Parliament which had the evidence of an experience equally conclusive in its favour, he must beg some other Noble Lord to mention it, as he was unacquainted with any. He then stated, that the Bill had been brought into the other House by Sir John Newport, whom he described as being above all party motives in the discharge of his Parliamentary duty, and a laborious, consistent, and useful servant of the Public. He added, that the Bill was to pass that House somewhat altered from what it was in the other, as on consulting with a Learned Lord, who held once a high situation in Ireland, he (Lord Donoughmore) was induced, by the reasons which he gave, to leave out a proviso for referring certain cases to a trial by Jury, as not applicable to the jurisdiction. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

MILAN COMMISSION.

Sir R. FERGUSON gave notice that he should bring forward a motion on Thursday next, on the subject of the Milan Commission. *(Hear, hear!)*

IRISH FISHERIES.

Mr. C. GRANT moved, that the House should, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee on the Irish Fishery Act, 59 Geo. III. with a view to its amendment.

Mr M. FITZGERALD was desirous (as we understood) that the motion should be further postponed.

Sir R. FERGUSON thought that there was not a moment to be lost.

Mr. C. GRANT thought that delay was unnecessary; the object of the measure proposed was to give the same advantage to the English and Scotch, and put them on the same footing with the Irish Curers. The motion was then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. DALY rose and observed, that he had hoped the subject on which he was about to address the House would have been brought forward by his Right Hon. Friend. The disturbances in Ireland had broken out in the month of November last. At that time a demand had been made on Government, and refused, of a small number of soldiers. The disaffection then became so general, that Government had been asked to proclaim thirteen Baronies in a state of insurrection. In the month of February, almost all the arms had fallen into the hands of the disaffected; and in the course of one fortnight, attacks had been made on the houses of seventy Gentlemen, which had partly succeeded, and all the arms in them taken away. At last, though the Government could not spare sixty men in November, 3500 had been then sent. The Rebels met in open day, and unroofed the houses intended for barracks, in bodies for the most part of 1000 men. The head-quarters of the Police had been attacked, and thirteen officers had been wounded, four of them, he understood, severely. A barrack had been attacked by 1500 men, and the attack had lasted from nine in the evening till three the next morning, against the King's troops. Seventy Magistrates had memorialized the Government, but no answer had been returned. Though many had suffered at the Assizes, yet the spirit of rebellion had not been put down. Seven shots had been fired at a Magistrate, and a man had been shot who had, or was believed to have, given evidence against some of those deluded men. Though a large reward had been offered, the perpetrators had never been discovered. He read a letter from Major d'Arcy, stating, that nothing would do but a revival of the Insurrection Act. In whatever he had to propose he should take care that the Trial by Jury should form part of that measure. The great evil arose from the whole County of Galway being studded with military. He had heard that the counties of Kilkenny, Cork and Westmeath, were also in a very disturbed state. He was convinced that the people were only kept down in one county by an immense military establishment, and the moment that was withdrawn, they would break out into fresh outrages, they being now armed and organized. He had searched the houses of the peasantry from nine at night till two the next morning, and seldom found an able-bodied man at home. He then moved "for a Select Committee, to inquire into the disaffection existing in some parts of Ireland, with a view to the adoption of such measures as would be most fitting to put a stop to the progress of it; and whether any additional powers should be granted to Government for that purpose."

Mr. BROWNE seconded the motion.

Mr. C. GRANT quite agreed that this was a question of vast importance to Ireland, and especially as it involved the question as to how Ireland was to be governed? He spoke the sense of the whole Irish Government, when he said that they did not think that any renewal of the Insurrection Act was necessary. He therefore opposed this motion, because it was impossible to examine witnesses from Ireland in support of the Honourable Gentleman's assertions. The lateness of the period in the Session would be a sufficient ground for refusing the motion; and the want of comprehensiveness would also be fatal to it. The House could not take up the subject started by the Hon. Gentleman, without looking further. They must look into the general and local, and not less the local than the general causes, which led to the state of things of which he complained. But he most above all oppose the motion, as looking to the result of strong measures as a principle of government to be on all occasions applied to Ireland. *(Hear, hear!)* Did Gentlemen know that, by the Insurrection Act, persons out between sun-set and sun-rise, from four o'clock in the afternoon to eight in the morning, in Ireland, were liable to be arrested as idle and disorderly, carried before a special Session acting on the passions of the moment, and if they could not render a satisfactory account of themselves, without Grand Jury, without Petit Jury, be condemned to seven years' transportation? This was the power which the Government of Ireland did not think the circumstances demanded; and were they for this to be accused of having forfeited the confidence of the respectable Gentlemen of Galway, or of the Irish People? He noticed other strong clauses in the Insurrection Act, which was the ultimate object of this motion, and disclaimed the idea of resorting to so harsh a measure. But the Hon. Mover and his friends said, we want only a mitigated Act—let the Trial by Jury be engrafted upon it. His answer to this was, that under a peculiar crisis it would be preferable to enact the original Bill, with all its enormities, rather than a mitigated, mollified likeness of it. The former, from its violence and severity, would not be likely to continue, while the latter was calculated to become permanent. Such would be the consequence of the Honourable Gentleman's invocation, which, like that of the Bard, seemed to say—

> "Not in thy gorgon terrors clad,
> "But gently on thy suppliant's head,
> "O! Goddess, lay thy chast'ning hand!"

He did not mean to deny that there were local disturbances in Ireland, but the latest accounts which he had received shewed that those districts were now in, at least, apparent tranquillity. He thought the Irish People had been somewhat hardly dealt with, for if there was a sudden breaking out of robbery and atrocity in a particular part, it was immediately said there was insurrection and rebellion; and if they were quiet, then it was worse; there must be something ominous and hollow, which threatened destruction to the whole State. *(Hear, hear!)* Ireland was suffering under the absence of her Gentry—the redundancy of, and want of employment for, her population—and the unhappy religious disputes that agitated her. These were principally to be remedied by a more intimate acquaintance with England and her Constitution. In his opinion, the best way to repress those excesses was by a moderate military force to support the Magistracy; and if that should fail, to restore the Peace Preservation Act. He maintained, that the Irish Government had acted as it ought; for representations had been made to the Magistrates, at the close of the last year, that if the districts were so much disturbed, they should apply to Government for a renewal of the Peace Preservation Act. He entered into a detailed defence of the Government, in all the transactions which they had had to adopt with respect to Ireland; and asked if he was to be called to an account, if he called not on the House to give the Government of Ireland a power, which had never been possessed by any since the days of the Norman Conquest. The disturbances in the County of Galway might have been suppressed, if the Magistrates had acted with the same promptitude as those of Mayo and Roscommon. He contended that the whole of the misfortunes of Ireland were to be traced up to the constant recurrence to coercive measures, and to making Ireland an excepted case from the Constitution of England.—*(Hear, hear!)* The only cure for these evils, was to enact laws to restrain not only the excesses of the Poor, but those of the rich also. *(Hear, hear!)* He called on the Gentlemen of Ireland to consider, before they asked for more restrictive measures against the People, whether they did not see some better way, depending upon themselves, to repress the excesses, by a judicious, steady, and temperate adherence to the Constitution of England. *(Hear!)* For these reasons he should oppose the motion.

Mr. DAWSON said, it was notorious to every one that the greatest disturbance prevailed in the West of Ireland, and there the Peace Preservation Act, so operative in other parts of Ireland, had totally failed. He was, therefore, for inquiry; though he thought that violent measures could never succeed in Ireland. He thought it hard that the peaceable inhabitants should have to pay for the maintenance of troops to keep down the disaffected, and therefore he should vote for inquiry. When, in 1817, the then Secretary for Ireland called upon Parliament to enact the Insurrection Bill, on account of one case of atrocity, what would be said of the present Government of Ireland, which refused inquiry when a whole province was in insurrection? It was impossible that the Government could expect support from the Gentlemen of Ireland, if their representations were not to be attended to.

