MIDDLESEX MEETING,

(Concluded from first Page.)

Mr. Alderman Waithman declared, that when he first entered into that room, he had no intention of addressing them; and yet when he told them that he had at last risen with considerable reluctance to place his sentiments before them, he trusted that they would not attribute that reluctance to a want of that common feeling which actuated the whole Country, but to other causes, which were of a temporary and transitory nature, and which he had on a former occasion explained at some length to the Electors of Middlesex. He had, however, been asked to move one of the Resolutions; and as it was one well calculated to obtain and secure the approbation of the People, he thought it right to say a few words regarding it. It was to propose a Petition to the Lords, founded on the Resolutions which had just been read to them; and that Petition—whatever might be the fate of the Petition proposed to be presented to the King—was fully within the scope of the Requisition. The worthy Alderman then proceeded to ask Mr. Under-Sheriff Turner to read the Petition for him.

The Petition was read, and carried, with only one dissentient voice. The reason of that dissent was afterwards stated to be, that the Gentleman who expressed it did not think the Lords to be worth petitioning, and that no good could be effected by it.

Sir Francis Burdett, being loudly called on by the Meeting, came forward, and was greeted with general cheers. He said he had arrived late in town last night, and had then, for the first time, heard that the present Meeting was convened. He was, at first, rather unwilling to attend, because, on such occasions, he conceived there ought to be a general and spontaneous burst of feelings, and that those who attended at one place should appear and take the lead at others. But he thought, at the same time, he should not pay a proper respect to the freeholders of the County of Middlesex, if, being in town, he did not attend a Meeting so convened. He had hoped, as the business of that day had been discussed with so much ability by many individuals, that he would not have been called upon to address the Meeting; but as an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Waithman) had expressed a wish that he should deliver his sentiments on this exhausted topic, he would state those observations that occurred to him at the moment. The worthy Alderman who called him forward rendered the task imposed on him somewhat difficult, he having himself discussed the question with great force and eloquence. To address an assembly of Englishmen on this occasion, on a political subject, he felt it to be more incumbent on him than he had ever felt it to be before, because it was a duty that could not be performed without some risk and danger. The Government under which they now lived, whatever its incapacities might be, certainly possessed this capacity—that it well knew when to owe and when to pay; and the punishments which had recently been inflicted on individuals looked rather like paying off of old scores, than visitations for present offences. In such a state of things, innocence was no protection; caution was no security. No sagacity that any man might possess could induce him confidently to say, "I will perform my duties to the People of England, because I am secure under the laws of my Country." *(Applause.)* For his own part, he was in the situation of those persons who had proceeded to such a length, that "return was as tedious as to go on." Undoubtedly no honour could be gained by retreating, whatever danger might be incurred by proceeding farther. The principles he had adopted were well known to the Country, and he hoped he should always have the fortitude to maintain them with firmness. *(Applause.)* He considered this subject in precisely the same light as the Honourable Member for Coventry; he did not look on it so much on account of any particular individual, however elevated the rank of that individual might be; he did not view it with such deep anxiety because a Queen of England was connected with the pending proceedings, although that was a cause sufficient to interest every manly mind. These circumstances were undoubtedly of moment; but they were insignificant when compared with the great cause of public justice.—It was not difficult to address one's self to an assembly on a topic like this, because it was intimately connected with the best interests of the Country; and sorry he was, that, in delivering his sentiments on this occasion, he was obliged to call to the minds of his afflicted countrymen a time full of public misfortune and private suffering; a time when innocent blood had been shed, by that sword which should only be used against the enemies of the Country, but which had been wielded against the People, peaceably and legally assembled. The present period was replete on every side with party feeling and political animosity, and therefore was one of extreme danger. He might say further, that it was one of extreme weakness on the part of the People, and of extreme power on the part of their oppressors. Though they had now arrived at the seventh year of peace, the present period was more cruel than a time of absolute war. That so much vaunted period of peace was a long term of unmitigable suffering. *(Applause.)* They saw the sword still brandished in the eyes of the peaceable citizens. The Government would not lay down its arms, and yet they had no other enemies than the People! He well knew what every Englishman must feel when he saw that a Government of the sword had superseded the Government of the laws—when he saw the land covered with barracks, and beheld fortifications rising in every part of the Country. All this was done with no pretence of foreign danger, without any apprehension save that which the expression of public sentiment and public feeling instilled into the minds of those who held the reins of Government. *(Applause.)* Under these circumstances it was that the same reports of Secret Committees, the same modes of secret accusation, were made use of to oppress the Queen, that had formerly been resorted to for the oppression of the People! The People had been the victims of Green Bag informations, and their laws, rights, and liberties, had been suspended on the reports of Secret Committees. The lives of many of them had been risked in consequence of their attempts to propagate constitutional principles; the health of some had been sacrificed by long protracted confinement for the same cause; and accumulated sufferings were heaped on all those who had dared to think for themselves. Individuals had been incarcerated for two, three, five, and one individual whom he knew for seven years, without being brought to any trial—without being called to face any accuser. Therefore it was that he called their attention to the mode of trial adopted in this case—because, if they did not make a stand against the extraordinary danger with which they were threatened, no man in the land, from the highest to the lowest, could hope to escape such treatment. To call it a judicial proceeding would be an abuse of language. What Ministers quoted as precedents were