past in this Country was about twenty-two thousand, and it was on the addition of one or two thousand on which the argument of the Noble Lord principally rested. His Learned Friend had brought down a mass of authority to prove that the supreme power of the State had the power of banishing foreigners. He would concede that every country, civilized or barbarous, had the power; but what was it but saying that the supreme power was supreme? There might be a right to exclude the foreigner from the Country; but was it a general right vested in the Crown of England, not only to send him from this, but to send him to his own Country, or any other, however distant or dangerous to him? *(Hear, hear, hear!)* The precedent drawn from Elizabeth's reign had been dug out of the paper office in 1816, when the Alien Bill was then agitating, the party who supported it were reduced to great straits, and these two proclamations which commanded all Scotsmen (who were then aliens)—*(a laugh)*—to quit the kingdom. Many Gentlemen might be reconciled to this measure if it were now to be exercised the same way: but that could not be, and they must be content to endure the presence of Scotsmen. *(A laugh, and cries of "hear, hear!")* But further, against this there was another authority, the fatal statute of 7th Henry VII. authorising the Crown to expel all Scotsmen, under the penalty of a forfeiture of all their goods (no very severe penalty, Gentlemen might think, unless they had been some time in the Country)—*(a loud laugh)*—if found in the kingdom forty days after the King's Proclamation. That statute was repealed by the 1st James I. and as it was in full force in the whole reign of Elizabeth, instead of proving any thing in favour of this assumption, proves directly the contrary. It was never mentioned in the despotic reign of the most despotic of the Tudor Princes, for even the subservient lawyers of Henry VII. did not breathe a syllable of the existence of such a power. What could now be said of the necessity for having a summary power, when even in Henry the Seventh's time, so long a period as forty days was required to elapse before an offence could be constituted? But we were now grown more jealous than that Tiberius of English history. The Proclamations of Elizabeth were in pursuance of the statute, and no idea was then entertained of a common law prerogative in the Crown. He defied his Learned Friend to produce from the year books one instance of a conviction for the misdemeanour of disobeying the King's Proclamation. It had been said, that the Crown conducts all affairs with foreign States. So it did, but not with foreign Individuals; the law protected individuals till this accursed system commenced. There was no analogy whatever between those relations and the power of dealing with foreign individuals—they were temporary subjects, owing a temporary allegiance, and entitled to a temporary protection. His Learned Friend had said that two-thirds of the aliens had come to this Country under these enactments; but did he not mean during the war? It never could have entered the mind of man, native or foreigner, that, six years after a general peace, such a measure would be in existence in this Country. He was happy to observe that the People of England were not tainted by the example of their Government—they were still generous and humane. As the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. B. Wall) had observed, the reasons now given for this measure would stand good for ever; for if this was not to be considered as a time of perfect tranquillity, no time could be so but that which some dreamers looked for, whose reveries were well ridiculed by the man who had engraved on his tomb "*pax perpetua*," to indicate that that was the only spot where their reveries could ever be realised. For all the reasons which he had stated, he never gave a more hearty concurrence than to the proposition of the gallant General.

Mr. LAMBTON complained of misrepresentation of his conduct in presenting General Gourgaud's Petition. He had then asked the Noble Lord to grant him a Committee, and he would prove the whole of the statements of the Petition, but that was rejected. He agreed with his Hon. Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) as to the present measure; and said that three years ago, to his knowledge, the Government had put the powers of the Act in motion, at the instance of the Government of the Netherlands.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that this Country was, in a diplomatic sense, no party to the Holy Alliance; and so far from the parties to that Alliance conceiving there was any understanding on the subject now under consideration, they had a distinct understanding to the contrary. Only two Governments had altered their passports in consequence of the Alien Law, and those were Sweden and the Netherlands; and they had given an order that the passports of the British Government should be *vise*, as it was called, by their Ambassadors; but on a representation he believed that was not now practised, and that whatever alteration had been made did not arise out of any jealousy of our regulations.

The Gallery was then cleared, and the House divided, when there appeared—

Ayes	149
Noes	63
Majority in favour of bringing in the Bill	86

Lord CASTLEREAGH obtained leave to bring in a Bill to renew the Act to prevent Aliens obtaining naturalization by purchasing stock in the Bank of Scotland.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past One o'Clock.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The monied interests at the Stock Exchange are in full expectation that a message will to-day be sent, respecting the Loan. Three Lists are in agitation, and from the small sum of five millions being only required, it is the general opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will get the amount on very favourable terms. The Lists are—Stock Exchange, Rothschild, and a private List amongst the Bankers and Merchants."

We have received New York Papers to the 27th April, and Boston to the 1st ult. The proceedings in Congress are brought down in them to the 25th April. The new Tariff Bill, contrary to general expectation, had been taken into consideration by the House of Representatives. Mr. Livermore submitted a motion for discharging the Committee from all further inquiry into the Bill; but it was lost by a majority of 25. His reasons for the motion were, that "the object of the Bill was to change the whole revenue system, and to change it, in his opinion, for the worse. The time, too, for making the experiment was, of all times, the most unfortunate, at a moment when it was known the Treasury was drained to the very dregs." These arguments, as we have stated, were not held sufficiently conclusive, to induce the Legislature to abandon the measure, and accordingly, on the 22d of April, the House of Representatives formed itself into a Committee upon the Bill. Various modifications of the original duties were proposed, some of which were adopted and some rejected. We have not room to go into particulars. It seemed, however, to be the general opinion that the Bill would not pass into law. Many Members of Congress were ready to give aid to certain manufactories, such as cotton, woollen, glass, paper, iron, hats, &c., but not disposed to replace the deficit of revenue which this would occasion by heavy duties on articles of the first necessity. The Loan Bill was expected to pass, and internal taxes, it was currently believed, must be resorted to ere long.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Stocks this day at Twelve.

3 per Cent. Consols shut; Do. for Account, 70¼; Reduced 69⅞; Navy Five per Cents. shut; Do. for Opening, 104½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. pm.

We have received New York Papers to the 2d ult. The *National Intelligencer* states, that after much inquiry at the first sources of information, they find the rumours respecting the actual rejection of the Spanish Treaty to be at least premature. The Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives, but it is expected to be thrown out in the Senate.

These papers contain a letter from Washington, which, they state, comes from a Senator of eminence; but from the language we can scarcely credit that fact. The letter mentions that the affair with Spain was now come to a crisis. General Vives had stated he could not ratify the Treaty, but he would offer a new one. The American Executive replied, what guarantee could he offer that the Treaty would be ratified? The Envoy stated, the word of the King, my master. The letter represents that the American Government did not like the security, and hints the immediate possession of the Floridas.

The following authentic particulars of Lord Cochrane's naval operations in the Pacific have been received through a private channel:—

"*Ministerial Gazette of Chili*, Feb. 17, 1820.

"CAPTURE OF VALDIVIA.

"This Government has just received official accounts of the capture of the interesting fortress of Valdivia, by Lord Cochrane, Admiral of the National Squadron.

"For the immediate gratification of public anxiety, we hasten to insert here the original despatch of the Governor of Conception, Col. Don Ramon Friere, and an extract of the letter which the Admiral has addressed to him, in advance of the detailed account to be sent by sea.