Mr. PARNELL was surprised to hear of a Province of Ireland being in a state of disturbance. The greater part of that Country was perfectly tranquil—more so than could be expected, considering the state of distress in which it had been placed for the last three years. The Gentry of Galway had called for the military; a few were sent, and now they wanted them taken away!

Mr. W. POLE said, this was the first time that Gentlemen had ever asked for coercive measures against their Country infinitely greater than what the Government of the State thought it necessary to propose. He believed it had been the uniform practice of all the Governments of Ireland since the Union to assimilate gradually, and as quickly as possible, the practice in Ireland to that of the Constitution of Great Britain.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD supported this motion, because a great part of the province of Connaught was in a state of absolute insurrection; and he stated, that regular battles had been fought between the King's troops and the insurrectionists. There were at one time 5000 men in the county of Galway; and that was the only cause of the present quiet of that county; but what would be the state of it if those troops were called away? He denied that they had any intention of asking for measures of coercion; they only asked for inquiry, in order to furnish protection to the peaceable and well-affected. The people of the disturbed districts of Ireland (where, in the last year, horrors were committed, of which the House could have no conception,) complained that Parliament lent a deaf ear to their representations, and would not grant them the protection they so well deserved. He would undertake to make out a sufficient case for inquiry, if it were granted, without the necessity of sending to Ireland for witnesses to prove the deplorable state of that country.

Mr. MARTIN, of Galway, contended, that although disturbances formerly prevailed in the county of Galway, yet no county in the world was quieter than that county was at present.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT was happy, on this occasion, to give his support to the Executive Government.

Mr. FOSTER thought the Insurrection Act well calculated to prevent mischief in Ireland.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought this was not the time to renew this Act. The present was a time of profound peace, and he thought the best mode of healing the ills of that country would be by adopting conciliatory measures. The Insurrection Act was, in his opinion, like the Income Tax; both were measures which, in emergencies, might save the Country, but ought never to be adopted on light grounds.

General MARTIN suggested the propriety of withdrawing the present motion.

Mr. DALY spoke in reply. He repeated his conviction that the measure he proposed was absolutely necessary, and would not consent to withdraw his motion. The Motion was then put and negatived without a division.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

"CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—This is a holiday at the Bank and Stock Exchange. A few jobbers and stock-brokers assembled on the Royal Exchange. The Funds are rather higher. Consols for Account, 70¾; Reduced, for next week, 69."

The *Green Bag* was opened yesterday by the Committee of the House of Lords. Neither Lords Lansdown and Erskine, nor the Archbishop of Canterbury, were present. It has been said that the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Wellington were also absent, but this is incorrect. Messrs. Brougham and Denman attended, and sent in a sealed letter, expressing the sentiments of their Royal Client upon the extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings which have commenced against her. The contents of the letter, of course, have not been made public, but it is well understood that it does not contain any offer of compromise or concession, but carries rather the character of a remonstrance against the mode of procedure. Messrs. Brougham and Denman remained in waiting for a considerable time, in order to receive an answer to the letter delivered on the part of her Majesty, but none being returned by the Committee, her Majesty's Counsel withdrew.

Should a Bill against the Queen be introduced into the House of Lords, her Majesty's Counsel, in consequence of their being Members of the House of Commons, cannot be permitted to conduct her case in the Upper House. We are enabled to state, however, that Mr. Brougham has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the Commons, in order to be qualified to plead her Majesty's cause in the House of Peers. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept of this offer, and to express her acknowledgments for such a voluntary sacrifice to her interest, on the part of Mr. Brougham. The witnesses against her Majesty are so numerous, and the evidence of such a nature, that she will have to bring over many persons from the Continent to disprove the allegations laid to her charge.

The Grand Jury at Stirling have found *true* bills against the eighteen Radicals that were taken in the affray at Bonnymuir. In addition to these eighteen, there are twenty-four prisoners in the Castle of Stirling, charged with similar offences. The trials are proceeding.

We have received New York Papers to the 4th instant. They contain little news of any interest. It was reported in the United States, that the city of Carraccas was in a state of revolution, the inhabitants having declared for the Independents. The rumour, however, rested upon very slight authority.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

With the exception of Parliamentary proceedings, to the most interesting of which we have this day devoted the principal portion of our space, the London Journals of Wednesday and Thursday presented nothing deserving of particular notice. The Mail of Friday had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

DUBLIN ELECTION.—Friday the Election terminated. Mr. Grattan addressed the Electors in an animated speech, at the Hustings, about two o'clock, when he declared that he then retired from the contest. The populace then took the horses from Mr. Grattan's carriage, and drew him, with the greatest enthusiasm, from the Hustings, through the principal streets, to Mr. Bushe's, in Merrion-square. We regret, however, being obliged to state, that towards evening they broke the windows of a great many houses belonging to those who had voted for, or supported, Mr. Ellis; among which we noticed the Chief Baron's house, and Messrs. Goldsmith's Grocery Establishment, both in Stephen's-green. The greater part of the windows in Mr. Morrisson's Tavern, in Nassau-street, were broken; some houses in Kildare-street were also injured. These excesses are much to be lamented; many liberal persons voted, from peculiar circumstances, for Mr. Ellis, but in no case could any justification be found for such outrages. Some conflicts took place, we understand, between the Police and the populace. Strong patroles of both horse and foot were on duty through the principal streets, the entire night.—*Carrick's Morning Post.*

IRISH BREWERIES.—The following Resolution was reported in the House of Commons on Tuesday:—"That it is expedient an allowance should be made to the Licensed Brewers of Ireland, after the rate of 3s. 6d. for every Barrel of Malt used by such Brewer in the brewing of Beer, after the 6th day of January, 1820, for a time to be limited." Instruction given to Committee on Brewers' Licenses Bill, to make provision accordingly.

COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.—The Post-Masters-General, it is said, have in contemplation several material improvements in the direct line of communication between London and Waterford. A Dublin Paper states, that the Steam Packet Company have offered to the Post-Masters-General to convey the Mails to and from Holyhead and Dublin, *gratuitously*; but that this offer has been declined!

KILKENNY BANK.—On Wednesday, M. D. Keating, and S. Madden, Esqrs. were unanimously chosen Assignees, under the Commission of Bankrupt, to the estate of Mr. Loughnan, late Banker in Kilkenny. A motion will be made, however, before the Lord Chancellor, grounded on a petition of Mr. Loughnan and a great majority of his Creditors, the object of which is, to have the Commission of Bankruptcy superseded, and the property vested in the five Trustees who were named at the General Meeting held in Kilkenny. This motion is expected to succeed, as it is understood the Petitioning Creditor does not mean to oppose it.—*Leinster Journal.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been some fluctuation and depression in the Butter Market since our last. On Saturday, no more than 90s. was offered for first quality at the opening; but few casks being to be had at that rate, and purchasers being rather more numerous than usual, it soon improved to 92s. generally, and 1s. to 2s. over was paid for some prime lots. Yesterday, a few casks obtained 92s. 6d., but the bulk of the market went off rather heavily at 92s., and towards the close the price declined again to 90s. Saturday's supply at the crane (694 firkins) was the most considerable of the season; yesterday's was 170

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JUNE 28.—Although we have had no fresh supply of Wheat since Monday, what was left over from that day's arrival was more than adequate to the demand, having but few buyers at market, and no sales could be made except a few samples of superfine quality, which obtained Monday's prices; all other sorts were unsaleable. The Oat trade was very heavy, but not cheaper. In Beans, Peas, and Barley, there is no alteration.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning, at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, Mr. Francis Triggs, of Hawk-street, to Judith, fourth daughter of Mr. Collett, Apothecary, Irishtown.

On Sunday se'nnight, in Tramore Church, Mr. Samuel Morrison, of Parliament-street, to Miss Fly, of Peter-street.

DIED,

Last Tuesday, at Cambridge, the Right Rev. Dr. Mansell, Lord Bishop of Bristol.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 3.

