr. Burke had expressively described as being little better than a series of hostility on the one hand, and sufferance on the other, a line of separation had been drawn between the form and state of the Welsh Courts and those of England, which, though it might have answered well when the inhabitants of each country were of distinct habits and language, yet became of another character when both countries became morally blended in their nature, and when the line of separation as to interests, as well as habits, was imperceptible, and no other separating mark was observable more than that line which geographically separated one country from the other on the map. *(Hear, hear!)* The first great imperfection in the structure of the Welsh Courts to which he wished to draw the attention of the House was, that if a witness escaped from Wales into England, the Welsh Judges had no power to compel his attendance by any process they could transmit after him. There was besides a very heavy grievance in the circumstance of the pleadings for a new trial, in the event of a misdirection from a Judge. These pleadings must be made out in a few hours after the misdirection, and laid before the Judge who made it, or else the case must stand over to a distant period. The Hon. Member then pointed out as another grievance the difference of expense which attended English and Welsh parties in the mode of pursuing judicial proceedings. He then alluded to the forms of action observed in each of the Courts, and particularly to that which was termed the "*concessit solvere.*" It was said that if the present system of Welsh jurisdiction were abolished, this cheap and expeditious form of pleading in cases of small debts would be abolished. Now he did not think that this was a necessary consequence; for if the "*concessit solvere*" were good, why not embody it in any ameliorated plan alike for the English as well as the Welsh People. If it were good in one country it must in the other. The real point which required alteration was the enormous expense and forms of levying fines and suffering recoveries. He then pointed out the mode of issuing writs of *certiorari*, and the great expenses and delay occasioned by the mode practised in the system of Welsh judicature. Then again, respecting the equity branch of their proceedings, that "authentic absurdity of law," as Mr. Burke termed it, the utmost imperfection was apparent. In the first place, the Judge, the Counsel, and Solicitor concerned, were in all probability utterly ignorant of the real principles and practice of a regularly constituted Court of Equity—they had no opportunity of studying that branch of the law. In the Welsh Circuit with which he was more immediately acquainted, there was only one equity lawyer in the habit of going the Circuit, so that the suitor who had not the advantage of his assistance was badly off indeed.—Another evil, independent of the ignorance of equity proceedings, was, that there was no fixed time for hearing such causes; they were taken up whenever the Judge had leisure, so that the suitor in them must perambulate the Circuit with the Judge, and often have to encounter both his labour and expense without his cause being heard. The party also must reside within the jurisdiction of the Court when the suit is commenced, and if he retires into England after, and while it is pending, the decree cannot be personally served.—From this tribunal, too, there was no appeal, except to the House of Lords, thus imposing a remedy on condition both of expense and delay, which of course prohibited the benefit it was destined to afford. If then the equity branch of the Welsh judicature was, as a Court of Equity, inadequate, and the other legal department inapplicable, then the best course to take would be to consider whether some remedy could not be devised to place the system of the law on a better and more practical footing. The last part of the case to which we would refer was that of the Welsh Judges. Their permission to retain their seats in the House of Commons was, he thought, most objectionable in every sense.—*(Hear!)*—The same individual regularly going the same Circuit, was also an objectionable practice. The qualifications which it was generally conceived led to the appointment of Welsh Judges were, without derogating from the personal character of the individuals so appointed, very unsuitable, he thought, for the dignity and independence of the office they were appointed to fill. Besides, the Ministers who appointed them must be considered as more versed with Parliamentary tactics, than legal knowledge & discrimination. *(Hear!)* They were not therefore very critical and nice in their mode of selecting—indeed, perhaps, they could not well do otherwise, for no professional man of eminence would undertake the office for its comparatively trifling emolument, and sacrifice his business and reputation for this species of preferment. Very different was the mode of appointing Judges in England—the selection was made from men of profound knowledge of law, of unblemished integrity, and undeviating moral rectitude and principle. When such characters ascended the judicial seat, they conferred rather than received a favour. They were also, by the beginning act of his late Majesty, made independent for life. Such a sacrifice of patronage did honour to the Crown, and still more to the royal motive, for it placed at an immeasurable distance from the reach of power that great engine of a despotic Government, a corrupt Bench. *(Hear!)* Ministers, he knew, had the strongest disinclination to part with the patronage which enabled them to uphold a corrupt influence in that House, and reward political apostacy.—*(Hear, hear!)* It was revolting to turn from the contemplation of the English Judges to the system which regulated the appointment of the Welsh.—He should like to know also what justification there was for a bench of eight Judges for Wales, when twelve were considered competent for the whole business of England. He was persuaded that if four of these were abolished, the remaining four would be amply sufficient for the Welsh business. They did not sit, as in England, one Judge at *Nisi Prius* and another bearing other business; two sat together in Wales, and from the mode of doing business in the Courts, this became necessary. He could not help here observing, that the Noble Lord, on the night when the discussion took place respecting the Fifth Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, said, he trusted that Government would not be found to sacrifice its duty in the distribution of judicial patronage. He now, in the motion he was about to make, put the Noble Lord's declaration to the test. He now called upon him to say, why the Welsh Courts of Great Session should not be abolished, and the Circuits held comprehended in those of England, by a convenient regulation. This would of course increase the business of the English Courts, and require an augmentation of the number of Judges. Two Judges would, he thought, suffice for the Northern Division, and they could materially assist in the English business, in the same direction, and also in that of the Court at the Old Bailey, to relieve the other Judges during their Term sittings. To obviate any objection that may be made to the novelty of augmenting the number of the English Judges, he would state, that such an increase had been repeatedly made at former periods. In the reign of Edward II. the number of Judges in the Court of Common Pleas received successive augmentations. There were at first three, then six, and afterwards seven. In the reign of Edward III. there were nine; in Richard II. five; in Henry VI. four successive changes had been made. In James I. an addition was made of one Judge to the Common Pleas, and one to the King's Bench, and Charles II. added a fifth to the Common Pleas also. He hoped therefore that the objection as to novelty would be considered as very groundless. The Hon. Member, after repeating the opinions of Mr. Burke and Lord Colchester, respecting the system of Welsh judicature, concluded by moving for the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider the state of the Courts of Judicature in Wales, and the propriety of abolishing the same; and also to consider the propriety of comprehending the judicial business of the Principality in the English circuits; and to report thereon to the House.