nothing but acts of atrocious tyranny; but not one of them was to be compared to that monstrous acme of injustice which was attempted in the present instance. Here the Hon. Baronet alluded to the Bills against Bishop Atterbury and Sir John Fenwick, both of which he strongly condemned. It would have been more to the honour of those who were the authors of those Bills—more to the honour of the Revolution—more to the honour of those who came into power after the Revolution, and more conducive to the safety of the Government of King William, if a more constitutional course had been pursued, and if, by violating the laws in order to reach one individual, a precedent had not been formed which exposed the liberties of posterity to destruction. There were other Acts of a similar nature besides those to which he had adverted; but they were to be found only in the reign of that monster, Henry VIII., who had a short way of getting rid of his wives. Times, however, were now changed; the public mind would not bear such proceedings; Ministers could not get into that bloody course which those precedents pointed out. What were all those precedents but so many acts of tyrannical power wreaked on the victims of royal vengeance, which should be pointed out as shoals to be avoided, as beacons of infamy, instead of being made use of by Ministers to justify their own conduct to the world? *(Loud applause.)* With respect to this Lady, she seemed, of all human beings, to be placed in the most extraordinary situation: she appeared from first to last attended with a train of misfortunes, which nothing but her own magnanimity and courage could enable her to stand up against; such a train of misfortunes, that, let her conduct herself in whatever way she might, she was sure to create enemies. Whatever actions were attributed to her—whatever qualities she was said to possess, whether they were good or bad—they had had the sure effect of inducing some persons to take part against her. Her amiable qualities were no protection to her; "her virtues were sanctified and holy traitors to her;" one party persecuted her on account of the hatred they bore to her vices, and another party abandoned her out of love and affection to her virtues. *(Applause.)* She was, however, in his opinion, entitled to the support of every honest and manly mind: he thought the decision she had evinced, the firmness she had exhibited, the magnanimity with which she had come forward to meet the charge made against her, by throwing herself on that sense of justice for which the People of this Country ever were and ever would be renowned, demanded the confidence of the Nation. *(Applause.)* They were bound to believe her innocent, when she came to this Country and defied all the statements of her most virulent enemies.—She called on them to substantiate the charge against her, to bring her face to face with her accusers, or else to state her innocence to the Public, and pay to her that respect which was due to her high rank. Fortunately for her Majesty, her cause had been taken up by the great body of the People at large, and had been supported with great force and ability by the uncorrupt and honourable part of the public Press. In noticing this point, he could not help remarking, that on a late occasion the liberal part of the Press had behaved in a manner quite inconsistent with itself, in calling upon the Attorney-General to prosecute passages, which, though very stupid and scurrilous, were certainly not of sufficient importance to demand that notice. In consequence of that call, a motion had been made in the House of Commons on a paragraph which had appeared in an obscure provincial paper, reflecting in most indecent terms on her Majesty the Queen. That motion he deemed on many accounts to have been both unnecessary and unwise; unnecessary, because the paragraph was so indecent and so ill-written as to carry its own refutation along with it; unwise, because it gave the Government an opportunity of declaiming generally against the Press, and of holding out threats to it, calculated to terrify even those who were not the most timid. It was unwise, too, on another ground: no restrictions whatever ought to be imposed upon the Press; liberty had been lost in many countries by them; but, as far as he knew any thing of history, never endangered even by its utmost licentiousness. He had himself, at various periods of his life, been as much the object of slander and calumny as any man possibly could be; but those calumnies had never given him a moment's uneasiness, or excited an angry feeling in his mind against the authors of them. If what was said of him was false, the greater the calumny, the more likely would it be to do him good, and the authors harm, when detected. If what was said of him was true, the truth ought to be told of him; he only received the castigation which he merited. Before Ministers push'd this measure farther, let them look at the gulf that was yawning at their feet. If they were not as blind as moles—and their work was equally dark and dirty—they would see that the same pit that buried the Crown of the Queen, might also swallow up the Crown of the King! When precedents were newly formed, for arbitrary and oppressive purposes, there was no security for the length to which they might be carried. It was alleged by Ministers, that this was a national question, and that the State was interested in the investigation which they had been pleased to institute. But how could any act committed by her Majesty on the banks of Como be said to be a national question? And was it to be endured that this construction was to be given under the cant of religion and morality? Could morality and religion say, that the Nation were to be shocked at the knowledge of her Majesty's conduct in Italy, which knowledge was only communicated to the Country through the representatives of that religion and that morality? If such circumstances were calculated to shock the feelings of a Nation, and to become the grounds of depriving a Sovereign of rank and power, none but a Saint could sit with safety on a throne. But, admitting the validity of the argument attempted to be founded on morality, was example on the part of the Queen only of importance to the Nation?—Surely the conduct of the King was in this respect at least an object of equal consideration? Whether Ministers, in the dangerous path which they were now pursuing—a path beset with dangers both to the Crown and to the Country, would attend to the warning voice of the Public, was not the question to be considered at present. It was the duty of the People to express their opinions fearlessly and openly, whether they were attended to or neglected. *(Applause.)* After some further observations, in the course of which he condemned the punishments that had recently been inflicted on individuals who had been found guilty of exerting themselves in the cause of Reform, particularly instancing the sentence of Mr. Hunt, which he described to be cruel and undeserved, the Hon. Baronet concluded by declaring, that he was happy to lend his assistance on this occasion to oppose a system of government under which no man could possibly be safe.