"The fortunate issue of so brilliant an exploit exalts beyond all praise the name of our illustrious naval commander and his brave companions in arms, especially if we remember the strength of the fortifications of Valdivia, hitherto considered impregnable, and the inadequacy of the means by which so heroic and important a conquest was achieved.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR—Although your Excellency will receive, by sea, despatches from Admiral Lord Cochrane, in detail of the capture of the important fortress of Valdivia, I have the honour of sending you herewith the private letter I have this moment received from him. The Captain of the port, Don Fernando Vazquez, sails for Valparaiso in a small vessel with the correspondence in question. I shall march to-morrow upon Avanco with a strong division, which has been stationary on account of a scarcity of provision. Colonel Alcazar has been on the other side of the river Biobio since the 10th, harassing Bocardo and others, who have taken up a sheltered position in front of the towns of San Carlos and St. Barbara. He acts in concert with the Indians of Baltamapee and Angol, of whose good faith there is no doubt. The division which he has under his command consists of 600 cavalry and 400 infantry, with 4 pieces of cannon. I am in hourly expectation of hearing the issue, nor do I doubt it will be favourable.

"The Penenche Indians of Anbuco have brought to the town of Angeles two children, whom the enemy had made prisoners in their incursions by Alico, in the village of San Carlos; and it is hoped the same Indians will facilitate the recovery of the others who remain in the power of those barbarians.—God preserve, &c.

(Signed) "RAMON FRIERE.

"Conception, Feb. 11, 1820.

"*To the Supreme Director of the State of Chili.*"

Extract of Lord Cochrane's Letter, dated 11th February, on board the O'Higgins, in the Port of Valdivia.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in communicating to you the fortunate result of the attack upon Valdivia, the castles, forts, and batteries of which, with more than ten pieces of cannon, are in our possession, with all the stores of garrison, and the depot of the army of the South. The Colonel, the colours, the greater part of the accoutrements of the regiment of Cantabria, together with every thing deposited in its head-quarters of Valdivia, have fallen into our hands; only about 100 men escaped to the plains; but these have met with so bad a reception from the peasantry and Indians, that we have every day some of them returning to us.—We have taken the ship Dotoris, which was in the port, and a brig which the enemy also had in it he burnt. The attack was made at night, and our whole loss consists in 6 killed and 18 prisoners. I have resolved on embarking part of the troops, in order to attack Chiloe. With such brave fellows as accompany me I have no dread of the issue of this enterprise.

"It is my wish that the vessel which carries this proceed immediately to Chili with the despatches for Government."

We have received Jamaica Papers to the 17th of April, from which it appears that intelligence had been received from Rio de la Hache, confirming the capture of that place by the Patriot Expedition from Margaritta, as follows:

"Accounts were received from Rio de la Hache, that Brion, with ten armed vessels and four transports, having on board General Montello, Commander-in-Chief, with 1100 troops of the Irish Legion, commanded by Colonel O'Connor, made their appearance at that place, and sent in a flag of truce to demand a surrender of the town, when she was fired upon and returned to the vessel. At three o'clock in the morning a landing was made by the whole of the force, who took possession of it, most of the inhabitants retiring to the woods during the night, and a division was about to proceed against St. Martha, which it was expected would immediately fall."

By the latest advices from the Spanish Main it was ascertained, that the Patriots maintained undisturbed possession of Rio de la Hache, from whence 600 men had been despatched into the interior, to make an attack on Santa Martha.—The forces under Bolivar and Urdaneta had formed a junction, and were marching upon the same place. This junction is important.

In the debate upon the Army Estimates last night, an attempt was made to revive the controversy which has for some time subsisted respecting the Ophthalmic Institution; or rather, we should say, respecting the mode of treatment pursued by Sir W. Adams, under whose exclusive superintendence the patients are placed.—From the facts connected with this controversy, which have come to our knowledge, we have no hesitation in saying, that a very disgraceful combination has been entered into, by certain individuals, to obstruct the meritorious exertions of Sir W. Adams, in the discharge of his professional duties. We cannot help saying, also, that the grounds of the hostility towards that gentleman are little creditable to the liberal and candid feelings which ought to animate medical practitioners. The statements made last night by the Noble Lord at the head of the War Office, as well as by several Honourable Members, completely establish, however, not only the public good resulting from this institution, but the eminent success which has attended the general practice of Sir W. Adams.

Mr. Grattan is as well as can be expected after his journey. Some of the most distinguished characters in the Empire have been to inquire after his health since his arrival in town.

DOVER, JUNE 2.—The Leopold passage vessel sailed to-day for Calais, having, amongst other passengers, Lord Hutchinson, Mr. Brougham, &c. on board. It was confidently said, that the latter gentleman was going over for the purpose of meeting and accompanying her Majesty to England. There not having been any arrivals from France since Wednesday, we are in doubt whether the Queen has reached St. Omer's.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

The London Journals state, that Mr. BROUGHAM set out for Calais on this day week, to meet the QUEEN at that place. It is said, that a yacht was ordered to proceed to Calais, to convey HER MAJESTY to Dover.

The last London Journals have been filled with Parliamentary intelligence, of which we have given very interesting details. There are other proceedings, not of immediate moment, and to which we cannot now attend, but which shall not be forgotten. We must refer to the London heads for any other news, which are not material.

The value of the Savings' Banks has been incidentally illustrated by what has occurred at Cork. A sum of £30,000, which had been lodged in the Savings' Bank of that City, was preserved to some of the humbler orders of the inhabitants, which otherwise would have been lost, had it not been committed to the guardianship of this Institution.

WILLIAM NEWPORT, OF BELMONT, ESQ.

We have here to call the attention of our Readers to a deeply afflicting and melancholy event, the death of a Gentleman of high consequence, and whose name has, for a long succession of years, been the passport to extensive pecuniary credit. Mr. NEWPORT has been declining in health for more than six months past, but no apprehensions of danger, or dissolution, were entertained by any of his friends. On the evening of Monday last, he was seized with extreme illness, which increased during the night; and, in the morning, his Physician, Dr. POOLE, was sent for, but the malady, which had been hanging upon him for many months before, pursued its course, and his Physician, who remained with him to the last moment, saw him expire without the possibility of administering relief. His decease was in the common course of nature, opposed only by those skilful exertions, which unfortunately fail against the destinies of man. The name of NEWPORT is so distinguished in the commercial history of Ireland, that we relinquish all idea of speaking of it in that capacity; but we cannot suffer private virtue to pass to the tomb, without something, however inadequate, relative to its merits. After what we have said, Mr. NEWPORT'S public character is not the immediate object of our contemplation, but his private virtues claim our unqualified praise. In domestic society, in retired scenes of life, he was the affectionate husband, the tender parent, and the sincerest friend. When at home, he seemed to forget the magnitude of the public business in which he was engaged, and to indulge himself in all the sweetest charities of life. His hospitable table was the scene at which every generous virtue presided, and where no illiberality of opinion could have found a place. He was, in the truest and most honourable sense, the friend of man, totally regardless of hostile religious opinions, and of all those violent animosities which unhappily divide mankind. To considerations of this nature he was perfectly superior, and, during a life considerably protracted, he never was heard to utter a harsh word against any of his brethren. He maintained, in all their excellence, those liberal opinions which have distinguished his family, and from which neither ambition nor selfish interest have ever, for a moment, induced him to swerve. In all the difficulties of the Country, he was among the first to stand forward, devoting his life and property to the safety of his native land. To all the Charities of this City he was an eminent and liberal contributor. Engaged as he was in a most extensive line of business, he could not always afford his personal attendance on our Charitable Establishments—but his purse was ever freely open to their wants—and multitudes, we have no doubt, would be anxious to place it upon record, to the honour of the deceased, that he has been the instrument of extensive and almost incalculable good, by sums, secretly given, for the benefit of the Poor. Their happiness was one of his primary objects in life, and, although he boasted not of his donations towards them, they shared largely of his bounty, without, perhaps, knowing their benefactor. In him they have lost a patron, whom they will often have occasion to deplore; in him the Country has lost one of its best and most independent friends.