Mr. WARREN (the Chief Justice of Chester) said, that it was not his intention to have risen so early in this discussion, were it not for the extraordinary personality in which the Hon. Gent. indulged in the course of his speech, a personality levelled at the judicial offices in Wales without a single exception.

Mr. F. CAMPBELL explained that he did not apply his argument in a personal sense—he only meant that the error lay in the system itself.

Mr. F. ROBINSON regretted to find the question of the corn laws introduced at present. (Hear!) When, at the commencement of the last Parliament, it was thought that the House would be called on for a revision of the corn laws, he and his colleagues had taken the first opportunity of declaring to the House, that it was not thought expedient to alter the existing law.— He had then made that statement in the most explicit manner, because he thought it his duty to satisfy the House and the Country on that point, and because he thought that such an unequivocal declaration of the views of Government would prevent the subject from being agitated. He regretted that, in the manifestoes of the individual who was known to be the most active promoter of petitions, the case of the agriculturists had been stated with a very culpable degree of exaggeration. (Hear, hear!) He did not mean to deny that there existed agricultural distress, but he must express a doubt as to the universality of its operation. This doubt was confirmed by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Milton), who had stated, that in one quarter of the Country, with which he was acquainted, such distress did not exist. He did not see the usual symptoms of agricultural distress; he did not see tenants leaving their farms; he did not see individuals taking them on speculation as they became vacant; he did not see the poor-rates increasing. But, whatever might be the extent of the suffering, it was chiefly important to consider the cause from which it proceeded, and the remedy that was to be applied. The immediate causes of agricultural distress were clearly a reduction of prices; but the House would be involved in inexplicable difficulties, if they did not revert to the primary cause of the mischief, and observe to what this reduction of price and of demand was owing. (Hear!) The evil had not arisen from a common cause, and therefore could not be remedied by common measures. (Hear!) It was impossible to reflect on the unprecedented circumstances in which the Country had been situated during the last 25 years, without seeing that to the late war was to be attributed the present reduction of price and demand. The consequence of this war was in some countries the destruction of capital; but in this Country its effect was to accumulate capital, and to give a new stimulus to trade. The consequence of this state of things was, that an immense capital was employed upon the cultivation of waste lands, and more money devoted to that object than had been applied at any former period in this Country. No man, he thought, would deny that the natural level at which the price of corn must stand was that price which would pay for the growth of the worst land that was under cultivation. There was no land, however bad, none, scarcely, however unfavourable, which would not produce corn, if sufficient capital were spent upon it. But would any man say, that it was possible to retain that land in cultivation, when the circumstances which led to its improvement no longer existed? It was impossible, as it appeared to him, by any legislative measure, so to retain it to any extent. It had been stated by his Hon. Friend, that the law passed in 1815 had been found totally ineffectual; and he stated that inefficiency to have arisen from this—that it did not produce to the farmer a price of 80s. for his corn. Now, he would confess that that Hon. Gent.'s views must be very different from those motives which had induced him (Mr. Robinson) to propose that measure to the House. (Hear!) It was said at the time, by some Hon. Gentlemen, that if the bill were brought in, then 80s. would be the minimum; but he had contended, on the contrary, that it was calculated rather to make 80s. the maximum price—and so the event had proved. But as to the observation of the Hon. Gent. he could only say, that if the bill in question had failed to produce a price of 80s. to the farmer, it had failed to do that which, in truth, it never was intended to do. (Hear, hear!) He (Mr. Robinson) did say, that the advantage contemplated was that of removing from the farmer the terror of an influx of foreign corn at all times, which it was hoped would lead to such an extension of capital to be employed in agricultural objects—he did not mean to say an unwise or extravagant extension—but such an increased cultivation of land, that the quantity of corn raised in this country should be adequate to its consumption. Therefore, in proportion as the quantity would be increased, the prices would be lowered, and the object principally contemplated would be attained. If, therefore, he repeated, the objection of the Hon. Gent. was, that a price of 80s. was not produced by this measure, when the law did not contemplate that effect, he certainly could see no solid grounds for such objection. But let them look a little for that sort of general argument which was to be deduced, as upon this part of the law, from the precise effects which had followed; he would not say, the actual effects produced by it, but the results which had occurred during the time the act was in operation. For this purpose, he would, in the first place, take the imports of wheat. During the last five years the total imports of wheat amounted to 3,483,675 qrs. Deduct from this the quantity of wheat in warehouses, up to the 25th of May, 1820, being 324,546 qrs.—and also the total exports, 773,437 qrs.—and then 2,385,692 quarters would be the total amount added to the consumption of the Country, which would average about 477,138 quarters per annum. This was a formidable statement of imports, and no doubt, during the last four years, they had been very large. But if they looked at the average price during the last 5 years, it was singular enough that they would find it to have been £3 18s. 10d. per quarter. It was strange, to be sure that those who expected that the corn bill was to produce a price of 80s. and declared the agriculturists were ruined because it had not done so, would find that the price, however, averaged not less than 78s. 10d. (Hear, hear!) Now, during the two years 1817 and 1818, the first of them following one of the worst harvests ever known in this Country, the total imports were not less than 2,600,000 quarters. But what was the price during this period? It must be assumed, from the fact of such importations having taken place, that the price was of course above 80s. It was in fact 89s. 6d. If they looked at the imports of corn from the year 1792 to 1812, they would find the average importation (of wheat) to have been, as nearly as possible, during those 20 years, rather less than 500,000 quarters annually; and it so happened, that the average price, for the same period, was about 78s. 6d. It did therefore appear, that during the last five years the annual average price had been much the same with that of the other period he had mentioned. If, then, the average price of corn, taking it from 1793 to 1812—a term of 19 years—had been sufficient to induce the employment of additional capital in agriculture, and to place the farmer, in point of price, in that situation which they must all wish to see him stand in; and he (Mr. Robinson) in common with every other person possessing landed property, need not desire to see him situated otherwise than beneficially: if, he said, that price had been sufficient to enable him to cultivate his ground with spirit, and with advantage to himself and to its owners, he really saw no ground for contending that it was not calculated to produce during the last five years something like the same beneficial results. They had heard a great deal of the existing distress as connected with this measure in some degree, but how could that distress be possibly charged upon the corn laws?