Mr. Hobhouse said the present attack on the Queen of England was no more than had been seen on other occasions: it was only one additional instance of open injustice, perpetrated by open force. It was only the conviction of Government—he meant his Majesty's Ministers—that they had the power to do so, which emboldened them to make the attempt. But they had the satisfaction to know, that even all the present Ministers of the Crown did not approve of the measures which had been pursued towards her Majesty: one of them had, in his place in Parliament, expressed his reluctance to join in the prosecution, and had stated his opinion that her Majesty was as deserving as ever of affectionate regard. *(Applause.)* And were not the People of England to believe so till the contrary were proved? Were they to be deterred from doing justice, because the Minister deprecated and cried out against popular clamour? That which was now called clamour was the same voice that had been raised from one end of the Country to the other, when innocent persons had been sabred and trampled to death while legally and peaceably assembled in the exercise of their undoubted rights. The same arguments had been used on this occasion to prevent Public Meetings as had been urged after the Manchester massacre. Requisitionists had been told by certain Sheriffs, and other official persons, that they were not for prejudging the question. But in the case of the Manchester affair, when Meetings were refused, had inquiry been ultimately instituted in Parliament, and had redress been obtained for the injured? No; the answers of Ministers in Parliament had been, that the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry would become the subject of investigation in a Court of Law, and that therefore the question would be prejudged by a Parliamentary Inquiry; but when the trial of those accused by the Government came on at York, no evidence could be admitted respecting the conduct of those who had committed the murders. In the same manner, when the Bill at present pending in Parliament against her Majesty should be passed, the People would be told that it was as absurd to express their opinion on the subject after the Bill was passed, as it was improper to prejudge it before. *(Applause.)* The prosecutors of her Majesty, in producing precedents for the course of proceeding which they had adopted, said they would not go farther back than the Revolution. He would wish the People to go no farther back than the period of the Revolution. *(Applause.)* If Ministers thought they could find, in the proceedings of that period, certain rules by which their conduct was to be regulated on the present occasion, the People might also think that they could find something which their ancestors had done with glory to themselves, and with benefit to the Nation, and the example of which they might do well to imitate. *(Applause.)* God forbid that he should recommend any measure which the last necessity only could sanction. He was aware of the impropriety of holding such a prospect up to the eyes of his countrymen; but if they looked to the signs of the present times, they could not help thinking, that those enemies of the Country, who were pursuing measures so opposite to its best interests, were hurrying the dreaded catastrophe. Nothing could prevent that catastrophe but what it was almost in vain to expect—that Ministers should confess their error, and retrace their steps; nothing but their taking the advice of the People of England, and withdrawing this Bill of Pains and Penalties, would save the Nation from the impending calamity. *(Applause.)*