ARRIVED,

30th June—Dotterel Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, from a cruise; Speedy, Simon, Cork, butter, pork, &c. for Southampton.

1st July—Surprize, Richards, Aberthaw, lime-stones; Frances Mary, Rudley, Glasgow, coals; Margaret and Agnes, Thompson, ditto, ditto; Elizabeth & Mary, James, Aberthaw, lime-stones; Happy Return, Hagarty, Baltimore, potatoes, a market; Lord Gambier, Bishop, Dublin, ballast, a seeker.

3d—Susan and Mary, Evans, Swansea, culm; Favourite, Griffith, Newport, coals.

SAILED,

30th June—Providence, Morgan, Bristol, flour and oats; Sarah, Harding, Bristol, oil, calf-skins, iron, &c.; Ann, Mills—and Bridport, Trayte, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Friends of Liberty, Rubie, Rye, provisions.

July 1st—Catherine, Francis, Bristol, live pigs.

2d—Dorchester, Swatridge, London, butter, bacon, &c.

3d—Wind N. W. past 7 morning.

THE GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL are hereby informed, that a SPECIAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at ONE o'Clock, to consider the propriety of lessening the number of Visiting Physicians; and that a GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the same Hour, to elect Physicians for the ensuing Year, and transact such other Business as may come before them.

R. WATERFORD.

Waterford, July 3, 1820.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,575. *THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

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R. WATERFORD.

Waterford, July 3, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,

FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,

THE INN AND STABLES, &c.

Now occupied by the Widow SHANAHAN.

The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. Ross. 10th June, 1820.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

IN THE REIGN OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,

For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Ships, from Fire;

ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 10th August, their Polices will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SANDHAM ELLY,

Agent and Receiver to the said Corporation.

Ross, June 19, 1820.

WATERFORD

PUBLIC BATHS AND GARDENS.

THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage and Support of the Public to this useful Establishment, formed by indefatigable attention, at a very heavy Expense, and confident that it combines every Comfort and Advantage for promoting Health and Strength that can be derived from any of the kind in the Kingdom. Its contiguity to this City (being within *Ten Minutes'* walk) must render it a valuable convenience to Persons from the Country, who may stop in Town with their Friends, and reap the advantages to be derived from it at a very small Expense; or to those whose time is limited, as Business need not be neglected.

The Public can be accommodated from *Morning* to *Evening* with WARM, COLD, MEDICATED, VAPOUR or SHOWER BATHS; and where *Exercise* is found necessary or agreeable, they may enjoy a most pleasing *Promenade*, with a beautiful and picturesque Scenery of more than a mile in extent, without interruption, as every attention will be paid by the Proprietor and Attendants to promote the comfort of the Visitors, and to preserve order and regularity.

Those who have not seen this Place lately are requested to make trial of it as soon as convenient, in order that they may be convinced of the Advantages to be derived thereby. Waterford, June 21, 1820.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1820.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, July 10.
Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 13.
Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Friday, 21.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Friday, 28.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.

Baron George, } Justices.
Baron M'Clelland, }
William Cosgrave, Esq. } Registers.
Hugh M'Clelland, Esq. }

The Grand Juries of the County of Waterford and City of Waterford will be sworn at Three o'Clock on the Commission Day, and the Grand Juries of the several other Counties on the Circuit will be sworn at Ten o'Clock on their respective Commission Days, and the Criminal and Civil Business will be proceeded on immediately after.—All Records, Civil Bills, and Appeals, must be entered with the Registers before the Sitting of the Civil Court on the first day of Business in each County. All Informations and Recognizances, returnable at the Assizes, must be sent to the Crown Office, at the latest, the day before the Commission Day in each County. Such Magistrates as neglect to do so will be fined. Such Prosecutors as do not attend at the Sitting of the Court on the Commission Day in each County will forfeit their Recognizances, and will not obtain an Order for their expenses.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Clare, at Ennis, Monday, July 17.
Limerick, at Limerick, Friday, 21.
City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day.
County of Kerry, at Tralee, [illegible], 31.
[illegible] Cork, at Cork, [illegible], Aug. 6.
County of the City of Cork, [illegible]

The Hon. [illegible] } Justices.
The Hon. [illegible] }
John Onmville, [illegible] } Registers.
George Joy, Esq. }

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

QUIT RENTS.

THE TENANTS to the CROWN in this DISTRICT are hereby required to pay into this Office, all RENT and ARREARS of QUIT, &c. RENT, due to his MAJESTY at Easter last, and prevent the necessity of enforcing payment thereof. Lists of the ARREARS are now in preparation, and will be delivered to the DRIVERS in Ten Days from the date hereof, of which all Parties concerned are desired to take Notice.

Given under my Hand, Excise-Office, Waterford, July 1, 1820.

WM. B. STEWART,
Surveyor-General in Charge.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

On the motion of the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, the Bill for amending the Law of Ireland between Landlord and Tenant was committed, and received an Amendment, which was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

On the motion of Lord CALEDON, the Irish Tythes Compensation Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

The Dublin Gas Light Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Irish Treasury Bills Bill was read a second time. Committee to-morrow.

The Report of the Irish Brewers Licenses Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if engrossed.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought in a Bill for permitting the importation of masts and spars from the North American Colonies, duty free, which was read a first time, and fixed for a second reading to-morrow.

Sir H. PARNELL presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Chester, for the erection of a bridge over the river Conway.—Read, and laid on the table.

The Report of the Committee on the Dunleary Harbour Petition was brought up and agreed to.

Sir F. BURDETT postponed his notice respecting an Inquiry into the Transactions at Manchester.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice, that, on Thursday next, he should bring forward a motion, the object of which would be to shorten the period of Sir Manassah Lopez's imprisonment.

Mr. CHETWYND rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the disgraceful practice of inflicting the punishment of Whipping on Female Offenders. As the law now stood, the Court was obliged, in certain cases, to award that punishment. It was the practice sometimes to whip them publicly, and sometimes privately. The former mode of punishing was a disgusting outrage on every kind of decency, and the latter was liable nearly to as many objections: for the jailor, when the punishment was private, might inflict it with shocking severity, or so lightly as to make it a mere matter of form. Upon the whole, he believed every one would agree with him that the practice was inconsistent with public morals as well as with justice, and that it ought no longer to be tolerated. It was his intention to propose, that the practice should be abolished, not only in jails and houses of correction, but in all workhouses, lunatic asylums, and other places where lunatics were confined. It was in evidence before the House, that the most barbarous practices in this respect prevailed in houses for the reception of insane persons. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in the Bill.—Leave was given. The Bill was afterwards brought up, and read a first time.

MILAN COMMISSION.

Sir R. FERGUSSON said, he had come down to the House fully prepared to bring forward his motion on the subject of the Milan Commission, but since his entering the House, circumstances had occurred which induced him to postpone it till Thursday next.—The notice was, therefore, postponed.

Mr. HOBHOUSE withdrew his notice of motion relative to the publication of Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, which stood for the 4th of July. He said, it was his intention to bring it on in the next Session, and that his postponement of it now did not arise from any change of opinion, but because the question was about to be tried in a Court of Justice.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Twelve Millions Loan Bill, the Funded Debt Charge Bill, the Irish Clerks of the Peace Bill, the Irish Coasting Trade Bill, the Irish Coroners' Bill, the Dublin Fever Hospital Bill, and several private Bills.

The Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Irish Tenements Recovery Bill was brought up and agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

COLCHESTER.

Mr. FREEMANTLE brought up the Report of the Committee on the Petition against the Colchester Election. It stated in substance that D. W. Harvey, Esq. had not been duly elected, not possessing the requisite qualifications in point of property.

The Report was laid on the table, and the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for the election of a Burgess for said Borough.

IRISH SPIRITS.

Lord MOUNT CHARLES moved, that an humble Address be presented to the Crown, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House a copy of any order by the Treasury or Board of Excise of England, in virtue of which Irish spirits imported into England were put into warehouses, or otherwise prevented from going into consumption, in this Country. Also, a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ireland, respecting the exclusion of Irish spirits from the British market, given at the request, and laid before the Board of Excise of Ireland. Also, a copy of the information on the ground of which a warrant was issued for searching the house of a certain individual for spirits imported from Ireland. Agreed to.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said he had it in command from his Majesty to deliver a message to the House.