— No foreign corn had been imported since Feb. 15, 1819, and he supposed there was scarcely a quarter of foreign corn now in a private warehouse. However low the price of corn might now be, he conceived that it was impossible to change that present low price by legislative enactments, or without great danger. Was it a trifle to be perpetually appealing to that House to change the law? Was it nothing that a question of such delicacy, and of so serious a nature, should be so repeatedly agitated? He never supported the corn law as a measure of a certainly & indisputably beneficial character, but as a choice of evils. (Hear, hear!) There were certainly evils to choose between; and in exactly the same proportion as they were bound to exercise their best judgment in that choice, and in the framing of such a measure, they should be extremely cautious how they meddled with it upon every occasion, when it might be that nothing like a reasonable ground was offered for such proceeding. The Honourable Member (Mr. Holme Sumner), in his opening, had said, that the petitioners asked for no specific remedy. He hoped that they did not; but it gave him (Mr. Robinson) great satisfaction to find that the specific remedy, which every agriculturist had been told was the only one that could save him, had not been touched upon by his Hon. Friend—he meant that enormous, that monstrous, that outrageous proposition, the laying on a permanent duty of 40s. per quarter upon corn imported. Such a duty might, by possibility, be borne in times of plenty, but in a time of scarcity it could not be endured. (Hear, hear!) It would be quite impossible for any government to permit the execution of such a law in times of distress. But it had been said, if they would not endure a duty of forty shillings, let them put on some other, which, even in bad times, might be endurable; and a duty of 20s. it was suggested, might be laid on. And possibly, even in a time of scarcity, such a duty of 20s. might be borne, but what good would that effect? They were told that foreign corn might be bought at 33s. per quarter; suppose they put on only 20s. that would raise the price to 53s. a price far below their own prices: but he would say, that this plan of imposing a permanent duty upon corn was that which, of all others, was liable to the greatest objections.— Great stress had been laid upon the subject of averages by those who wished for an alteration of the law. On that matter, he had always been of opinion, that there prevailed the greatest possible delusion. It was supposed, as it would seem, that the agriculturists would get this price of 80s. if the averages were taken in a different mode; that was, if a different mode were adopted from the one at present used, which was, to take the different prices of the 12 maritime districts. If, instead of doing this, they did that which would be the more correct principle (he admitted), namely, take the whole quantity of corn sold in all the other counties as well as in the maritime districts, and then the whole of the prices obtained for it, and so divide the one upon the other, it was suggested that very extraordinary benefit would accrue to the agriculturist. Now, with a view to see what this supposed advantage would be, he (Mr. Robinson) had made out several calculations, which he would take the liberty of submitting to the House. (The Right Hon. Gentleman then read a paper, which contained a statement of the price of grain, in the 12 maritime districts, for the six weeks preceding the 15th of May, 1820.) In the week ending the 8th of April, the average price of wheat, as by the *Gazette*, was £3 10s. 3d. per quarter. According to the other proposed mode of taking the average, it would have been 71s. During the same week, rye averaged £2 1s. 7d.; by the other mode it would have been 42s. Oats, in the first case, were 24s. 1d.; in the second, they would have been 24s. Barley was at 35s. 5d.; by the proposed mode of taking the average, it would have been 35s. 1d. So that in this period, upon the new proposition, the average price of wheat and rye would have been higher; and that of oats and barley lower. He only mentioned these circumstances, because they went to prove that nothing could be depended on in this case. But it had been said, "What an absurd system it is to frame these average prices, in part, upon those portions of the Country which produced little or nothing;" and it had been recommended that the Welch counties should be totally omitted in calculating the averages. These Welch counties were included in the 8th and 9th maritime districts; and the county of Monmouth formed a part of the 10th. It seemed to have been imagined, that these averages would be extremely affected by the omission of such counties, and that they would be materially diminished; but he could prove that the fact would be exactly the reverse. If they omitted the Welch counties from the calculation, the average would be still higher; and what then would be the consequence? That in calling for inquiry, that in calling for an alteration of the law—(hear, hear!) for that, in fact, was what was really required of them—(hear, hear!) they were calling for a delusion the most gross by which it was possible for millions of people to be deceived. (Hear!) He did not, however, say, that these averages were a perfect system; he did not think that any Corn Law could be perfect; but, unless they could shew what would be a better system, he did not think it would be worth while to interfere with the existing one. He said again those averages might be imperfect ones; they might be liable to fraud—it was just possible that they were so; but they also knew, as to that, that such fraud might be and had very recently operated in favour of the agriculturist. So, lately, in a trial at Liverpool, where a person was tried for a false return, it appeared that his object was not to raise the prices as against the agriculturists, but to lower them; and he succeeded. But the agriculturists appeared to think that all the fraud must be with those who raised the price. Yet it might very well be the interest of a corn-dealer to lower it; so that the fraud, if any, must operate as much upon one party as another. His Honourable Friend supposed, also, that a great deal of foreign corn was smuggled into the Country. He (Mr. Robinson) confessed, that he did not know how that could happen: no information had ever reached him upon the subject, nor did he think that it had ever been stated to the office with which he was connected, that such a thing had ever occurred. Still he knew of alarms relative to immense quantities of corn said to be smuggled from the Isle of Man, from Jersey, and other islands, which being, in fact, foreign corn, was imported here as the growth of those islands.— Why, at all times, indeed, there had been importations from those places of a few hundred quarters a year, but they never exceeded that amount; so that he thought the alarm on this subject totally destitute of foundation. Altho' he was decidedly of opinion that none of the alterations which he had heard suggested would be at all beneficial to the agriculturists—at all satisfactory to the Country—or at all expedient—(hear!)—yet he would not say but that there might be grounds for examining some of the points to which he had last adverted. It might be fit to inquire, for instance, whether the existing laws which regulated the appointment of inspectors should not be altered. It might be fit to do so, although he still doubted its utility; for he had hitherto found but very few of the gentlemen with whom he had conversed upon the matter acquainted with the subject. The law gave to the magistrates of the quarter sessions the right of appointing, and consequently the right of regulating these persons. That those appointments were not always very properly or judiciously bestowed, he did not mean to contend; for, in one of the Welch counties, one of the inspectors appointed was a lady. (A laugh.) He would not say that one of the fair sex was the best qualified for such an office; (a laugh) but it was quite competent for the Magistrates to change her. It appeared, however, that the salary attached to the office was so small, that perhaps they would find none but a lady to accept it. It was true that the law provided, that the inspectors were to have 5s. on every return which they made—the fees to be levied on the county; and if there should be any deficiency of funds to pay them with, it was competent to the Magistrates to levy a county rate. This had never been put in practice, and was a point upon which the House might think that some investigation should be admitted. He now wished to say a word or two upon another very important point, to which, however, his Hon. Friend had not adverted, and that was the warehousing system. (Hear, hear!) It was supposed that the warehouses for the reception of foreign corn were a great evil, and tended to keep the farmer in perpetual alarm, lest he should be crushed in the market, the moment the ports were opened, by the immense stock of foreign grain which would in a moment pour in upon him from those warehouses. But if they did not allow those warehouses, what would be the consequence? It would be only to shift those warehouses from one side of the water to the other.— Ships were said to fly; and those who knew what was the speed they could exert would feel that it was almost as easy for them to cross from Holland, for instance, to England, as it would be to sail from the coast of Essex to that of Kent. The only result of such a prohibition would be to deprive British capital of that advantage which it at present derived out of a foreign commodity. (Hear!) It had been his wish not to go more at length into this subject; but he should have been glad, perhaps, to have enlarged rather more upon that part of it which was of a more abstract nature, in order to explain more fully what were his views as to the causes which had produced the present diminution of price. But he trusted that he had shewn that diminution to have arisen, principally, from the unnatural state into which this Country was plunged for 25 years, and that change to have resulted from the cessation of this unnatural state. He did not here speak merely of a change from war to peace; great and astonishing as that was.