Mr. Flannagan moved a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Alderman Wood, for his conduct in all the offices which he had hitherto filled, but particularly for the manner in which he had acted towards her Majesty.

The Resolution was received with loud acclamations, and was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Alderman Wood stepped forward to return thanks, but the expressions of approbation prevented him for some time from being heard. He had found it necessary, for reasons which they would excuse him for not stating, to remain silent on this question, not only in the House of Commons, but at all Public Meetings, and even in private society; yet he must not be altogether dumb in returning thanks for the honour they had done him. There was not a man, he was convinced, in that county, or in this kingdom, who, if he had been in possession of the same facts which had been known to him for several months, would have acted otherwise than he had done.—He had knowledge that this Illustrious Lady was in the hands of her betrayers; she had been placed in that situation, in which, if something had not speedily been done, she perhaps would never have reached these shores. She had evinced a bold and determined feeling, and in his opinion she was right in coming to England. *(Applause.)* The whole Empire felt the justice of that sentiment; even Ministers, who had attempted to prevent her from coming here, admitted, now that she had arrived, that she had acted correctly.—*(Cheers.)* In doing what he had done, he had merely performed his duty as an Englishman.—Circumstances, emanating from a high quarter, led him to believe that this Illustrious Individual was to be sacrificed. He had in consequence proceeded to the Continent, and he was sure there was no man who heard him, who would not, under the same circumstances, and actuated by the same feelings, have proceeded to the most distant part of the world, for the purpose of giving her every assistance in his power. He would have gone to the Continent at an earlier period if his official duties had not detained him in England. Her Majesty, previously to his leaving this Country, being determined to meet the charges brought against her, be they what they might, had ordered him to send a ship to Leghorn to bring her over. He, however, did not think it right to take that step without consulting other individuals; and that circumstance alone was the cause of the delay that had taken place. Every day, every hour, her cause wore a more favourable appearance. The evidence to which persons of distinction had deposed was so decidedly in her favour, that he thought it was impossible, notwithstanding the strong opinion which had been given by his Hon. Friend, of the corruption of the two Houses of Parliament, for any tribunal to find her guilty. *(Cheers.)* Those who supported her cause looked not for place or preferment, while those who were arrayed against her were supported by pensions drawn from the labour of the People. The persons to whom he alluded received more than three millions annually out of the Public Funds. *(Shame, shame!)* He was sure it would give them great pleasure to hear that her Majesty was at the present moment in the highest possible spirits. Within the last 24 hours he had heard her express herself in these words—"I would not exchange my situation with any woman in the World!" *(Cheers.)*—She said this while reasoning on her situation—arguing on it with that talent which she was well known to possess, and with a full knowledge of all the enemies she had to encounter. Yet, under such circumstances, these were the magnanimous expressions that fell from her. *(Applause.)* He could inform the Meeting, that on the first day of the trial she meant to go down to the House of Lords at ten o'clock in the morning, and she never would leave it as long as the proceedings were going on. For strong reasons, which induced him at present to be silent, they would not expect that he should enter into the merits of the case; and therefore he should only add again his thanks for the honour which the Meeting had done him.