In consequence of Mr. NEWPORT'S sudden death, his Bank was closed about half-past 1 on Tuesday. A Statement of the affairs of the Bank is preparing; to be submitted to consideration as soon as possible after Mr. NEWPORT'S Funeral. The consternation and dismay of this City have been great; but we do not wish, as we have uniformly avoided them, to enter into subjects of this kind.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The melancholy and distressing catastrophe announced above has left us nothing to say under this head, except that there was yesterday an almost total stagnation of all mercantile business throughout the City.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JUNE 2.—We had but little Wheat in since Monday, nor was there much of fine quality at market this morning, yet the trade was very heavy, but not lower than on Monday, for superfine samples, although a few sales were made, of the inferior descriptions, at 2s. per quarter below that day's prices. Oats are rather cheaper, having had several cargoes in since Wednesday. In Barley there is little doing, prices as per last. In other articles no alteration.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of GROUND, on the ADELPHI, adjoining the House in which Mr. HOBBS resides; also, another LOT at the Rere—with a small STORE, fronting JOHN'S PILL. There is likewise to be Let, a large STORE in LITTLE MICHAEL-STREET, and a LOT of GROUND in SPRING-GARDEN ALLEY.

Application to Wm. Hobbs, Esq. Adelphi.

Waterford, June 8, 1820.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR.

JUST ARRIVED to JOHN ALLEN and Co. per the *Shamrock*, from Bristol, Thirty-nine Hogsheads of superior LEAF TOBACCO, and Ten Hogsheads of SCALE SUGAR, which they expect to land and sample in the course of this week. The above Tobacco, added to their present Stock of Fifty Hogsheads (in Store), affords an ample Assortment for their Friends in the Trade, and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Waterford, June 7, 1820.

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. No. 1 *Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.*

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,564. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR.

JUST ARRIVED to JOHN ALLEN and Co. per the *Shamrock*, from Bristol, Thirty-nine Hogsheads of superior LEAF TOBACCO, and Ten Hogsheads of SCALE SUGAR, which they expect to land and sample in the course of this week. The above Tobacco, added to their present Stock of Fifty Hogsheads (In Store), affords an ample Assortment for their Friends in the Trade, and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Waterford, June 7, 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	....
Every other Colour, best Quality,	20 0	to	22 0	....
6-4th Livery Cloths, good Quality,	6 0	upwards.		
8-4th Bloom Coating	0 0	to	8 0	....
Black or Blue Milled Cassimeres	13 6	best Quality.		
Anglesea mixed Wellington Blue.				
Drab or Grey	0 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.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 45 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in JOHN-STREET, late in the Possession of ABRAHAM BIGGS, deceased. The *House* is in perfect repair, and the *Garden*, which is walled, in the best order, well stocked with *Fruit Trees* of the best description, and uncommonly productive. There are also a good *Pump* and a *Two-Horse stable* on the premises. Application to be made to THOMAS DILLON, John-street. Waterford, June 3, 1820.

A serviceable, steady HORSE, with New BRIDLE and SADDLE, to be disposed of, on moderate terms.

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.

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.

TO BE LET,

THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS,
CHANDLING HOUSE, &c.
ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,
Late in possession of Messrs. SAM. DRAPES & Co.

Immediate Possession can be given.—For Terms, &c. apply to Messrs. IVIE & MORTIMER, Solicitors, Waterford or No. 1, Palace-Street, Dublin.

March 25, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
Either in the Whole or in Divisions,
ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,
IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,
Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAGRATH.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford, or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE SOLD,

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, producing a *Profit Rent of £155 yearly*, arising out of *Lands and Houses* in and near the Town of KELLS, County of Kilkenny—the Lands, containing upwards of 90 Acres, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at the Head Rent of £28 yearly, and a Pepper Corn Fine; also FOUR HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, CITY of KILKENNY, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £70 yearly*, held by Fee Farm Grant, at a Head Rent of £4 yearly; also a HOUSE AND CONCERNS in PATRICK-STREET, in said City, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £20 yearly*, held by Lease for [illegible] renewable forever; also ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY [illegible] of the LANDS of WARINGTON, Liberties of [illegible] of KILKENNY, aforesaid, producing a *Rent of* [illegible] *a year* for ever, subject to a Fee Farm Rent of £[illegible] [illegible]. Application, as to particulars, to SAMUEL WAS[illegible], Esq. Spring-field; JOHN COWEN, Waterford; and [illegible] Esq. Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

NOTICE.

A VESTRY will be held at the CATHEDRAL, *on* TUESDAY, *the 6th of June, at Two o'Clock, for the purpose of making Provision for maintaining and transmitting to Dublin the FOUNDLINGS of the United Parishes of* TRINITY. *Waterford, June 3, 1820.*

TO BE SET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE on the Mall, in which Mrs. SHEPPARD now resides. Possession can be given on the 1st of June.

Also, between Thirty and Forty Acres of the OLD DEER PARK of BALLINAMONA, of which immediate Possession would be given, together with the Growing Crop, to a Solvent Tenant.

Application to Lady ALCOCK and THOMAS CAREW, Esq. May 27, 1820.

EXTENSIVE SHOP BUSINESS.

TO BE SET, by PAUL CARROLL,

THE HOUSE, in BARRONSTRAND-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN RICE, Grocer, having a large under-ground CELLAR, and two large VAULTS underneath the Street.

A Person in extensive Business, having occasion for farther room, would be accommodated with Buildings at the rere, in ROYAL OAK-LANE, which, at a small expense, may be converted into Stores.

The above Concerns being situated in one of the greatest Thoroughfares in the City, and having the Front in view to the Quay, renders it a most desirable Situation for extensive Business.

Waterford, May 11, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE,

IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

THE ESTATE of BALLINLOVANE and CLOONBEG, situated midway between the Towns of Lismore, Fallow, and Fermoy, on the River Blackwater, and forming part of the Village of BALLYDUFF.

This Estate contains upwards of 1500 Acres of *Meadow, Pasture*, and *Arable Land*, together with a vast tract of very fine *reclaimable Mountain*, upon which is one of the finest *Turberies* in Ireland. It is now set at moderate Rents, and produces a Rental of £500 per Annum, paying a small reserved Rent of £10 yearly to Sir F. HEATHCOTE.

There are also very fine *Limestone Quarries* on the Lands of Cloonbeg, close to the River Blackwater, and a great Quantity of very valuable and ornamental *Timber* growing on said Demesne, and a young *Oak Wood* on *Ballinlovane*.

Proposals, in writing only (post-paid), will be received by W. POOLE, Esq. Lismore, who will instantly close with the Purchaser, when the value is offered.

☞ *A good Title can be given.* May 19, 1820.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BORNSAYER'S infallible RED PILL (1s. 6d. British per box,) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels. Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London, and for sale at ANCHER BENSIE'S, *Chronicle-Office*, Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation), stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, and all disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation—the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4hd. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.

"Beauty ——————
"That steals so softly to the stripling's heart;
"And gives it a new [illegible] unknown before."

Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 37s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 4	0 6 6	0 8 7
Two-Penny,	0 9 6	0 13 4	1 1 6
Four-Penny,	1 2 0	1 11 1	2 3 2
Six-penny,	1 11 4	2 8 5	3 5 0

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

June 3. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

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, to which, as usual, there will be no disappointment.

Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, May 24, 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 19th day of May, 1820.

STUART KING.