The message was then read by the SPEAKER nearly in the following terms:—

G. REX,

The King acquaints the House of Commons, that part of the provision which had been made for the members of the Royal Family has ceased, in consequence of the demise of the late King, and recommends it to the House to take measures that annuities may be secured to his Royal Brothers and Sisters, for their respective lives, to such amount that their incomes may be rendered equal to those which they enjoyed at the demise of his late Majesty.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, the Message was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

EXCISE REGULATION—(IRELAND).

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said that he was about to propose a motion for the amendment of an Act which operated very injurously to the commerce and agriculture of Ireland, entitled the Excise Regulation Act. He then moved that this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the said Act, on Monday next. Agreed to.

COURT OF CHANCERY—(IRELAND).

Mr. C. GRANT moved the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee on the Irish Court of Chancery Bill.

The Order having been read,

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose, pursuant to notice, to move that it be an instruction to the Committee to provide in the same Bill for the exclusion of Irish Masters in Chancery from being Members of Parliament. Whatever opinion, he said, might be held of the propriety of permitting English Masters of Chancery to sit in that House, no doubt whatever could be entertained of the incompatibility of the duties of a Master of Chancery in Ireland with those of a Representative of the People, and of the duty which therefore devolved on the House to provide that two such offices of such great trust and responsibility should not be united in the same individual. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* A bare statement of the duties of a Master of Chancery in Ireland would be sufficient to demonstrate the absolute incompatibility of his functions with those of a Member of that House. To enter on a description of the latter before his present auditors, who so well understood their magnitude and arduousness, was quite superfluous; and he hoped he should easily convince the House before sitting down, that the former were of such a nature, that if to be executed by any individual whose attention was distracted by other important public cares, they would be left either unperformed or negligently performed. On this subject he had very great authority to produce to the House. He thought he could satisfy the House on authority which could not be called in question, that Masters of Chancery in Ireland had their time so wholly occupied by their judicial employment, that it was utterly impossible for them to hold another situation of any kind of importance in conjunction with it, and do justice to either; and also that their judicial office was, on constitutional grounds, inconsistent with sitting in the House of Commons. The office was not, as here, appointed to by the Chancellor, but by the Crown. *(Hear!)* The Hon. Baronet then read extracts from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Courts of Justice in Ireland, from which it appeared, that the office was held during pleasure; that recently the fees had been increased in the ratio of five and a half to one, and the duties nearly to the same extent. He then referred to answers given by the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls in Ireland, implying, that it would be desirable that all witnesses on matters brought before the Masters should be examined by themselves, but that the increase of their business and occupation of time rendered that impossible. He could also produce what he considered conclusive evidence upon that point, in the evidence given by the Masters in Chancery themselves before the Committee. What did Mr. Ellis himself say upon the subject?—"Q. What portion of your time is occupied by the attendance of your office in the discharge of your duty? A. I am in constant attendance at my office for ten months in the year; indeed there is more or less business for every day in the year, if attended to." *(Hear, hear!)* That was the office which he called upon them to declare incompatible with the situation of a Member of Parliament. This was the evidence, from the officer himself, which he adduced in support of his opinion. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving—

"That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Chancery Bill, to insert a clause therein, to provide that no Master in Chancery in Ireland shall be eligible to be voted for, or to be elected to serve as a Member of the House of Commons, or sit therein, so long as he holds his office."

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he had no hesitation in stating that he entirely concurred with the Right Hon. Gentleman in his conclusion.—If the office of Master in Chancery was not a judicial office, it yet so nearly pertained to a judicial office, that any time devoted to other avocations, to the injury of the business of suitors would operate as an infraction of the duty of that office. The grounds on which a Master of Chancery in England sat in that House were different from those on which an Irish Master in Chancery could sit there. An English Master in Chancery might sit in that House without any inconvenience to suitors, and without the neglect of the duties of his office. He had no objection whatever, therefore, to the general principle laid down by the Right Hon. Baronet, but he understood that an election was now pending for the City of Dublin, in which a Master in Chancery was one of the Candidates, and he thought that the clause proposed ought not to operate as an *ex post facto* law. He however felt that it ought to operate against any person holding that office from being hereafter elected.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT replied, that if it were manifest the duties of the office of Master in Chancery were quite incompatible with the duties of a Member of Parliament, then it was clear the person holding the one situation was utterly unfit for the other. *(Hear!)* He could see no possible reason why Parliament should deprive those who were entitled to the services of a public officer from the benefit of them. Could any man doubt that a public officer of this description, who was sworn to perform his duties, was ineligible to perform the duties of another office, which also required considerable application? A Master in Chancery was an officer of the Crown, and, as such, liable for any neglect or remissness in the performance of his duty to dismissal—he would be dismissed if such a case of neglect of duty were brought before Parliament. He admitted, that a particular case was now pending, which, in the event of one result, would place a Master in Chancery in a seat in Parliament. To the surprise of every man, there was now a Candidate for the representation of the City of Dublin (Mr. Ellis), in the person of a gentleman, whose office, if he discharged the duties of it in the manner he was bound by oath to attend to them, rendered it quite impossible he could give the attendance in Parliament which ought and would be required of him by his constituents. He was the very officer who, in the evidence which he (Sir John) had read to the House, declared that his duties, as Master in Chancery, occupied him in his office for ten months in the year, and indeed gave him more or less business every day, from one end of it to the other. He of course did not mean to make this resolution retrospective, so as to prevent this Gentleman, if returned, from taking his seat; but unquestionably he should require of him, in such a case, to make his option of resigning his office as a Master in Chancery—*(Hear, hear!)*—the duties of each being clearly incompatible.

Mr. ROBERT SHAW must object to the admission of the instructions proposed by the Right Hon. Baronet, not that he thought the two offices of Master in Chancery and Member in Parli-

acceptable. How little likely was it that a demand for such evidence should fail of receiving a full supply. He would not go so far as to say that any great exertions had been made to collect testimony of such a description; but it was enough to rouse suspicion that the desire to receive it was known to exist. But if, in addition to this, some wretches, for the desire of recommending themselves to favour and to office, had been busy in raking together every filth with which the basest miscreants were ready to furnish them, their Lordships would pause before they attached weight to evidence procured through such instruments. His Learned Friend, in alluding to the offices of such agents, had almost fallen on the words of the Poet:

> "Some busy and insinuating rogue,
> "Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,
> "Hath devised this slander."

If such wretches had been at work it was not likely that the most polluted evidence could be wanting in the greatest abundance. On these grounds alone her Majesty's Legal Advisers wished for delay; and it would not be difficult to show that a compliance with the wish, would, ultimately prevent delay; for nothing was so likely to retard the course of justice, as leaving a cause half heard. He begged the House to reflect, that according to the mode in which justice was generally administered in this land, and which he would take the liberty of saying was very different from the proceeding adopted towards her Majesty, the parties received notice to meet each other; and unless that course were pursued the greatest temptation would be offered to subordination, and thus the course of justice was interrupted, and the difficulty of establishing guilt or innocence increased. It was, therefore, for the sake of a speedy termination of the Prosecution, for that was the object nearest her Majesty's heart, that the present application was made. When he considered the circumstances under which her Majesty had come to this Country; when he considered the situation in which she was now placed; when he looked around the House and saw to what hands her defence was to be entrusted, he was sure their Lordships would grant this delay for the ends of justice. He begged them to remember that one of the most distinguished Peers that had ever graced that House, (Lord Bacon,) and at the head of the administration of justice in this Country, had said, "a Judge ought to prepare his way to a just sentence, as God useth to prepare his way by raising valleys and taking down hills—so when there appeareth on either side a high hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, combination, power, great council, then is the virtue of a Judge seen to make inequality equal—that he may plant his judgment as upon even ground."