Thanks having been voted to the Sheriffs, and to the Members of the Committee, the Meeting was dissolved a little before six o'clock.

Dr. Parr, from fatigue, and the extreme heat of the room, and the full attendance of Freeholders, was obliged to retire, supported by two Gentlemen.

On Alderman Wood's declaration, that it was her Majesty's determination to attend daily in person in the House of Peers, during the impending discussion of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, a burst of applause took place, which lasted several minutes.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,594. *SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Barronstrand-Street, excellently situated for any kind of Shop Business, and in good repair.—Apply at this Office.

Waterford, August 12, 1820.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE BRIG INVULNERABLE, Maurice Phelan, Master. She has good Accommodations for a few Steerage and Cabin Passengers, and will sail on the 22d instant. Application to

JAMES MORRIS,

Who has just arrived to him, by the above Vessel, FROM NEWFOUNDLAND,

700 Quintals dry COD FISH, and A Quantity of prime HERRINGS,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, Aug. 17, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the LANDS of COONOGUE, in the County of Wexford, of which there is a Term of 233 Years unexpired. These Lands contain 99 Acres, 2 Roods, Arable and Pasture Ground, and on which there are a good DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the reception of a genteel Family.—They are situate within 5 Miles of New Ross, 7 of Enniscorthy, and 12 of Wexford, are not liable to any Rent, and subject only to an Annuity of £50 per Annum for the Life of Mr. Bryan Roach, aged about 60 years. There is plenty of Marl and Water on the Premises. The FURNITURE, STOCK, and CROP, will be given at a valuation; and the Purchaser will be declared as soon as the value is offered. The Title Deeds can be seen in the hands of Mr. [illegible], Attorney, [illegible]; and for further particulars apply to Mr. Bryan Roach, on the Premises, or Mr. James Roche, Cushinstown.

August 11, 1820.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 15 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in John street, late in the Possession of Abraham Boggs, 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 is 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.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of Boerhaave'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. Giddiness and Headache, 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 Arthur Birnie'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. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 34s. 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 PULSE unknown before."

Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved on 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 [illegible]s. 6d. 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 5	0 6 7	0 8 7
Two-Penny,	0 9 2	0 13 6	1 1 6
Four-Penny,	1 2 2	1 11 4	2 3 5
Six-penny,	1 11 4	2 9 0	3 5 5

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

JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

NOTICE.

THE MOUNTAINS of CROUGHDOVE, GRAGAVALLA, and KNOCKEANAFFRUNE, the property of Walter H. Mansfield, Esq. are thickly poisoned. Any Person found sporting on them will be prosecuted as the Law directs. August 16, 1820.

In the Matter of Samuel Newport, *Esq. a Bankrupt.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES,

ON SATURDAY, 19TH INSTANT,

At 12 o'Clock at Noon,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

A CHARIOT, Nearly New.

ALSO,

A PAIR OF YOUNG HORSES AND HARNESS.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 12, 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. New Ross. 20th June, 1820.

OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD, at DESART, about 35 Tons of OAK BARK, well saved and of good quality. Also, at BALLANTAGGART, not above 5 miles from it, 7 Tons of the very first description, in every respect. The Roads up to both Ricks are excellent. Proposals, in writing, for the whole or any part of the above, not being less than 7 Tons, will be received by the Earl of Desart, or Mr. James Elliott, Desart, Kilkenny. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be declared when the fair value is offered. No Preference whatever has been promised, or will be given. William Townsend will shew the Bark at Desart—and Arthur Bible, that at Ballantaggart.

Desart, 20th July, 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.)