For Title and Particulars, apply to HENRY DENNEHY, 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	48 0	39 11
30 Bere, per Bar.	12 0	14 6	13 2
322 Barley, per Bar.	13 0	17 0	14 11
1030 Oats, per Bar.	11 0	13 0	11 10½
6695 Flour, per Cwt.	10 0	30 0	0 0
855 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12 0	19 0	10 4
0 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 26s. 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.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

SUPPLY.

On the Motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Lord PALMERSTON, in rising to propose the Army Estimates, would not trouble the House with all the items, but select a few, by way of shewing on what principles they had been calculated, and would hold himself in readiness to satisfy any inquiries as to the remainder. The principal feature of the Estimates was an increase of force, and a corresponding increase of charges. There was an addition of 10,328 rank and file, and, including officers, of 11,074 men. This brought an additional expense of £224,000. The whole sum required for this branch would then be £416,000, out of which £363,000 were for regimental charges. There were diminutions also. The clothing allowance for the cavalry of Ireland had been put on the same footing as that of England, which had caused a trifling diminution. There was, however, on the recruiting services, an increase of £5393, because the Estimate of last year fell short of the real charges in that amount, and it was thought best to make up for that deficiency in the Estimates for this year. On the other hand, there were, as he said before, diminutions. The reduction of pay of Paymasters from £1 15s. to £1 10s.—a reduction of contingent allowances—the alteration in that of the cavalry clothing—he observed smiles on the faces of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite. He had only instanced these items to shew, that there was a real disposition to economise—*(Hear, hear! from the Opposition)*—and an endeavour to effect those retrenchments, which, if not easy of accomplishment, were generally called for with clamour by those Hon. Gentlemen, and when accomplished were treated with smiles and ridicule. The whole increase would be then £416,000. There was a diminution on the colonial staff of £13,171, but on the home staff there was a necessary increase. Two General Officers had been added to the staff of England, and one to that of Scotland, who, with their Aides-de-Camp and incidental offices, made an increase of £3520 necessary. The medical staff had been reduced, in consequence of a reduction of force on the the foreign stations; the reduction amounted to £1189. The contingencies of this staff had a trifling increase, in consequence of the number of invalids and discharged, most of whom were of course sent home on the reduction, as being the least fit for service, and thereby considerably increased the number of hospital patients. The diminution on the Irish staff was £4563, in consequence chiefly of reducing the number of Major-Generals from four to one. One Major-General had been added since the diminution. No increase had been made on the Estimates.—[Here the Noble Lord was taken with a bleeding of the nose, which interrupted him for a few minutes.]—On the foreign staff there were several items, some of increase, some of diminution. There was a diminution of £1189 in consequence of the arrangement which had been made with respect to the staff of the Ionian Isles, the expense of which would in future be paid out of the colonial revenue.—Here the Noble Lord was again interrupted by his indisposition, and it was agreed to postpone the accounts, and proceed to the Estimates for

THE ORDNANCE.

Mr. WARD rose to move for various sums for the service of the Ordnance, which would amount altogether to £1,095,000. There was an additional expense apparently of £300,000, but the real excess did not exceed £133,000, the necessity for which he would justify to the House, by describing some of the particulars of which it was made up. To simplify the description, he divided the expenses into three classes. The 1st comprised all such articles which have produced expenses, of regulations recommended by the wishes of the Country and the recommendations of the House; the 2d, consisting of those absolute arrangements which produced additional expenses, both in the ordinary and extraordinary services, for the purposes of keeping down the future charges of their class; the 3d included those expenses, the increase of which would be justified by the particular circumstances of the Country at this time. Among the first class were £10,000 for the increase of the ordnance military corps; a small sum, not exceeding £10,000 for buildings and repairs of that nature; £3000 for gratuities for increased service, and rewards for good conduct in the civil offices. The greatest addition was that of the half-pay and superannuation list, being £11,000, out of which there were expenses of no less than £18,000 for broken periods of service, which had not before been entered on the estimates of the periods to which they belonged. These would not return again, and therefore the real permanent addition would be only £27,000. These charges made up altogether £55,000, and of itself absorbed the half

Mr. WARREN then resumed, and said, that it was the system which, according to the Hon. Gentleman, made the Welsh Judges obscure, as well as ignorant of the law. *(Hear, hear! from the Ministerial Benches.)* And this was the decorous manner in which the eight Welsh Judges were to be spoken of, without a single qualification or reservation. The Hon. Member said this with the knowledge he must have of the Judge who presides in the neighbourhood in which he himself lives, a man than whom there never lived one of more unsullied integrity, or better versed in the laws of his Country—a man too who was the personal friend of Mr. Fox, and appointed to his office by that Statesman. Yet the Hon. Gentleman, with this knowledge, was hurried by his zeal into an unqualified condemnation of every Welsh Judge; they were all to be sunk into the abyss of ignominy for their corruption and ignorance. Did he ever hear, when he contemptuously spoke of Welsh Judges, past, present, and to come, in one sweeping condemnation, that such a man as Sir Wm. Grant had filled the office? He presumed he did not. Did he ever hear that Lord Kenyon filled it? He presumed not; nor that such judicial situations had ever been occupied by Lord Redesdale, Sir Vicary Gibbs, and the present Chief Justice Dallas—he presumed the Honourable Member had never been in possession of this information. They were all obscure, all ignorant, of course, all corrupt. *(Hear, hear! from the Ministerial benches.)* And yet this sweeping charge of corruption must be made, because a particular individual had the misfortune of filling one of those situations. Was it thus to be presumed that the holder of such situations qualified himself for them by his corruption, and retained them by his servility? With reference to his own competency for the office he held, of course he felt a difficulty in saying one word. Of his obscurity many of the Gentlemen opposite were the best judges; he had known many of them long, and he hoped retained the friendship of some of them still, though he knew that political circumstances often varied the duration of such attachments. He hoped he was not also so ignorant, for he had had the confidence of being professionally employed in the course of his life by a moiety of the Gentlemen opposite. He would leave, then, the indulgence of those personalities to the Hon. Member opposite, and also to the Noble Lord next him (Lord Milton, we believe), who in his absence had thought proper to make similar observations. With respect to the motion itself, he would be the last man to oppose any plan which had for its object the improvement of judicial business. As to the plan proposed now, which went to the entire abolition of the Welsh Courts, he must observe, that the whole subject had been taken up, and the same objections now pressed fully argued in Mr. Ponsonby's Committee, in which a vast number of witnesses were examined. The decision of that Committee was not that the Courts should be abolished, but that the system should be altered; and it was known that a variety of measures were recommended by the Committee to clear off the objections to the present system of the law; but in no instance did they suggest an abolition of the Courts. In consequence of that Report, Mr. Jones, at that time, but not now, a Member of the House, had brought in a Bill, which had been read a second time, but after the dissolution had been dropped. Soon after, in the next Parliament, when he (Mr. Warren) had first enjoyed the honour of a seat in that House, the subject was pointed out to him as one proper to engage his attention. He had listened to the suggestion, and it had been his intention to give notice of bringing in a Bill to remedy the defects of the system pointed out in the Report. The Honourable Gentleman had anticipated him by his notice, and therefore he had considered himself reduced to the necessity of awaiting the issue of his motion, being determined, if he did not succeed, that he would shortly bring in a Bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the Committee. The Hon. Gentleman, with all the pains he had taken, had not been able to state a single point on which evidence had not been taken. Among the witnesses examined had been Sir Wm. Grant, Mr. Baron Garrow, Mr. Leicester, and several other very respectable and intelligent individuals, to the number of thirty-one; therefore he did not see what good was to result from referring the same matters over again for examination. Mr. Warren then contended, that the inhabitants of Wales by no means desired an abolition of the judicature, but merely certain improvements in it. These were the sentiments of a petition presented from a certain part of Caermarthen a few nights before. He thought it a part of his duty, filling the office which he did, if the motion should be pressed to a division, not to vote against it; and if it should succeed, he should be most ready to give all the information in his power to the Committee; he said so in perfect sincerity. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. CREEVY had never been able to understand why Welsh Judges should be held entitled to seats in that House, while English Judges were not; and if he wanted an argument why Welsh Judges and Chief Justices of Chester should no longer sit there, his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Warren) had supplied him with one. *(Cheers and laughter.)*