" Defluit saxis agitatus humor;
Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes,
Et minax (quod sic voluere) ponto
Unda recumbit."

He should be indeed surprised if any argument could be adduced to prove that that unnatural state was not the primary and operative cause.— And if it was so, it was idle to suppose that any legislative measures, any enactments of theirs, could raise the price of corn to a certain standard. (Hear, hear!) If, however, any measure could be proposed, which would render the existing law less liable to abuse, he, for one, would give it his support. But he really felt that he should abandon the duty which he owed to his Country, to that House, and to the character of the office with which he was connected, if he did not protest against every change in a law which, while it could extend no relief to this class of the community in the present instance, was calculated to occasion much general inconvenience and injury, by being unnecessarily altered.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

"City, One o'Clock.—There is much interest excited in the City respecting the Loan and Funding. The books for the latter are to be opened to-morrow at the Bank of England.— Conjecture is busy as to the probable result. The general opinion is favourable, and bets are even made that the whole seven millions will be subscribed during the day. The price of the five per cent. Navy Stock is looked to with some anxiety. We have stated the fall of two per cent. within the last eight or ten days; yet the present price, independently of a probable rise, affords a bonus to subscribers of at least a half per cent."

Besides the Aguilo and Vigonia, Lord Cochrane had captured two Spanish ships of war, the Protella and the Resolution. The first, we understand, is a frigate of the largest class, but the latter is only a brig. The following is an extract of a letter from Santiago de Chili, dated the 19th of February, from which it should seem that the blockade of Callao had been resumed by the Patriotic squadron:—

"We have received official information, that the squadron will positively sail to-morrow for the blockade of Callao, and that the embargo will be taken off 24 hours after its departure. The motive of the blockade is to prevent the despatch of any Spanish naval force from that port which might embarrass the expedition, under the command of the single frigate O'Higgins, against Peru. The O'Higgins is expected from Valdivia on the 25th; and the expedition, under the command of General San Martin, will leave with all possible despatch."