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

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

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Barony of Delvin *(with the exception of the Parishes of* Castletown Delvin, Clonarney, *and* Killuagh*), and the Barony of* Farbill, *in the County of* Westmeath, *are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Barony of Delvin *(with the exception of the Parishes of* Castletown Delvin, Clonarney, *and* Killuagh*), and the Barony of* Farbill, *in the County of* Westmeath, *are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 5th day of August, 1820.

Frankfort de Montmorency. Norbury. W. Downes. D. Baird. Wm. McMahon. Wm. Saurin. J. Radcliff.

God save the King.

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that previous to any Application to Parliament for any Private Bill, for local purposes, Notices of the same must be given, and other proceedings taken. [Abstracted from the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.]*

In cases of Turnpike Roads, Notices must be given three times in the months of August or September, in one and the same Newspaper, printed within each County or Place through which the Road runs; or if there be none so printed, then in the Newspaper of some near or adjoining County; and also on the doors of the Session-houses of each and every such County or Place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions; each Notice describing the Parishes through which the line of Road runs: And if to amend or alter any existing Road Acts, then the Acts to be amended, and any intended Increase of Toll, must also be mentioned in each and every such Notice. Also when the Application is intended to be made for making any new Turnpike Road, or for altering the Line of any existing Road, a Map or Plan of such Road or intended Alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited, for public inspection, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of every County through which such Road is intended to be carried, or such Alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which Map or Plan shall describe the Line of such intended Road or Alteration, and the Lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a Book of Reference, containing a List of the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and that Duplicates of the same be made for the two Houses of Parliament, together with Estimates of Expense of such Undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising Money to defray such Expense); such Estimate to be signed by the Person or Persons making the same; and if such Money is proposed to be raised by Subscription, then Duplicate Accounts must be made of the Money subscribed for that purpose, and the Names of the Subscribers, with the Sums subscribed by them respectively; and also Estimates of the probable Time within which the whole of the Work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several Owners and Occupiers of Land through which any Road is intended to be carried, or Alteration made, and Duplicate Lists must be made of the Names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended Road or Alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof; and the Plan must be shewn to such Owners and Occupiers respectively, at the time of such Application. One set of these several Documents must accompany the Petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper Office, previously to the Petition being presented.

In cases of Application for Bills for paving, cleansing, lighting, or for otherwise improving any City, Town, or Place, or for erecting or improving Town-Halls or Market Places, or for repairing or rebuilding Churches, or for enclosing, draining or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions-Houses doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church doors of the several Parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any Place with Water; or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port, or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads, with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the Plans, in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any Place with Water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the Elevation of any such Aqueduct; and that such Plan shall be accompanied with a Section, specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the Plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such Streams of Water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

The Plans, &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing Rates, Tolls, or Duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All Petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the Meeting of Parliament.

By order of the Chief Secretary,

SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL,

Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and Solicitor of Private Bills.

House of Commons, August 1, 1820.

**** *For further Particulars, see the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, or inquire as above.*

CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONS.

The revolution in Naples differs from all its precursors in this important circumstance, that it was not preceded by any of those signs which usually indicate an approaching crisis. It burst forth at once like a volcano, unforeseen and irresistible. But how deeply seated and widely spread must have been the invisible causes which were at work in men's minds, when so great an event found every individual prepared for it!—Naples was precisely the Country where despotism seemed to be most firmly anchored, and where any salutary political reformation seemed the most hopeless. It is true, that the more vigorous system introduced during the French conquest had awakened the People from their lethargy, and sowed the seeds of future changes; but how feeble were the means by which public sentiment could operate or extend itself. The People were grossly ignorant; they were governed by Priests; had little literature, and no periodical press: and yet, under all these disadvantages, no sooner did a favourable juncture present itself, than the public mind was found ripe for a revolution.—The first demonstration of resistance united the People in a mass; and the drowsy despot, to his infinite surprise, found himself standing alone, without a single defender. It is a gross mistake to suppose that the Government was subverted by the military. The soldiers caught the spirit of resistance from the People, and had no sooner declared themselves, than the peasantry and inhabitants of the capital zealously engaged in the enterprise. Without this support, the attempt at insurrection would have been speedily put down. When has it happened in modern times, that the mutiny of a few troops, unconnected with a popular movement, overturned a throne? The military, in this case, felt merely as a part of the population, and were the first to move, simply because they were armed. They did not interfere for any object of their own, but became the executors of the national will, which the event shews they rightly interpreted. *Non ignorant datos ne quisquam serviat enses.* It is easy to declaim upon the danger of armed bodies assuming civil functions; but if any thing can reconcile a true patriot to the existence of standing armies, it is an event like this, which shews that the habits of a soldier are compatible with the duties of a citizen. Indeed, it is a new and gratifying feature in the present times, that on every great and trying occasion which has set aside considerations of etiquette, the military have been found to respond faithfully to public feeling, and that separation between the soldier and the citizen, upon which the despots of the Continent have placed their reliance, has in such a crisis entirely disappeared.