Colonel WOOD begged to offer a few remarks, having been a Member of the Committee of [illegible]7. That Committee had certainly been deprived of the benefit of its most excellent and worthy Chairman (Mr. Ponsonby) before agreeing to their Report. That Right Hon. Gentleman, whom he should ever remember with the respect and esteem—*(Hear!)*—had gone into the Committee with a prejudice against the Welsh Judges; but after having heard the whole of the evidence with the greatest patience, diligence, and impartiality, as far as he could recollect any thing of that nature, he understood that his (Mr. Ponsonby's) impression was, that that judicature contained many important advantages, and that it ought not to be done away with.—He had read through the whole evidence within these few days, and he took it on him to say, that such a conclusion was borne out by the whole of it. There was but one single person examined who had proposed the abolition of the judicature, Mr. Owen. A question had not been put to any of the witnesses as to the propriety or impropriety of the Judges sitting in the House.—They had not too much money to spare in Wales—but the abolition of the existing judicature, and modelling the administration of justice after the course in England, would inflict a heavy expense on every county in the Principality; for he believed that then it would be necessary to build new Courts in every one of them. Another obstruction to such a change was the ignorance of the English language generally prevalent among the People. The moment a Welshman witness was put into the witness's box, he could no longer utter a word of English. And if Judges should be sent there, in the same manner as on the Circuits in this Country, he was confident it would produce very great dissatisfaction. The state of the roads in Wales was also an objection to the assimilation; it was not long since the Judges, the bar, and the attorneys, rode on the circuits. The Hon. Gentleman then gave a jocular description of a Judge's horse having his leg broken from the badness of the road. He hoped that the Bill would be received, and that, before being passed into a law, it would be sent down into the different Welsh counties, in order that its machinery might be examined, and its defects, if it contained any, pointed out. But he saw no good to be obtained from the re-appointment of the Committee.

Mr. ALLEN argued, that the only alleged benefits in the administration of justice in Wales, cheapness and despatch, were counterbalanced by greater objections. These advantages were attained by the sacrifice of a most important principle. The administration of justice was perhaps the dearest in the world, but it was the best.—The principality of Wales had inferior Judges, an inferior bar, and inferior attorneys. It was against the system, and not the individuals, he complained. Choosing the Judges for political reasons was ill-calculated to give the population a proper confidence in the independence and integrity of the tribunals. *(Hear, hear!)* There was another objection to the existing system, which he thought could not be remedied by any legislative application of remedies, namely, its tendency to multiply attorneys, a body which existed there in a far greater proportion than in any other part of the empire, and the endless aliment it thus supplied to litigation. With respect to the difficulty of the progress of the Judges, he believed that the roads in the greater part of the principality were as good as any in England.—*(Hear!)* Perhaps the greatest curse to the Country was the mode of doing business in the Sheriffs' Courts, an evil which he was confident could be removed by nothing but the abolition of the jurisdiction. The observations of the Hon. Member for Brecknockshire, respecting the prevalent ignorance of the English language in Wales, appeared to him to have no bearing whatever on the subject. *(Hear!)* The Members on the opposite side of the House, connected with the representation of Wales, entertained a worse opinion of his Majesty's Ministers than he could; for whenever he had conferred with them on the expediency of effecting a reformation in the system under discussion, their answer was, "Oh! Ministers would never consent to give up the patronage arising from the appointment of the Judges." Now he could not think so badly of them. He was sure they would, if they saw that such a step was necessary, in order to extend to Wales the benefits of the law of England.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down had done but justice to his Majesty's Ministers, in thinking that, when the interests of so important a portion of the Empire as the principality of Wales were at stake, they would be actuated by no motive but that of pursuing whatever course might be most beneficial to it. Certainly, when he had come down to the House, he had the impression on his mind, that this question having undergone a complete investigation before a Committee, the Report of which Committee was on the table, it only remained that some Hon. Member acquainted with the details should propose a specific remedial measure to effectuate their recommendation. But he had no hesitation in saying, that observations had been made in the course of the debate, which shewed that the labours of the Committee had terminated less satisfactorily than would have been the case under other circumstances than those which had been described, and that their Report was less perfect than could have been wished; at the same time, those who desired to institute a new inquiry would see that it was quite impossible to undertake it in the manner proposed. The motion, it was true, did not pledge the House to abolish the present judicature; but it called on it to express a condemnation of it, not only before any substitute had been devised, but in direct defiance of the opinion given to the House by the Committee in a Report, without any reserve or any explanatory circumstances on the face of it. He had a right to consider the Report as expressing the real opinion of the Committee, so far as their consideration had been turned to the evidence; it was also in direct opposition to the opinion of every witness but one. He had no objection, indeed he felt a disposition, to have a new investigation set on foot, but without prejudice to the character of the existing judicature. He had no reluctance to reviving the Committee with a motion in the same terms as the original one, which had led to the former Committee, and without assuming that the new Committee should not enlarge the objects of their inquiry. He had no objection to amending the proposed motion, by substituting, after the word "appointment," the following words—"to inquire into and report to the House touching the laws relating to the administration of justice in Wales." He was sure the House would be disposed to act with the more caution, when they recollected that Mr. Ponsonby, one of the highest authorities on points of law, had gone into that Committee with feelings as strong perhaps as those of the Hon. Gent. who brought forward the subject that night, that the Judges should be abolished; but carrying into his inquiries and examination of the evidence offered the candour of a legal mind, had, as far as could be discovered, abandoned his original intention, and arrived at the conclusion, that we should leave to the People of Wales the institutions of their ancestors, applying such ameliorations as the wisdom of Parliament might devise. He regretted that the Hon. Gentleman should have indulged in terms of disparagement which were not only wholly unfounded, as far as regarded the individuals to whom they were applied, but calculated to do great mischief. With respect to the topic, that it was inconvenient for a judicial character to hold a seat in that House, if they looked to what passed in former or present times, he believed it would not appear that there had been any anxiety to choose the Welsh Judges out of the supporters of Ministers, or that the individuals selected had generally supported them after their promotion. He believed his Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Warren) was the only one of them who possessed a seat in the House. And if they went to the bar and there took an estimate of the character of his Hon. and Learned Friend, it would be a severe censure on the imprudence and inaccuracy, to say the least, of the remarks which had been made on him.—*(Hear!)* He (Lord Castlereagh) had always held that man in respect who knew how to look to events as they were passing, in order to make up his own opinions. *(Loud and repeated Cheers on the Opposition Benches.)* He asserted that he could not name any individual, who, either as a lawyer or a man, had been held in greater respect by the opposite side of the House when he sat among them. The Noble Lord then proposed the Amendment above stated.