Mr. WILLIAMS (also Counsel for her Majesty) was proceeding to address the House, when the Lord Chancellor interrupted him, stating to their Lordships that he believed it was not customary for more than two Counsel to be heard in support of a Petition. His Lordship then put the Question, and being decided in the negative, the Counsel withdrew.

Lord LIVERPOOL put off the meeting of the Secret Committee till Wednesday, to give their Lordships time to consider the desire of her Majesty's Petition.

Lord GREY gave notice, that if the Noble Lord (Liverpool) persisted in proceeding by a Secret Committee, he should to-morrow state his reasons for proposing a different course of proceeding.

The Lords were summoned for to-morrow, and the House adjourned at eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE gave notice of his intention to move the second reading of the Landlords' and Tenants' (Ireland) Bill to-morrow.

THE QUEEN.

The Earl GREY. My Lords, before entering upon the discussion of the very painful subject now before the House, I wish to ask the Noble Earl opposite what are the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers with regard to the course of proceeding intended to be adopted? in the fervent hope that I may receive such an answer as to render it unnecessary for me to proceed with the discussion.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL. I have no hesitation, my Lords, in giving the Noble Earl the information which he desires. It has been the determination of his Majesty's Ministers, after hearing what was stated at your Lordships' Bar by her Majesty's Counsel, and after giving to the subject the fullest and most mature consideration, that the only course they ought to adopt and persevere in is that which they originally proposed, namely, the investigation of the papers relative to the conduct of the Queen, by a Secret Committee, as they originally proposed.