Another letter from the same place, dated the 22d of February, mentions that it was reported that the Lima squadron was at sea, and that the Chili fleet would sail from Valparaiso in the course of a few days.

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch Papers to the 27th inst. An article dated Frankfort, May 21, gives the following additional particulars relative to the execution of the assassin Sandt:—

"We learn that Sandt to the last expressed no remorse for his wicked deed, and died with extraordinary firmness. On his way to the place of execution, he repeatedly waved his handkerchief to the crowd. His last words were, that he died for his Country. As soon as his head was severed from his body, thousands of spectators hastened, if possible, to get some drops of his blood, or some of his hair. The chair on which he sat when he underwent his punishment has been purchased of the executioner by a Society for six Louis d'ors. No disorder, however, took place.

"It has caused much surprise that the day of his intended execution must have been known at some very remote German Universities, before any thing certain on the subject was publicly known at Manheim. On the 18th, many German students passed through this City, who all took the road to Manheim. Most of them were armed with sabres and pistols."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

"City, One o'Clock.—The books were opened at the Bank of England this morning for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the funding of Exchequer Bills to the amount of seven millions. It was completed in a few minutes by only ten houses. We shall give the details in as clear a manner as it is possible. Before two o'clock in the morning there were crowds waiting outside of the Bank, as there was no doubt entertained there would be a scramble for the funding. About six o'clock the outer doors were opened, when the monied men were accommodated in a passage leading to the Secretary's Office. At ten the doors were opened, and as they entered each received a ticket. The fortunate holders of the first tickets were then called in, and when number nine had stated the amount required, it was found that only a hundred thousand remained. Number ten was then called, and completed the subscription. The others then departed greatly disappointed. It is calculated in the City that the subscriptions would have in a few hours amounted to twenty millions, if that sum had been required.

"The pressure, in gaining admission, exceeded all description.

"The crowd, and consequent heat, was oppressive. Only about 200 succeeded in getting into the inner-room, and tickets to about that number were issued, but at least 150 were unable to make their way to the hall-door where the tickets were issued.

"There were nearly four hundred applicants, and only ten, as above stated, obtained any part of the funding. The large folding doors leading into the apartment of Mr. Hase were thrown off their hinges, and entirely destroyed.

"The scrip already bears a premium of from one-quarter to one-half per cent.

"The event had little effect on the other Funds, as the result had been previously anticipated."

The debate upon Mr. Holme Sumner's motion, last night, in the House of Commons, was continued till nearly four o'clock this morning, and ended, at last, in a way which equally surprised the supporters and the opposers of the question. The motion was for a Committee to consider the Agricultural Petitions, and report thereon to the House. From the unequivocal hostility, however, which was manifested to any inquiry which might seem to imply that the existing regulations respecting the importation of corn would be taken into consideration by Parliament, it was not thought that a division would be called for. It seems indeed to have been understood, that some compromise would be adopted, and that, instead of a Committee, such as the Hon. Member for Surrey had suggested, an investigation of one branch only of the subject would be pursued, namely, the mode of taking the averages. Under this impression, a great many Members, decidedly opposed to the original motion, left the House, and when a division took place there was a majority of 49 in favour of the Committee. This unexpected result produced a very strong sensation in the House, and was deeply deplored by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Milton, Mr. Baring, and Sir Robert Wilson. Upon the further question being proposed, for appointing the Committee, Lord Milton suggested that the nomination should be deferred till this day; and Mr. Baring immediately moved that the House should adjourn, for that purpose. After some discussion, this motion was withdrawn, and it was finally determined to adjourn the debate till to-day, when there would be a fuller attendance of Members, and when, we doubt not, the question will be so disposed of, as to allay that alarm which all parties (with one or two exceptions) acknowledged would be created in the Country, by the idea that a further protection was to be granted to the agriculturists.

The question is one of deep importance, and never can be agitated without producing more or less of ferment in the popular mind. This consideration, indeed, should not be allowed to prevail against an urgent necessity for legislating upon it, and when, in fact, that necessity existed, as in 1815, Parliament did legislate, in defiance of such ferment. But the same necessity does not now exist, and it would be most unwise to disturb the arrangement then made, for the purpose of inquiring, even though nothing were eventually done, what additional protection could be granted to the agriculturists. The language of the Petitioners is the language of complaint. To inquire into their complaints would pre-suppose a disposition to find a remedy. That remedy, if found, could only be a higher protecting duty, and what, we ask, would be the effect upon the lower classes, at the present moment, of an opinion that the price of corn was to be permanently raised? It is in vain to insinuate that this is not the object of the Petitioners; and again we say, that the progress of an inquiry into the practicability of such an object, whatever might be its result, would be attended with the most calamitous consequences.