Mr. BARHAM said, that if there was any fluctuation in Mr. Ponsonby's mind on other points, his opinion was most decided that the Welsh Judges should be excluded from the House. His expression was, that the system of appointing them was most corrupt. He did not say, and no man in his senses could say, that all the Judges appointed were necessarily ignorant, or corrupt. If the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Warren) were in the House, he should ask him whether he had ever heard of a person being nominated to one of these offices, who had retired from the bar twenty years, and was, at the time of his nomination, a Clerk in the King's kitchen—*(a laugh)*—and whether the nomination did not arise out of some transaction connected with a borough in Sussex. *(Hear!)* Mr. Barham then animadverted on the custom of the Judges in question acting as advocates, and stated, that it once happened, that when one of them, sitting on the Bench in his judicial capacity, had pronounced a decision on a certain question, the attorney of the unsuccessful party actually produced an opinion given the other way by himself as counsel, asking, what right had he to take the King's money for giving one opinion there, and his client's, for giving an opposite one? *(Laughter.)* The name of the Judge was Lloyd, and the name of the attorney Mathews. *(Hear, hear!)* With regard to the leaning desires of the People on the subject—of the inhabitants of South Wales at least—he could say, that one of their first wishes was to be put on the same footing with their fellow-subjects in England in the article of the administration of justice. The Hon. Gentleman pointed out a variety of defects in the existing system. He rather agreed with the Noble Lord in disapproving of the terms of the original motion, but he hoped the investigation would be conducted in a liberal spirit.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER felt it due to his early recollections of the great persons he once knew engaged in the circuits, to do justice to the Gentlemen of the Bar, and those who then occupied the Bench in the Welsh Courts, and who, if not much changed, must be persons of the highest respectability and talents. He had only to mention a few of the names of persons who were so engaged at the time he had the honour of practising in those Courts. *(A laugh.)* Mr. Lloyd, who had been alluded to, was before a person of great eminence at the Chancery Bar, and was elevated to the situation of a Welsh Judge without any recommendation arising from political considerations. *(Hear, hear! from the Opposition Benches.)* Mr. Manners and Sir William Grant had just left the bench, having both been eminent previously at the bar. Sir William Jones, a very celebrated personage, had just left the bench. Lord Glenbervie, the late Attorney-General, and the present Master of the Rolls, were then on that bench.

Mr. R. MARTIN said, he must be permitted to say that he never had been more distressed than he felt at the imputations cast on an Honourable Friend of his, the Chief Justice of Chester. He must have thought, had he known nothing of the matter, except what was to be gathered from the discussion, that that Gentleman had sat at one time on the other side of the House, and having come over to his (Mr. Martin's) side, that he had belied opinions which he had advanced when sitting in opposition, and opposed doctrines which he had before maintained. His Hon. Friend had never sat with the Gentlemen opposite, and had never held opinions in common with them; but if he had, he (Mr. Martin) was prepared to defend it by the authority of a celebrated Member of the Opposition. He would cite the opinion to them of the late Mr. Ponsonby, "That a patriot out of office would be doubly a patriot in office." He hoped the mention of that opinion would be received with urbanity, as it might become a source of reasonable encouragement for the Gentlemen opposite, in case they ever did come to his side of the House. *(A laugh.)* He hoped they would treasure it in their minds, and to enable them to do so, though he did not like repetition, he would remind them once more that Mr. Ponsonby had declared, that a patriot in office—*(Laughter)*—no, he begged pardon, that was not it—a patriot out of office would be doubly a patriot in office. *(Laughter and cheering.)* With regard to the story which had been given of a Welsh Judge and his two opinions, he would take on himself to say, that it was a piece of history applicable to every Judge that had ever been transferred from the bar to the bench. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*—He begged pardon if mistaken. He would appeal to the Learned Members opposite, and let it be decided by their experience. Every Counsel, when he became a Judge, must have to decide on cases which he had only supported on one side when an advocate. His former opinions were not, therefore, to be thrown in his face, when the change of his situation had required him to relinquish them. He would appeal to the Solicitor-General opposite (Mr. Denman). *(Hear, hear!)* Suppose he ever should be transferred to the bench—*(Laughter)*—the thing might happen—all things were possible in the hands of God—would he, when on the bench, like to have opinions which he had before offered hurled at him? *(Hear, hear! and a laugh)*—Was it not probable that the opinions which he had before held would be changed in his discourses on the bench, or in his place in Parliament?

Mr. DENMAN said, that he had no fear that any opinions of his pronounced at one time of his life would ever rise up in judgment against him at another. *(Loud cheers.)* He had never pronounced any but conscientious opinions, and perhaps that would suggest itself to the Hon. Gentleman why he had no dread, under any circumstances which could occur, of the danger pointed out by that Hon. Gentleman as to his future opinions. *(Loud cheering.)*

Mr. SCARLETT, though reluctantly, was compelled to take the same opportunity of excluding himself from the rule so widely established by the Hon. Member as to include all advocates, without exception, in the practice of opposing, in some period of their lives, their own conscientious opinions. (Mr. Martin intimated that he had only put it as something which might happen.)—Then the Hon. Member would reduce the application of the story of the Welsh Judge into an argument, *a priori*, that every Judge was likely to contradict his previous opinions; that it was possible at least that a Counsel would do so when raised to the bench.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied. He appealed to the opinions of the Judges, as they appeared in the Reports of the Commission appointed to examine into the Courts, to shew that there was danger of the appointments being filled up by political jobbing. All the Welsh Judges he had ever known sat in Parliament. Some of them doubtless were very honourable men. There was Mr. Heywood, a gentleman with whom he was intimate. He could not do the present Chief Justice of Chester a greater injury than to compare them. They had been Whigs together; and Mr. Heywood, abandoning no principle, and changing no opinion, had been raised to that office. He begged pardon; he had been drawn into remarks which he did not wish to have made. He begged leave, as he saw no hope of succeeding with it, to withdraw his motion.

The amendment was then carried.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Mr. LITTLETON would not detain the House above two minutes with his motion on this subject. It was to obtain leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the powers of an Act already passed to enforce the payment of the wages of labour in money, instead of paying in commodities, or small bills, or tickets of credit, technically termed paying in truck. The Act in question had been generally evaded. He wished to extend its powers. He would also take away the appeal to the Quarter Sessions. One of the parties in such causes, almost always the prosecutor, must be a poor man, and he ought not to be forced to sacrifice his labour, his only riches, to travel sixty miles perhaps to have his case decided. The evil of which he complained was great, and yet would be pefectly remedied by the measure which he had to propose. In pursuing it there might be a necessity for suppressing some actual good. Some individuals issued tickets, which would have the effect of inducing the men to save their money. Others provided them with articles of necessity on better terms than they could procure them otherwise. There was, however, much mischief done, and evil suffered in the main by the practice. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual certain Acts to secure the payment of wages in money.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH would not oppose the introduction of the Bill, but he protested against the principle of it. The Hon. Member should rather have moved for the repeal of the former Acts, and the penalties annexed, and leave the regulations of trade to those who were interested in them.

Mr. BARING thought that the remedy for the evil complained of was not to be found in the Bill. He regretted that the Honourable Member had not moved for a Committee to examine, rather than for leave to bring in a Bill. He could see no danger in leaving it to the masters and their men to regulate their affairs. The custom of paying in commodities existed to a certain degree in all trades and business, especially in agriculture.

Mr. LITTLETON, in reply, would not deny the general principle which had been declared; but as long as the laws remained on the statute book, they should be supported. There were instances in Shropshire and its neighbourhood, where the nail manufactories were carried on, of persons diminishing the value of wages considerably by paying their men in goods, and thereby the poor rates became burdened to make up the deficiency. This was an evil to the fair trader of the same places, who refused to adopt such practices, and they ought to be relieved from so unworthy a competition. He would rather have moved for a Committee, had he known that it was preferred; but he wished now to introduce the Bill first.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

LINEN BOUNTIES.

Mr. MABERLY moved, according to notice, that the House should to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee, to consider an Act relative to the Bounties on British and Irish Linens.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the previous question.