The Earl GREY. In consequence of what has been now stated by the Noble Earl, I am under the painful necessity, my Lords, of bringing before your Lordships the considerations which I deem it essential to press upon your attention with regard to this unhappy question. I am the more convinced that I ought to do this, because circumstances have arisen which place the question in a point of view different from that under the impression of which this House first agreed to refer the papers communicated from the Crown, with regard to the conduct of the Queen, to the investigation of a Secret Committee. I do not, therefore, call upon the House with a mere renewal of the arguments which were urged by Noble Friends, as well as myself, on a former evening, and which at that time failed in convincing the House of the impropriety and inexpediency of resorting to such a mode of procedure, but with arguments drawn from the recent circumstances which have attended this unfortunate case, and which, in my opinion, very considerably vary its bearings and relations. My original objection, indeed, to the appointment of a Secret Committee still remains; and, instead of diminishing, has, I think, increased in force, namely, that the appointment of such a Committee tends directly to interfere with what ought to be held sacredly free from all interference—those judicial functions which so peculiarly appertain to this House, and which are so important to the practice of the Constitution. It is utterly impossible that such an investigation can be entered into before a Secret Committee, without, in some degree, prejudging a case that may come before us for adjudication; for can it be believed that the Report which would emanate from such a Committee must not necessarily cause a bias upon your Lordships' minds, or at least excite a suspicion of bias, which would be equally unfavourable to any impression of impartial justice? My object is, that justice should be equally administered, and in that view I object to this investigation before a Secret Committee, because, in my opinion, it tends to obstruct the course of that equal justice. It is necessary to recal your Lordships recollection, in some degree, to what passed on a former evening, when it was stated by a high authority in this House, that it was impossible the Commons could impeach, because upon the hypothetical case put of the Queen committing adultery abroad with a foreigner, she could not, according to the construction put upon the Statute of Edward III. be guilty of High Treason. Notwithstanding the respect I bear that high authority, I may be permitted to doubt this construction of the law, backed as I am in my view of it by the opinion of an authority which I respect only less than that of the Noble and Learned Lord to whom I first alluded. But, my Lords, however this part of the case may stand, there can be no doubt that such conduct as that which has been imputed to the Queen would be a very high offence against the Country and the Throne; that it could not be considered as an ordinary case between party and party; and more especially that in such a case recrimination (an absurd idea of which has got abroad) could not for a moment be allowed, as nothing that she could allege against that Illustrious Individual sitting upon the Throne could be allowed for a moment (unless you were prepared to say that that individual was unworthy to sit upon the Throne) to abate in the least from the character of her offence committed against the honour of the Throne, and the interests of the Country. It is by no means impossible, therefore, that we might be called upon in our judicial capacity, to adjudicate a case of this nature included in a charge of high crimes and misdemeanours, and then in what a situation will this House be placed if it has previously decided as it were upon that very case which it is called upon to try. But independent of this consideration, most important as it is, I cannot bring myself to believe that a Secret Committee *is* the place where charges of the nature alleged ought to be investigated—a Secret Committee, deciding upon *ex parte* evidence, and where the accused would have no opportunity of defence, or of cross-examining witnesses. This would not, I contend, be equal justice. I know nothing, thank God, of the case of either the accused or the accuser; I am only anxious that equal justice should be done, and that we should not be called upon to prejudge a case, upon which we may afterwards be called upon to adjudicate. Your Lordships are aware, by the votes of the House of Commons, that that House have come to the determination of postponing the appointment of a Secret Committee for a considerable period, with a view apparently to some judicial proceeding, but when (supposing that to be the case) I observe a Minister of the Crown stating, that it was with a view to some judicial proceeding originating in this House, I should wish the very eminent Statesman who uttered this, and who is so remarkable for the clearness of his views, and the perspicuity of his language, would come here and inform us in what way any judicial proceeding can originate here. I cannot but seriously urge your Lordships to look at the state of public opinion with regard to our proceedings in this unfortunate case. I am the last man that would basely counsel your Lordships to give up to public clamour what you fairly considered to be a just and right course of proceeding; but it cannot be concealed that in this case public opinion is decidedly against your Lordships' course of proceeding. Secret Committees, from the uses to which they have been put, have become decidedly odious; and what is there in the constitution of the Secret Committee to which these papers are referred that can tend to relieve it from any part of the odium to which it is necessarily subjected? As my Noble Friend said last night, four of the Members of this Committee are Cabinet Ministers, who must of course be acquainted with the whole contents of these Papers, and must have already made up their minds upon the subject, whilst of several of the other Members of the Committee I may say, without meaning to be uncivil, that they are in the constant habit of giving their support to those principles upon which the Ministers of the Crown found the measures which they bring forward in Parliament. It is not, therefore, too much to say, that the Report of the Committee will be, in fact, the Report of those Members of it who are Ministers of the Crown, and who, without the intervention of a Secret Committee, could have brought forward, upon their own responsibility, the measure which they recommend through the agency of the Secret Committee. Where, then, is the necessity for a Secret Committee, when all the objects of it can be attained without the agency of a measure which only tends to cover this House with odium and disgrace? Let us relieve ourselves from the disgrace of this measure, and thus set ourselves right in public opinion. It may be said of the House of Commons, that there the Representatives of the People have shewn a sympathy with public opinion, by raising an opposition to the proposed measure of a Secret Committee (which is not yet appointed in that House), which the Ministers were afraid to encounter, and which has led to the recent postponement of the measure to a still longer period. Let not your Lordships be behind-hand with the House of Commons; you have all the advantages of ancient descent, of wealth, of talents, and, I hope, of independence; with all these advantages, let it not be said, as I fear it has been said, with too much truth, that your Lordships are too much given to support the measures brought forward by the Ministers of the Crown. I have already protested against that secret *ex parte* examination of documents, which can only tend to prejudice the case of the Queen; but after what has taken place, it is unhappily impossible to avoid an investigation; it is therefore my opinion, that the investigation ought to be as public as possible, with every facility to the accused to bring forward evidence to rebut the charges against her. That this requires time must undoubtedly be admitted, and it is no small evil attendant upon this investigation, that in the mean time the public mind is kept in a state of feverish agitation. I do not wish to fatigue your Lordships by going over the history of the unfortunate transactions to which this investigation applies; but I cannot avoid remarking, that upwards of twelve months have now elapsed since a Commission was sent abroad, I know not by what authority issued, or by whom employed, for the purpose of examining witnesses; and that upwards of twelve months have even elapsed since the Report of that Commission was made. His Majesty's Ministers, therefore, have been all that time in possession of the whole of the evidence, which only now they have expressed a desire to refer to a Secret Committee. How happens it that they they did not commence this investigation long since, or how happens it that, if the affair was susceptible of negociation, as it has since appeared, the negociation was not long since commenced, when it might have been carried on under much more favourable auspices, and when the whole affair might have been before this brought to a termination, without any of that agitation which now unhappily pervades the public mind? In what way the Ministers of the Crown have agreed amongst themselves with regard to these proceedings, it is difficult to conjecture, especially when we find one of their body in another place, declaring to God, in the most solemn manner, that he would not become the instrument of bringing charges against the Queen, whom he described as being the grace and ornament of society. Such was the declaration of one of the Ministers, of one who spoke from his own knowledge, and on that knowledge described her as fitted to be the grace and ornament of every society—and why not the grace and ornament of the Throne of England? He who knew the contents of that Bag has thus spoken; and I will ask, what can justify him, holding the opinion that he does of the Illustrious Individual up to this moment, in advising that those papers should be laid before the House? *(Hear, hear!)* Is it to be wondered at, that a charge so described should have produced such an effect on the feelings of the Country at large? But this is not all. The same Ministers who recommend an accusation against her Majesty—who say that they possess information which entitles them to arraign her, with a view to deposing her from the high and pre-eminent station which she occupies—who approached her, in the first instance, with a threat—who told her that the moment she set her foot on English ground, proceedings should be instituted against her—those Ministers turn round and address her with all possible humiliation, hoping that she would be so good as not to ask for any further concession. Nay, allowing it to be a merit in her Majesty to have come to this Country, and promising, at the same time, that if she would only condescend to ask no more, she should be acknowledged as Queen, recommended to the attention of our foreign Ministers, and satisfied upon every point but the insertion of her name in the Liturgy. Was ever a greater absurdity manifested in the conduct of public men since the world had the misfortune to witness their inconsistencies? This I state on the authority of the Resolution presented to the Queen—a Resolution on which I stand as on a rock. I am told, that one of the Ministers, speaking in another place, stated his apprehension, in language somewhat strange, that if any other course had been resorted to than that which was adopted, the Ministers might run the hazard of appearing "in contrast with themselves." *(A laugh.)* I know not what results the Ministers may have apprehended from a calamity of that kind; but I am sure it would be attended with great advantage to the Country, if Ministers could be prevailed upon to exhibit in contrast with themselves. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* But, perhaps on as, closer inspection, it may appear that they have done so in this very case; for if to bring an accusation themselves, and afterwards agree to an Address, describing a continuance of that accusation, as "disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire," if this be an inconsistency of the most glaring nature, then I say, his Majesty's Ministers have not escaped the charge from which one of their own Members has expressed so much anxiety to release them. But here is another instance of contrast with themselves: they describe the result in the language I have just quoted, and yet they insist that it is necessary to proceed to that result. Why is it necessary to proceed? I ask, what necessity can there be, fraught with still greater evils to the Country; or what result can be more unhappy than one derogatory to the interests of the Crown and the Country? This they have stated distinctly as the unavoidable character of the result, whatever that result may be. I defy them to get out of this admission, if there be any meaning in language; and I am the more fortified in my position when I reflect that the individual who framed the Address is one of the last men from whom I could expect the introduction of words without meaning. In this inference of the Ministers, I cannot concur. If her Majesty's conduct has been improper and licentious, the only course consistent with the honour of the Crown, is to separate her from him; if innocent, the only course is to prove that innocence. But when you are told that in either case the result must derogate from the dignity of the Crown and the interests of the Country, I ask, can you pursue the inquiry? When the Ministers of the Crown propose a measure fraught with such consequences, by their own admission, I must, as a Member of this House, anxious for its dignity and the honour of the Crown, say to them, take back your accusation, consider it again, and if you are then of opinion that the public interest requires you to proceed, come forward with your charges in another shape, and present them to the House on your own responsibility. *(Hear, hear!)*—These are the grounds on which I solicit you to rescind the proceeding—a proceeding in which you have already encountered so many difficulties, and in which the farther you advance the more you will be involved in obstacles and perplexities. I have no earthly interest or object in the course I am pursuing, but the desire that justice should be done. I stand before you perfectly impartial, knowing nothing of the accusation, nothing of the defence. But as the accusation has been made, there is no way of getting off but by an impartial adjudication and decision. That the decision may be impartial, and not only impartial, but above suspicion, I intreat your Lordships to abandon a course inconsistent with the best principles of the law, and calculated to revolt the mind of the Country in a case in which its feelings are so deeply interested. As a necessary step towards the accomplishment of an object so desirable, I shall conclude by moving your Lordships, that the Order of the Day be discharged.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL was convinced that their Lordships must have heard the speech of the Noble Earl with considerable surprise.—The beginning of that speech consisted of a legal or constitutional argument against the mode of proceeding adopted by the House, and the Noble Lord further stated, that it was no party question, but a case in which their Lordships should pay regard solely to the principles of justice. How much then must they have been surprised to hear the conclusion of the Noble Lord's speech, containing one of the most violent and inflammatory attacks upon the Ministers of the Crown which he had ever heard. He had accused the Ministers of vacillating and uncertain conduct, not in the present case alone, but during the whole course of their political measures. This was not the proper time for entering into a defence of his Majesty's present Ministers, but should a fit time arrive, he would not shrink from it, and he should be contented to rest the character of himself and his colleagues, and defend their claims to the good opinion of present times, and to the gratitude of posterity, upon their conduct during the last eight years. *(Loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.)* He should gladly oppose the conduct of the present Ministry to that of the Ministry of which the Noble Lord constituted a part—*(loud cries of Hear)*—whose counsels would have ruined the Country, and reduced it to the lowest point of infamy and degradation. With respect to the proceeding now before the House, he had no difficulty in explaining the whole conduct of himself and his colleagues, but he would not rest it upon a quibble on a word. The Ministers of the Crown felt that the institution of any proceedings against the Queen must be attended with great inconvenience, and if there were any means for avoiding it, it was felt to be their duty to take advantage of them. The motives they adopted to prevent the Queen from landing in England were just, expedient, and approved, he doubted not, by nine-tenths of the Public of this Country. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* Ministers, having laid the accusation against the Queen before Parliament, would be well pleased if, by any means short of retracting it, they could relieve themselves and Parliament from so painful a duty. Nothing could more strongly express the inconvenience arising from the irregularity committed by the Noble Earl, in reporting the words spoken elsewhere, than the circumstance that the expressions attributed in the public newspapers to a Noble Lord in the House of Commons, were very incorrectly stated, and that the Noble Lord was not now present to correct the misrepresentation. The Address to which the Noble Earl had alluded, was not proposed in the House of Commons by the Ministers of the Crown, although they had supported it, and if it were supposed that they had framed it, or had even any time, previous to the moment of its being proposed, to examine or consider it, the supposition was untrue. If the Queen were placed at the bar of the House, the circumstance of criminating her in the eyes of the Nation must in some degree be "derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the public interests;" but still there was a great evil to be avoided, and he should not shrink from his duty. He hoped with the Noble Lord that the House would indeed be cautious in the conduct it would adopt; he had not a single doubt that it would, for if ever there existed a tribunal distinguished above all others for its integrity, it was the House of Lords of Great Britain. The original proceeding must, if wrong, be so, 1st, with reference to the proceedings that might be instituted in the House of Commons; or 2d, with reference to the mode of proceeding by Secret Committee. But if the original proceeding were right, no subsequent events could alter its character of rectitude and propriety. It had been said that their Lordships should pause before they originated any measure upon this subject, lest they should encounter the difficulty hereafter of having to discuss a question which might come before them in the shape of an impeachment. He was not prepared to say that in this case there was nothing likely to fall under the consideration of the Committee which might not furnish proper ground for impeachment; but what he did mean to say was, that if the main charge were for an adulterous intercourse, it was a charge which could not, according to the opinion of the first legal authorities of the Country (and many of them had been consulted), be made the subject here, under the circumstances of the case, of a criminal proceeding. By the Act of Edward III. to commit adultery with the King's wife, or his eldest son's wife, or the heiress to the throne, was high treason, and the parties consenting were alike guilty. But the difficulty here was, that if the adulterer should prove to be a foreigner, who was neither permanently nor temporarily amenable to British law, there was no possibility of reaching him by the Statute of Edward on a charge of high treason; and as in this case all accessories were principals, it followed of course, that as you could not touch the adulterer, neither could you the adulteress. This was the deliberate interpretation of the Statute, as it was declared with relation to such a case as he had supposed. But the Noble Earl says, that though the crime may not be high treason, it may yet be a high misdemeanor, a great State offence, subjecting the party to pains and penalties. So it may, but yet it obviously must be a crime known to the common law of England, and that common law did not recognize the crime of adultery. It was merely a civil injury, for which a compensation could be had in damages. The House of Commons had resisted the attempts of the Noble and Learned Lord opposite (Lord Erskine) to make that crime amenable at common law. Such was the state of the law, and he was persuaded that if the law did not meet the case, they would not create a crime for the occasion, and with a view to the punishment of an individual. From the fullest view which he was capable of taking of the present most painful case, he was firmly convinced that a legislative proceeding was the only one open to them. It may be by Bill of Divorce—it may be by Bill of Pains and Penalties; with respect to the branch of the Legislature originating it, their Journals shewed that it was competent to either to originate it; but most certainly he thought it could be better conducted before their Lordships, from their more constant judicial habits, and more particularly from their power of receiving evidence upon oath. He would now come to the more immediate consideration, whether, having decided upon a legislative proceeding, it was not most fitting that it should be preceded by an inquiry—a previous inquiry of some kind had been the uniform case upon pending legislative proceedings, and the only question he thought was on the sort of inquiry which they should previously require. The usual course had been, previous to Bills of Pains and Penalties, to refer the matter either to a Committee of the whole House, or to a Secret Committee. Now, with reference to the interests of the accused, he thought the latter the more proper course to take on the present occasion. From its secrecy, it would be less prejudicial to the accused. He had no difficulty in saying, that if the uniform practice of Parliament did not bear out this mode of proceeding the particular case imperatively called for it. *(Hear, hear!)* This was an accusation against the first subject of the realm, one which ought not to be commenced upon the *ipse dixit* of Ministers, but which ought before it was sanctioned, receive the consideration of a Parliamentary Committee. That Committee may decide there was no ground for further proceeding, or it may decide that there was. It was no bar to their Lordships' proceeding in the first instance to say, that possibly some of the accusations in the bag might furnish matter of future impeachment. If that objection were admitted, there was an end to the originating of any Bills of Pains and Penalties—for almost in them all, so far as his retrospective inquiry had gone, there were charges which might have furnished grounds of impeachment. He had, however, stated reasons why impeachment upon one, the main charge, could not follow in the case he had supposed. Allusion had been made to the speech of a Learned Counsel (Mr. Brougham) last night. Ably as he had [illegible] upon some points, he (the Earl of L.) did not hear from him one word which bore directly on the present question. The Learned Gentleman had indeed strongly urged that it would be unfair to proceed with the case for the prosecution until that for the defence was prepared to rebut the charge. Now on that point he fully agreed with the Learned Counsel, and thought that in this case her Majesty's Counsel ought to have the choice of the time of delay, and he would be disposed to acquiesce in the time they should think convenient for entering directly into the merits of the case. There were no charges yet made in a Parliamentary form: they had as yet no authority for assuming that charges would be made by the previous Committee. When they were once made in the shape of a charge or a Bill, then, and not till then, the proper time would arise to make the arrangement for suitable delay. *(Hear!)*—The Noble Earl alluded to the necessity of their weighing well the effect their course of proceeding would have upon the minds of the People out of doors; now, though he would be always most anxious to consult the feelings of the respectable bulk of the community, still he would never be deterred from pursuing a measure which, in his conscience, he deemed necessary, by any factious discontent which may be sounded within or without the walls of Parliament, against the particular measure in agitation. With respect to the imputation endeavoured to be cast on the Committee, he must say it was entirely groundless. Looking to the names of which it was composed, there could be no shadow of doubt that such characters would scorn in their inquiry any influence, save that which was dictated by their own impartial judgment. The Noble Earl then repeated some of his former arguments, and concluded by stating, that, upon the most mature consideration, he saw no other course open for their Lordships than that which he had already proposed, namely, to refer those papers to a Secret Committee—not, as had been misstated, for the purpose of trying the case—but of deciding whether, and in what manner, it should be tried at all, and then giving the party accused every fair and legal advantage of defence, and acting in the strictest conformity to the established rules of justice. *(Hear!)*