We have not space to-day to enter further into this subject. But we cannot conclude these brief remarks, without directing the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Robinson last night. That Gentleman, as is well known, brought in the Corn Bill of 1815, and carried it through the House of Commons. One particular fact, of its operation, to which he alluded, deserves to be mentioned. The agriculturists complain, that the Corn Bill has not secured to them the remunerating price of 80s. per quarter. To this Mr. Robinson answers, it was never intended it should secure that price. Eighty shillings per quarter was contemplated as the *maximum* price at which corn would be sold, not the *minimum*. This was explicitly urged by the friends of the measure in 1815, though it was contended by many, that the Bill would, in effect, make that price the *minimum*. "If the Bill in question," observed Mr. Robinson, "has failed to produce a price of 80s. to the farmer, it has failed to do that which, in truth, it was never intended to do." It is of importance this fact should be known, because it furnishes the strongest argument against any extension of the protecting duty, at the present moment. If a price less than 80s. was considered an adequate remunerating price to the farmer in 1815, under the particular circumstances of the Country at that period, *a fortiori*, it must be regarded as a sufficient remuneration now.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

"City, One o'Clock.—The funding of Exchequer Bills yesterday continues the subject of conversation in the City. We find the amount offered over the seven millions was greatly underrated. An eminent Banker, of the west end of the town, had a list amounting to a million and a half, and several city houses amounting to £100,000 and £500,000 were completely shut out. The amount offered is now reported, upon good authority, to have exceeded thirty millions. The premium on the Scrip this morning is 1¼ to 1½ per cent. The principal contractors were, Cohen and Co. (for Rothschild) above a million & a half; Barnes and Co. nearly the same; Wooley & Co. one million; Eatthope, nearly the same; Aubert, above half a million; Hoare and Co. name the same amount. The remainder, Bailey and Co.: Cooper and Co.; Wyatt and Co. The number that completed the funding is now stated at nine. It is reported No. 6 did not appear when called upon."

The adjourned debate in the House of Commons last night, upon the question of the agricultural Petitions, terminated in a way which will, we are sure, give much satisfaction to the Country generally. After the Committee had been appointed, Mr. Robinson moved, that the inquiries of the Committee should be limited to the actual mode of taking the averages. This motion was carried by a majority of 143. We think the Government and Parliament have acted most wisely in coming to this decision. On the one hand, the evil will be avoided of opening again the whole corn question, with a view to ascertain how bread may be made dearer to the consumer—while, on the other, an inquiry will be instituted as to whether the provisions of the Act of 1815 have been duly and fairly executed.

After the gallery had been cleared for a division, Mr. Tierney spoke in favour of Mr. Robinson's motion. As no part of what the Right Hon. Gentleman said appears in any of the Morning Papers, we lay before our readers the following outline of it.

Mr. Tierney stated, that as he intended to vote for the proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and as his Learned Friend had imputed to that Right Hon. Gentleman an attempt to play off a trick on the House, he was anxious to exculpate himself from being party to any trick, or from voting for the proposition on any such grounds. He could not but consider the debate of to-night as a continuation of that of the night before, and that the proposition now made had only not been made on the preceding evening, because the debate had been prolonged to too late an hour. He indeed understood the question of adjournment as moved entirely with a view of giving an opportunity for the introduction of this proposition, which the forms of the House had then excluded from discussion. He was ready to admit, that if this proposition had been deferred until after the Committee had sat some time, it would be open to the objections which had been made to it by his Learned Friend; but being brought forward as a part of the preceding debate, as the condition under which the Committee had been acceded to, he saw nothing in the course now pursued that was not consistent with the usual and fair parliamentary practice. With respect to the interests of the agriculturists, he could only say, that he had never heard of that degree of distress which had been pleaded in their behalf—that he had not heard of rents unpaid, or executions, or other symptoms of distress in an aggravated degree, nor did he believe them to exist. His great motive, however, for supporting the Right Hon. Gentleman's proposition was, that the rejection of it would not benefit the lower classes of the agriculturists. It could not affect the labourer or ploughman, though it might operate, he did not deny, to the benefit of the landlord and some farmers; while, on the other hand, the increase of the price of bread would at once affect all the other classes of the community, and lead to distress, dissatisfaction and tumult, even beyond what the House had found to exist in other times, when such subjects had been in agitation.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

We have given, as far as our limits would allow, the proceedings in the House of Commons on the question of the Agricultural Petitions.— The debate was continued for two nights, as will be seen under the London Heads, and the result was, that the Inquiry by the Committee has been confined to the frauds practised under the existing regulations for taking the averages. The following Members compose the Committee:—J. Foster, G. Canning, F. Robinson, V. Fitzgerald, W. Huskisson, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Milton, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Western, Mr. C. Dundas. Mr. Baring said, the Committee was so formed as left no doubt respecting the nature of the Report that would be made. Sir J. Newport replied, that he should go into the Committee with the conviction, that it was his duty to point out such measures alone as, while they would relieve the agriculturists, would not throw the burden on the other branches of the community; if he did not conceive that to be the sole object in view, he would not go into such a Committee.

Lord Althorp presented a Petition from several persons now in a state of imprisonment, by order of the Court of Chancery, for contempt of that Court, and to the periods of whose confinement there was no limitation whatever; one of the petitioners was a poor woman, eighty-one years of age, who had been already imprisoned for thirty years; another was a man, sixty-four years of age, who had been imprisoned for thirteen years; and a third, whose age was sixty years, had been in prison above nine years; there was another, who had undergone a long imprisonment, but who, being in a dying state, was unable to give any account of himself. In the Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, a clause, applicable to such cases, has been introduced.

M. Carlo Forti arrived in London on Wednesday with letters from the Queen to her legal advisers. The Messenger left Her Majesty at Geneva, but, according to subsequent accounts, she had resumed her journey, and late on the night of the 26th ult. reached Dijon, 138 miles from Paris, with the intention of leaving that place on the 28th, in which case she would have arrived at St. Omer's on the first of this month. On the supposition, that these statements are true, Her Majesty's arrival in England was expected on Saturday.—One mail due.