Mr. MABERLY complained of this course.—He had refrained from discussion, because he had conferred with a Right Hon. Gentleman, and it was agreed that no objection should be taken, but that he should be allowed to bring in a Bill. The President of the Board of Trade did not pledge himself to the support of the Bill; but it was most extraordinary that it should have been met by a breach of faith, such as the oldest Member of that House could not remember. He would now, as he was compelled, state the reasons for introducing such a Bill. No less a question was included in it than the means of employing the greater part of the population of Scotland. By the Union, that Country was to have been placed, with regard to the Bounties, on the same footing as Ireland and England. As to the propriety of Bounties, whenever that question should be agitated, he would be prepared to meet it on the most liberal footing. At present he contended for the necessity of equalizing those Bounties.

Mr. ROBINSON admitted that there had been an agreement as to the introduction of the Bill. He thought the Hon. Member premature, as the Bounties did not expire till the 25th March, 1821. He did not pledge himself to support the Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed to withdraw his motion, as there was an agreement with the Hon. Member to allow the Bill to be brought in.

The SPEAKER then recited the particulars of the discussion, as they had occurred; and the previous question was allowed to be withdrawn.

The original motion was then carried.

Mr. MABERLY moved an instruction to the Committee, allowing them to consider the propriety of imposing a duty on Foreign Linen-yarn, when imported.

Lord MILTON thought this was travelling too fast in a measure which had been allowed to pass without discussion.

Mr. F. ROBINSON thought it was irregular to proceed immediately to an instruction of such importance to a Committee which had been granted without discussion; at any rate the instruction could not pass without debate.

Mr. TIERNEY maintained that, as the instruction was not peremptory, it was perfectly in order to move it as soon as the Committee was appointed. He agreed, however, that it could not be freed from discussion merely because the Committee was allowed without it.

Mr. MABERLY replied, and intimated that, as he was in order, he would take the sense of the House upon it.

The SPEAKER, without reference to the arguments on either side, doubted whether it would be agreeing substantially with the forms of the House to move the instruction then, while it was positively contrary to those forms to allow the Committee to sit on the same day on which it was appointed. He thought it would be a safer course to give notice of the instructions which might be moved, previous to the Order of the Day for resolving the House into Committee.

Mr. TIERNEY recommended his Hon. Friend to accede to the Speaker's suggestion.

Mr. MABERLY then gave notice of the instruction for to-morrow.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose to move for the further continuation of the Act which had passed two years ago; and in calling the attention of the House to a subject which was now agitated for the sixth time, it would naturally be his wish not to trouble the House with much argument upon it. He had intended to limit his observations to a narrow compass, and merely reserve himself to answer any that might arise in the discussion. He would indeed have been very brief, but understanding that the gallant officer opposite, and some other Members, intended to oppose it in debate, he felt it necessary to go into some of the arguments which, in his mind, rendered the renewal of the Act necessary. Those persons had a very just right so to oppose the Act, as they had also to exercise the jealousy which was inherent in the Constitution towards any Act imparting powers of such a nature. But whatever grounds were to be urged against the measure, they were not grounds formed by any abuses which could be pleaded. In fact, the numbers which had been removed under that Act were so small, that they would rather form an argument in favour of repealing the Act, on account of its apparent uselessness. But Honourable Members would recollect, that the paucity of numbers would by no means prove the insignificance of the danger to be dreaded, and which the Act was intended to guard against. It had most probably the effect, of itself, of keeping a great number of persons out of the kingdom, who would otherwise be busied about creating mischief in these realms. The question for Parliament was not, whether out of 25,000 aliens, generally resident in the Country since the peace, so few were removed as to shew that the law was useless; but if, when such a number were present, few of them having any important or interesting business on hand, though none of them were so occupied as to excite suspicion, it would be well to leave the executive without any proper control over them. He approved of the benign spirit of English laws, which allowed refuge to persons who had been pursued, when they had committed no offence against this Country. But could they in the present state of Europe and of this Country take so high a principle? Members would scarcely expect from him a developement of the information which the Government had in its possession; but he would put it to them if they could not suggest to their own minds the possibility of foreigners lurking in this Country for the purpose of disturbing its internal tranquillity? It was for the prevention of any such attempts to disturb the peace of the Country that the Act was necessary. He knew that the old argument would be set up, that there could be no necessity for the Act since the termination of the war; but that argument had been as often denied as asserted by the Parliament. The Bill had passed three times since the peace, but the Parliament had taken a different view of the policy of the Act, with respect to war and peace.—The policy of the Legislature during the war had been to restrain foreigners from entering the ports, or settling in the interior, or removing from one place to another, except under the jealous vigilance of the police. Foreigners during the war were treated as suspected persons, and might be sent away as soon as they shewed the slightest disobedience to the Executive, or gave any reason for suspicion. But the moment the war ceased, the policy of the measure was changed; they were no longer treated as suspected persons, but allowed to go wherever they wished, with only one provision, of giving notice of departure at the place they were about to leave, and of their arrival at the place to which they removed. All the latitude and kindness which the freedom of the English laws allowed to strangers were still secured to them. It was only when they appeared to deserve suspicion that they were removed. If that wise policy which had been before so uniformly adopted were also thought necessary in 1818, the House could easily suggest to itself that circumstances had not so changed as to make any alteration requisite. Though not engaged in foreign war, we had a species of internal war, which required scarcely less vigilance. Events had passed of late which must awaken a conviction that hostilities were carrying on, though not openly, perhaps more systematically and mischievously, against all the order and institutions of the Country, than any that they were exposed to by foreign war. But it might be asked what had the manifest seditions and treasons, proved of late to have existed by due course of law, and punished accordingly, to do with foreigners settling in those dominions? If it could be supposed or believed that foreigners never did attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the Countries that sheltered them, never could and never would plot against the States which immediately protected them, and had never been in anywise mingled with the treasons detected against the Government under which they resided, the argument would be good for something. But he thought it not difficult to trace the descent of foreign treason into the acts lately attempted or contemplated; and, to do the disaffected justice, he really thought that the existing race of traitors was not at all degenerated from their predecessors.—They were to the full as immoral and as determinately opposed to all the religious and humane principles of human nature, as any of those who flourished at the period of the French Revolution. When murder had been proposed as one of the measures of a late conspiracy, there could be no reason to doubt that such a confederacy might have a foreign connexion. He did not think he was asking much from the credulity of the House, when he required them to believe that there was a positive necessity for the continuance of the Bill. He next adverted to the danger of compromising the dignity of the State, and engaging it in a foreign war, by allowing this land to be converted into a theatre to prepare conspiracies and treasons against other Powers. Really he could not conceive that it was too much to ask, that the sovereign power of the State should be allowed to send away at its pleasure foreigners who were suspected of being hostile to its interests. Such a power was incidental to the sovereignty of every State; and in our constitution, where could it reside with propriety but in the Executive?—for if it did not reside there, foreigners might in many instances prolong their stay to a dangerous duration. If any one disputed this doctrine, it could only be on the principle that the power of removing aliens was not incidental to the sovereignty of a State, but was only imparted to the Sovereign by law. In opposition to this argument, his Lordship undertook to quote the greatest legal authorities. Blackstone had said, that it was competent to the Crown to remove suspected aliens at its pleasure. Some of the highest living authorities were as much in favour of that judgment. The late Lord Chief Justice held the same opinion, as did also the present Lord Chancellor. The Bill was one of modification and regulation, rather than one which gave the power; for, as he had before observed, the high authorities to which he had alluded had decided that the power was inherent in the Crown. He would appeal to the House whether, in the execution of the powers intrusted to them, any spirit of oppression could be traced to the Executive Government? On the grounds he had stated, he should therefore move, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for further continuing an Act of the 58th of his late Majesty, respecting aliens arriving in this Country.