Lord ERSKINE had voted, in the first instance, for the Secret Committee, but it was impossible for him now to concur in the propriety of proceeding with the Inquiry in a Secret Committee. He had little expected that the consideration of the question would take the turn that it had. A Resolution had been passed in the other House, to which he had a right to refer, by which her Majesty, so far from being regarded as criminal, had been recognised as entitled to all the privileges which they had attempted to take away, and which they still persisted in attempting to take from her. It was quite impossible for her Majesty to accede to the wish expressed in the House of Commons, as, if she had done so, she would have impeached her own innocence, by sanctioning the omission of her name in the Liturgy.—Her Majesty had since been heard by her Counsel at their Lordships' Bar, and they had heard her demand a public trial, and the full recognition of her rights and privileges. *(Hear, hear!)* When the business was first brought forward, it appeared to him that he had no duty to perform but to vote that an inquiry into the papers laid before Parliament should take place, in order to determine whether or not any further proceeding was necessary. But he had now to consider whether, consistently with his duty, he could vote for an inquiry, which it had been declared by a Resolution of the other House of Parliament (which Resolution was assented to by Ministers) could not be other than derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Country. He was unwilling to be placed in the invidious situation of pioneer to Ministers, who thought proper to hang back in the rear. The Queen would now appear to be calumniated, if denied the trial which she had demanded. No Secret Committee could, with propriety, be resorted to in the present state of things. They had gained a point, from which, after the demand that had been made on the part of her Majesty, they could not recede, without her consent.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that much had been said by the Noble Earl who proposed the rescinding of their Lordships' Order, on the nature and character of Secret Committees. He begged to say, that it was a most abominable and unjust reproach on his Majesty's Ministers to suppose that they would wish this thing to be ever disposed of by what was called a Secret Committee, in the offensive sense of the word. He would go further—if it were proposed to bring in a Bill on the subject into Parliament without a previous investigation, to that proposition he would never consent. It had been argued, that Ministers had laid what was called the Green Bag on the table of Parliament, because they were desirous of shrinking from their constitutional responsibility. Unless he had mistaken the whole Parliamentary history of the Country, and he could assure their Lordships that he had looked at it with great care and attention, there had been numerous cases in which a Select Committee had been appointed to interpose between a proposition made to the House, and the act of the House. If so, was he to be told in the present instance, that because it might by possibility turn out on investigation before a Committee, that there might be ground for an impeachment for sending the case to a trial, or for originating a Bill of Pains and Penalties, or a Bill of Attainder, that therefore there should not be an investigation? If the House insisted on Ministers bringing in a Bill without a previous investigation by the House, they would surrender all the functions which Parliament had exercised for centuries. In answer to the general aspersions which the Noble Earl had thought proper to cast on Secret Committees, he would tell the Noble Earl, that high as was his rank, and great and deserved as was the general estimation in which he was held, that he would not on that night have been in that House freely expressing his sentiments in Debate, had it not been for the labours of some of the Secret Committees that he had attacked. He (the Lord Chancellor) considered that the proposed Secret Committee was a shield and protection to the Queen. He knew that a number of most excellent and virtuous men attached uneasiness to the consideration, that the individual Members of a Secret Committee might subsequently be called upon to sit as Judges on that into which, as Members of that Secret Committee, they had previously inquired. But how could that be helped, if a Public Committee were to enter into that previous inquiry? The probability that he might thus be afterwards called upon to judge, would render him extremely anxious in the previous investigation. He would do his duty, as he trusted he always had done, to the best of his ability; leaving the consequences to the sober reflection of his Countrymen, and hoping that God would pardon him if he did wrong.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN most solemnly declared, that if he could bring himself to think that the House was in a situation in which consistently with its own honour, and a due sense of public justice, and with a prospect either of closing this painful inquiry altogether, or of being enabled to enter upon it with any increased means of discharging satisfactorily its important functions, it could proceed in the course recommended by his Majesty's Ministers, he should be the first to approve of that course. He wished to state that he was not of that opinion; and he would confine himself most strictly to the question before the House. He agreed with the Noble Lord on the Woolsack, that this House was competent to originate Bills of Pains and Penalties; yet the Noble and Learned Lord must be aware that, since the Revolution, it had not been the practice of this House to introduce them, and it was consequently extremely difficult to furnish precedents of such proceeding. He believed the last instance, previous to the Revolution, was the Bill of Pains and Penalties brought in against Lord Clarendon.