The Earl of Fingal arrived in this City yesterday from Dunmore, where he landed on Sunday from a Milford packet, and left town at half past three in the evening, in the Dublin mail-coach.

We are prevented, by want of room, from paying any attention, in this day's paper, to the Meeting, as advertised, at Lismore; but we shall not fail to embrace the first opportunity of endeavouring to do justice to the valuable and useful views of that Meeting.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

We had 262 firkins of *Butter* at the crane on Saturday, which sold nearly at the rates of the preceding day, viz. 94s. to 95s. for first quality, and, in a few instances, 95s. 6d.; yesterday the number weighed was 129—the price opened at 94s. in the morning, at which a considerable part of the supply was purchased—but it afterwards advanced to 95s. at which it continued to the close. Prices of every description of *Corn*, as well as those of *Flour* and *Oatmeal*, have remained stationary since our last, and scarcely any actual business done. No alteration in other articles.

London Corn-Exchange, May 31.—A considerable quantity of Wheat remained over from Monday's supply, for which there was little demand this morning, but although the sales were heavy, the same prices were obtained as on Monday, but only the finest qualities found buyers. Barley continues very dull sale, the demand diminishing daily, and the supply large for this period of the season. Oats support Monday's prices, but the sales were far from brisk. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DIED—Yesterday, in Bridge-street, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Forrestal, wife of Pierse Edward Forrestal, of Rochestown, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq. a lady whose numerous virtues, rare accomplishments, and truly amiable disposition, rendered her an object of the highest esteem and affection to her respectable family and friends.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 5.

ARRIVED,

2d—Diligence, Nugent, potatoes, a market.

3d—None.

4th—Speculation, Boe, Cronstadt, deals, a market; Hope, Hughes, Baltimore, potatoes; New Active, Elmes, Liverpool, rock-salt; Harpy Cruiser, Lieut. Herbert, from a cruise.

SAILED,

2d—Maria, Morris, London, oats; Hannah, James, Newport, live sheep; Freden, Omholt, Arendahl, salt; Sedulous, Mathias, before mentioned; Vincentor, Araljo, from Dublin, Cork, ballast; Agnes, Bowe, from do. Baltimore, do.; Concord, Collins, Pugwash, ballast; William, Hannington, Swansea, do.

3d—Thomas, Jones—and William and Helen, Rowland, London, oats; John and William, Hamson, Newhaven, oats and butter; Nancy, Murphy, Cork, sugar, staves, &c.; Earl Moira, Outerbridge, Bristol, oats, butter, bacon, &c.

4th—Providence, Williams, Bristol, live pigs.

5th—Friendship, Fowler, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Diligence, Nugent, from Kinsale, Dublin, potatoes.

ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, &c.

J. S. ALPENNY

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his Collection of PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, &c. &c. is now for inspection at his Lodgings, Mrs. Penistan's, on the Quay. In the Collection is a superb *Sarcophagus*, embellished with a transparent Painting, representing *Junius Brutus condemning his Sons*—also, a Four-leafed *Skreen*, on which is painted a *View of the Lake of Nemi*. J. S. A. proposes to dispose of the whole by SUBSCRIPTION SALE, and trusts that it will be found worthy of Public Attention. June 6, 1820.

N. B. The *Sarcophagus* will be illuminated every Evening.

TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

LINEN MANUFACTURE.

AT a respectable MEETING held at Lismore, on Monday, the 29th of May, 1820, for the purpose of introducing a Branch of the LINEN MANUFACTURE into the Western Part of the County of Waterford,

W. S. Currey, Esq. in the Chair;

Present—Peter Besnard, Esq. Inspector-Gen.

Resolved—That an Association be formed for this purpose, to be called *The Western Association of the County of Waterford*.

That his Grace the Duke of Devonshire be solicited to become Patron.

That the Rev. Thomas Parks be requested to act as Treasurer, and Captain Newell as Secretary.

That the first General Meeting be held at Lismore, on Monday, the 26th day of June, for the purpose of forming a General Committee, and also Branch Committees for the Neighbourhood.

That Spinning Schools be established; and that, in order more effectually to encourage the Cultivation of Flax and Hemp, Scutch Mills should be erected.

That the liberal Distribution of Machinery by the Linen Board will be seconded by the Exertions of the principal Landholders, and all those concerned in promoting the views of the Institution, for which purpose a subscription shall be entered into. W. S. CURREY.

O'NEILL & KEHOE
OFFER FOR SALE,

96 *Chests of TEA,*
33 *Hhds. MUSCOVADO SUGAR,*
10 *Do. REFINED DO. and*
20 *Baskets CHEESE,*

Which, with their present Stock of SPICES, PITCH, TAR, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms. Waterford, May 29, 1820.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that his Establishment, No. 12, Francis-Street, DUBLIN is now supplied with the most extensive Assortment of Genuine IRISH WOOLLEN DRAPERY ever offered for Sale in any Warehouse. Being appointed Agent to the MERINO FACTORY, he is enabled to sell Wholesale and Retail at least *Twenty per Cent. under the usual Prices for Cash*; in proof of which he quotes the following Prices:

	s. d.		s. d.	
Superfine Black or Blue Cloth	24 6	to	29 6	per yard
Extra Saxony Wool Ditto	31 0	to	32 6	[illegible]
Every other Colour, best Quality	20 0	to	22 9	[illegible]
6-4th Livery Cloths, good Quality	6 0	upwards.		
6-4th Bloom Coating	6 0	to	8 0	[illegible]
Black or Blue Milled Cassimeres	13 6	best Quality.		
Anglesea mixed Wellington Blue, Drab or Grey	9 0	to	12 0	best Do.
Stout Twilled Corduroy, from	1 8	upwards.		
Best White Fustian	1 0	per yard.		