Sir R. WILSON said, he knew it was unusual to oppose a Bill in this stage of it, but he did it deliberately, the more distinctly to mark his disapprobation of the measure, in which he trusted he should be supported by many Gentlemen in that House. *(Hear, hear!)* It did not signify what the Noble Lord said about British objects and interests; 99 persons out of 100, both foreigners and natives, would consider it as growing out of the Congress of Vienna, and intended to establish an uniform system of police throughout Europe, so that persons offending that Alliance, called Holy, but which he would always call Unholy, might be prevented escaping from its persecution. Those laws could never be esteemed good which suspended the Constitution, and he could not but remember that it was once the boast of England, that the rights, the interests and liberties of foreigners were considered as sacred as our own. The Noble Lord had referred to Blackstone and Lord Ellenborough; but he was provided with a far greater authority, he meant that of Lord Coke, who, in commenting upon those words of the Great Charter which provided that alien merchants should have free egress and regress, had said, that the power to send aliens out of the kingdom resided in the great Council of the Nation. If they looked to the spirit exhibited on the Continent, they would find that France and Spain were recalling their proscribed—and the former, instead of preventing the admission of foreigners, had passed a law to facilitate their entry, by giving to them all the rights of citizens. It had been said by the Noble Lord, that there had been no abuse; but had the House forgotten the case of General Gourgaud, seized in his bed, and all his papers taken possession of? He had appealed, but then it was said he ought to have desired to be taken before the Council, and not before a Magistrate. The Honourable General then instanced the case of the Countess Montholon, who on arriving in England was not suffered to land; and in this business he found the same Mr. Capper was employed who figured in General Gourgaud's affair; and he did think, after all the details which had transpired, it was a disgrace to the foreign department that that individual should still hold his situation there. This Lady, so forced away, with an infant in a dying state, was received in the Netherlands, by command of the King, in a manner befitting her sex and situation; and this conduct he thought contrasted most disgracefully for this Country. Another instance was of an officer of high rank, who came to this Country in a vessel from Smyrna; intimation was given, that as soon as the quarantine expired he must depart. In this case intercession was made at the Foreign Office, and leave obtained for a month's stay, which enabled this distinguished individual to return to his own Country and procure the reversal of a sentence passed on him in his absence. The Hon. Member alluded to another instance of violent conduct on the part of the individual he had before mentioned, and said that, notwithstanding what the Noble Lord now stated, he knew of one individual who was removed from this Country on the interference of a foreign Nation; it was for a political offence, he believed a libel. One evil consequence of this measure would be, that other countries, considering it as a measure of annoyance, would retaliate, and this with respect to the kingdom of the Netherlands was actually the case—for he knew of an individual who was refused admittance without a passport from the Noble Lord's (Castlereagh) office. He procured one, for which he was charged £2 7s. 6d., and on his return he expostulated with the Consul at the port at which he landed, who in reply informed him, that the Alien laws impeded the foreigners in England, and, therefore, similar impediments must be expected in return. When the Edict of Nantz was revoked, 20,000 foreigners came into this Country, yet no Alien Bill was then thought necessary. By this Act, England was deprived of the high character she had maintained for hospitality, and Spain was become the refuge of the persecuted. Although he had no hopes of succeeding, it was his intention to divide the House on this question, not caring for numbers on the division, but to shew to the People of England and of Europe, that there were some who considered it as an Anti-British and Anti-European measure.

Mr. BARING WALL (we understood) spoke under the gallery, and for some time in too low a tone to be distinctly heard by us. He reminded the House, that in 1715 Aliens were protected by Commercial Treaties. If he voted for a Bill of this description, it must be without any reference to the character of the existing Government who were to administer it. It was not his intention to go into the law of the question; but in his view it ought to be considered more as a question of general policy. He would appeal to Hon. Gentlemen who had been travelling abroad, if they had not frequently heard the country stigmatized on account of passing the Alien Bill; and he begged the House to consider, that in supporting this measure they were leaving 25,000 persons, inhabitants of this country, in a state of slavery. He was sorry to be obliged to differ with the Noble Lord, but he felt it his duty to give his opposition to the measure, and could not but think that as it was not intended the measure should be permanent, he conceived the year 1820 was as favourable for discontinuing it as any future year would be.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that if there had been the abuses which the gallant General thought, they would certainly form a strong argument against the renewal of the measure. It would be recollected that the whole of the statements made by the gallant General to-night, relative to one of those alleged abuses, came before the House in a petition presented by the Hon. Member for Durham, and the whole of these statements were distinctly contradicted by Gentlemen on that side of the House. *(Cries of Hear, hear, hear!)* If those allegations could have been supported, it would have been the duty of those who brought them forward to have moved for a Committee; but they chose to abandon the charges, and it was quite evident from that, that they thought the allegations untenable. He knew the gallant General had written a document to a person at Harwich, in which various questions were put as to the treatment of General Gourgaud, such as, was he taken before a Magistrate, and might any person have access to him? to which answers were given in the affirmative. Other questions were put, the answers to which shewed that the treatment of General Gourgaud had been perfectly proper. He would not impute the putting these questions as blame to the gallant General; but when the business was before the House, he could not acquit him of want of candour in concealing the proceedings he had taken. The conduct imputed to the individual mentioned by the gallant General was such as, from his knowledge of that Gentleman, he would have no hesitation in saying, was utterly false and unfounded, and that he had been most grossly libelled in the petition to which he had alluded. The violence which had been exercised in securing the person of General Gourgaud was no more than his own conduct rendered necessary for that purpose. With respect to the other instances quoted by the gallant General, they had not been before the House; but he pledged himself to give a full and complete answer to them, if the Hon. Member would bring it before them by a distinct motion. The argument of the gallant General was quite inconsistent with itself; for he stated that this measure resulted from the Holy Alliance, to which we were not parties; whilst France, who was a party, had not adopted it. He would not enter largely into the legal view of the question, but he would affirm that this power was part of the antient and undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and the measure now before the House was a mere regulation of it. *(Hear, hear!)* For nearly 200 years, from Elizabeth to King William, the power had been exercised. He denied that the gallant General had properly stated the passage of Magna Charta to which he had referred. It was well known that alien merchants had been subject to injuries and exactions by individuals, and it was to control them, and not to limit the prerogative of the Crown, that this clause was introduced, and Blackstone had commented on the very passage. Thus far the law of England and general law, as laid down by Puffendorff and Vattel, recognised the right as vested in the sovereign power of the State, and with us that sovereign power was vested, as regarded our intercourse with Foreign Powers, in the Executive Government. Out of the 25,000 foreigners residing in England, two-thirds have come in notwithstanding the Alien Bill, and out of such a number only nine had been sent out of the Country.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, he should not have risen at so late an hour, had he not been alluded to by his Learned Friend. He would not now enter into the discussion of the particular instances of abuse mentioned by the gallant General, though he thought the great mischief and malignity of this measure was its being so susceptible of abuse from the operation of private malice, that even good intentions on the part of Ministers were no security against it. He regarded it not only with suspicion, but abhorrence—*(Hear, hear!)*—and considered it the widest departure of all the modern enactments from the true principles of the Constitution. It had been well said by the Hon. Member, who spoke for the first time so ably, and with so manly a disregard of hereditary attachment, that it was a law for reducing 25,000 inhabitants of this island to slavery; & the Noble Lord states the great number of persons to be enslaved as a reason for passing the law. The average number of foreigners for some years