Lord DONOUGHMORE said, that he certainly could not agree with his Noble Friend as to the propriety of withdrawing his name from the Committee. He thought a reasonable man could object to the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers upon this occasion. They had not lost a moment in bringing the subject before the consideration of Parliament, and the House had lost no time in taking up the Royal charge, and appointing a Secret Committee for its investigation. He could not consider the examinations of the Secret Committee as a trial, or even as the commencement of a trial, but merely as a preliminary proceeding, for the purpose of determining whether any trial should take place at all.

Lord LAUDERDALE said, that it was with great regret that he felt himself compelled to differ with his Noble Friends upon this most important question. He could assure their Lordships that he felt most anxious that the illustrious person accused should receive a fair trial; but he was anxious also that this House should do its duty to another illustrious person, who had felt it due to his dignity and honour to bring forward this accusation. The Queen had, he observed, sent Counsel to the Bar to ask that opportunity should be afforded to allow her to send for witnesses before any inquiry was instituted. But he would ask, how it was possible for her Majesty or her Counsel to determine what witnesses it might be necessary for them to adduce, until it was known what charges were to be preferred? It appeared to him, indeed, that it would have been wiser on the part of the Queen to require that the Report of the Committee should be brought up before she was called upon to collect evidence for the defence against any charges which that Report might recommend.

Lord BULKELEY supported the motion.

Lord HOLLAND rose, in order to state his reasons for voting in favour of the motion before the House. The Noble Lord entered into a detail of the precedents which referred to the course adopted in the present case, contending there was none which authorised the proceeding by Secret Committee in the first instance. He was not very old, but in the course of his Parliamentary life he had had the great misfortune of seeing no less than seven green bags, involving the liberties of every individual in the Country, placed on the table of that House. He agreed with a Noble Lord who had stated, that a Bill of Pains and Penalties could originate with that House. Since the Revolution, however, they had generally originated with the other House. The case which he was able to quote as most in point was that of Lord Clarendon. Some measures were going on in the other House likely to lead to an impeachment of that Noble Lord; and a Bill was brought up to that House, tending to the same end, when a negociation was thought fit to be set on foot. This negociation was on the part of the King, who wished Lord Clarendon to leave England, in order to tranquillise the Country. Actuated by feelings of conscious innocence, however, he did not like to comply with the wish of his Royal Master. However, from feelings of respect, he eventually consented to withdraw, and did so accordingly. Not three days after a Bill of Pains and Penalties was brought against him, for running away from justice; and, indeed, in most instances, if they looked at the cases of Bills of Attainder, they would find that it was for running away from justice. The distinguishing feature of the present case however was, that the object of negociation was to force her Majesty to leave the Country—to do what was termed, in Parliamentary language, flying from justice; and in the event of her Majesty's compliance she was to be rewarded—rewarded for leaving the kingdom with that which was already intended to maintain her in proper state and dignity in it. *(Hear, hear!)* Of all the precedents that had been brought forward in the discussion of this matter, he contended there was not one in favour of the present case, but that in those cases where there was any analogy, it was all against the appointment of a Secret Committee. This part of the proceeding was not at all necessary, and was very grievous to the party concerned. There was a strong contrast between the conduct of Ministers on the present occasion, and on that of a late question in some respects similar. He alluded to the case of the Manchester Magistrates. When it was proposed to impeach them, it was strenuously cried out—that an inquiry would be prejudging the case. *(Cheers.)* Now, however, they had a different tone, and refused to listen to the complaints made on all sides, of prejudging the cause of the accused, in going into an inquiry on *ex parte* evidence. He called on the House to think of the consequences which the taking this unnecessary step would have on the minds of the Country. He could not bear to think of the appearance this would have to the Country, after the conduct of the House of Commons. Would it not be said, that after a vain attempt to saddle that high-spirited animal with the burden of the whole matter, they had been obliged to come back to that House as a pack-horse, that would bear all the drudgery, and do all the dirty work of Government. He confessed that he had seen with regret the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury as one of the persons appointed to constitute the Committee; that individual appearing as the responsible adviser of the Crown in the act of removing her Majesty's name from the Liturgy. In conclusion, he assured their Lordships that if ever he was in earnest in the course of his Parliamentary life, he was on the present occasion, in deprecating the Secret Committee.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY felt himself called on to rise after what had fallen from the Noble Lord. He thought the Noble Lord was not correct in this opinion, that he (the Archbishop) was one of the responsible advisers of the Crown. He should be glad to see the Act in support of his opinion, if he thought it were true. The only Act he knew of relating to the subject was the Act of Uniformity; and he was positive it was not there. If the Noble Lord could not point out the very part from which he had taken his idea, he should conclude it was a gratuitous assertion. If it could be shewn that his honour or character was in any way affected by his belonging to this Committee, he would be ready to resign that honour altogether.

Lord HOLLAND explained, that he was certainly misinformed if the Right Rev. Prelate was not the responsible adviser of the act alluded to. He understood that no act whatever could originate with the Sovereign of the Country; he must therefore have his constitutional advisers, and in that situation he conceived the Right Rev. Prelate to stand.

Lord LIVERPOOL observed, that the act referred to was done by an Order in Council.

Lord DACRE explained.

Lord GREY took the same line of argument as the Noble Lord (Holland), contending, that the Archbishop of Canterbury was the responsible person.

Lord DARNLEY said, that if no one else did, he should, at a future day, make a motion, tending to call Ministers to account for this act.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

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Non-Contents	102
Majority	—55

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Lord DONOUGHMORE moved the second reading of the Irish Tenement Recovery Bill for amending the Law of Ireland as it regarded the relation of Landlord and Tenant. The Noble Lord stated, that the object of the Bill was the extension of the principle by which that law had been amended in the year 1796, when a Bill was passed in the Irish House of Commons, which gave the landlord a remedy against absconding tenants by whom a year's rent was due, and who left no consideration for it on the premises, and also against tenants overholding after the expiration of their terms. Before the passing of that Bill, the landlord was under the necessity of seeking redress from the Judges of Assize, which he could not obtain but twice a year, and at a very heavy expense, sometimes amounting to £50.—But the Bill enabled the Assistant Barristers of Counties to try the cause at a limited expense, which was not in any case to exceed £5. The provisions of it, however, were limited to tenements under £20 yearly rent; and the present Bill was intended to extend its beneficial operation to tenements under the yearly rent of Fifty Pounds. His Lordship then, in order to show how efficacious and useful the principle was, read a Return from the Clerk of the Peace, for the last eleven months, whereby it appeared, that during the period specified, the distinct and separate causes tried amounted to 4905, out of which number but 15 were appealed against, and the decision but in five instances reversed. If there was any Act of