Grey, Blue, or Scarlet NAPS, and every Article of WOOLLEN DRAPERY. Parcels forwarded by Mail Coach, free of Expense.

12, Francis-street, Dublin, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES before advertised, for receiving the ASSESSED TAXES of this District, are POSTPONED *until the following Days—of which all Persons concerned are required to take Notice:—*

Youghal... till the 14th July, inclusive.
Castlemartyr...... 17th and 18th July.
Cloyne .... 19th and 20th Do.
Midleton ...... 21st and 22d Do.
Castlelyons ...... 25th and 26th Do.
Tallow .... 27th and 28th Do.
Cappoquin ...... 31st July and 1st Aug.
Dungarvan ..... 2d, 3d, and 4th Do.
Kilmacthomas ... 8th Do.
Clashmore ...... 10th Do.

WM. STEWART, Esq. Collector.
Youghal, Excise-Office, June 3, 1820.

THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD LIBRARY are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday next, the 7th Instant, at One o'Clock, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed on the 24th April last, and transact such other Business as may come before them.

By Order,
WILLIAM PALMER, Secretary.
Waterford, June 5, 1820.

ORATORIAN ACADEMY,
Opposite the Girls' Blue-School, Lady-lane.

The School-Room is very retired, and is most eligible, in respect of Air, Light, and Extent; it is about Fifty Feet in length, and Twenty in breadth.

MR. MURPHY, having been encouraged by many of his Friends to establish an ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL in this City, most respectfully informs them, and such as may be solicitous to promote the Grammatical Study of the English Language, that he has instituted an ACADEMY for teaching GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, ELOCUTION, and RHETORIC.

His mode of Tuition, as a Professor of these necessary and fashionable Accomplishments, will be found to accelerate Learners with peculiar facility through the progressive stages of their advancement. He has for a considerable time past devoted all his leisure and attention to Improvements in the art of Teaching, and to attain every suitable and requisite Qualification in this Department of Instruction; and hopes, by discharging the duty of his Profession with integrity and becoming zeal, to ensure a continuance of that approbation and respect, which he has experienced for some years, from many of the liberal and respectable Citizens of Waterford. He also hopes, that this Institution will be highly appreciated by every sensible and enlightened Parent, who understands and feels the importance and influence of Grammatical and Elocutionary Science, or who has the least solicitude for the melioration and perfection of those ornamental and indispensable Acquirements. It is an evil, much to be deprecated in this Country, that the diffusion of the Science of Speech amongst us has not kept pace with the progress of Intellect in the other Branches of human Investigation. A great deal, therefore, might be offered on the importance and necessity of a School thus regularly and solely constituted for the cultivation of our Native Tongue. But, as the nature and limits of this Publication will not admit of many observations on the Subject, suffice it to say, that the want of Grammatical Knowledge is universally perceived. Every Assembly or Meeting, either for Amusement or for Business, affords instances of the grossest errors and barbarisms, both in the Grammar and Pronunciation of our Mother Tongue. And all this, too, not from individuals in the humble or middling Walks of Literature, but principally from the lips of those that are reputed high in the scale of refinement, and who are said to have received a polished and learned Education; the majority of whom, although they can read Latin, Greek, French, &c. with great ease, still they can neither read nor write a sentence in English with tolerable propriety. There are those also, who are profoundly versed in abstruse Arts and Sciences, and yet, at the same time, utterly ignorant of even the First Principles of English Grammar, or Elocution, a species of Knowledge the most essential of all others in the interests of Commerce, Morality and Religion. Of all human means, the powers of Elocution are the most conducive to Morality and Religion; and this circumstance alone ought to operate as a strong inducement to the study of it.

For particular convenience, Lessons are given at certain intervals in *Arithmetic*, to those designed for Mechanic Arts, or Commercial Pursuits, preparatory to their being removed to a Mathematical School. To relax their minds after the intricate and severe studies of intellectual Composition, *Lectures* are occasionally read to them on *Geography*, and on the most interesting and sublime outlines of *Astronomy*.

Mr. M. by his new system of *Mnemonics*, will engage to perfect persons of any Age in the Science of Geography in *Six Lessons*, even if they knew not a single outline in it before. The application of this art to Geography is so concise and accurately contrived, that a single Monosyllabic Term will express the situation of nearly a hundred different Cities. A Child of Nine or Ten Years, and of moderate capacity, by the application of this Science, may be taught the Elements of the *Planetary System* in less than a Day.

In order to prevent loss of time, and for the convenience of those who may like to attend only on particular Branches, the Pupils are ranged in Classes according to their attainments, and the time appropriated to each Class limited to the following Specification—1st Class, in Grammar, from 7 to 9—2d Class, in Composition, from 10 to 12—3d Class, in Elocution, from 12 to 2—4th Class, in Rhetoric, from 2 to 3 o'Clock. Evening Pupils, from 4 to [illegible] o'Clock.

This arrangement will enable Students to attend on other Subjects, at Classic, or Mathematical Seminaries.

Parents will be furnished weekly with a printed Card stating the progress of each Pupil.

☞ Mr. Murphy wishes it to be understood, that his new plan of Instruction precludes the necessity of inflicting any sort of Corporal Punishment on the Youth entrusted to his care.

Waterford, June 3, 1820.