Our readers are aware that the revolution in Spain was the parent of that in Naples. It is thus that every salutary change facilitates another, and the great cause of political regeneration will advance with an accelerated pace. However clearly the principles of liberty have been established by Philosophers, so long as they remain in the condition of speculative truths, few see their value, and fewer still have that full assurance in their efficacy as to encounter great hazards to carry them into effect. But when some more generous and adventurous spirits, like the American Revolutionists, have broken the *spell* of innovation, and shewn the incalculable benefits which result from a Nation subjecting the frame of its Government to the regulation of human reason, their example becomes a beacon to others, a thousand doubts are dispelled, theoretical truths become practical rules, and man, rising from the degradation of ages, "asks the image back which heaven bestowed." It is impossible, we think, not to feel some enthusiasm at the distant presages which the two happy and bloodless Revolutions in Spain and Naples afford of the approach of a better and happier era for civilised mankind. The Spanish Revolution began only on the 1st January last, and was perfected by the adhesion of the King about the 8th or 10th of March. By the events of these two months, the power of the People and the weakness of the Despot were exposed to the eyes of the World; and the Nation came into the possession of its liberties without convulsion or bloodshed, and almost without a struggle. Such an example was irresistibly encouraging; and it found imitators in a shorter period than could have been imagined. Within the space of a hundred days, without the aid of a periodical press, the knowledge of these events not only made its way through the whole kingdom of Naples, eight hundred miles from Spain, but kindled a sympathetic spirit and produced a revolution. What a progress must political feeling have made throughout Europe, when in this dark corner of Naples it was found ready to explode with the slightest stimulus! A deep sense of oppression and misgovernment, and a strong desire for political change, had prepared the train, which events raised into a flame; and as neither these feelings nor the evils which give birth to them are peculiar to Naples, it is impos-

THE CORN LAWS.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Select Committee, to whom the several Petitions presented to the House upon the subject of Agricultural Distresses were referred, to consider the matter thereof, and report their opinion thereon; and who were, by an instruction of the 31st of May last, directed to confine their inquiries to the mode of ascertaining, returning, and calculating the average Prices of Corn in the twelve Maritime Districts under the provisions of the existing Corn Laws, and to any Frauds which may be committed in violation of any of the provisions of the said Laws, have proceeded to investigate this Branch of the subject matter of those Petitions, and have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have thought it necessary to explain, in the first instance, the manner in which the returns of the prices of the several sorts of British corn (the aggregate price of which governs the importation of foreign corn) are required to be taken and computed by the existing laws, and subsequently to make some observations thereon, and to suggest some alterations.—These returns are taken from those parts of England more immediately accessible to the sea, which have been denominated the twelve Maritime Districts; and the counties comprehended in which are particularly described by the Act of the 31st of his late Majesty, cap. 30. These Districts were, under that Act, totally independent of each other, the foreign trade in corn being governed in each by its own distinct price, so that the ports might be open in one district, and closed in another. Scotland also was divided into four districts; the foreign corn trade of each being governed in like manner. This system continued till the year 1804, when it was determined, by an Act of that year, that the entire foreign corn trade of England should be governed by one ruling price, and the aggregate average of the twelve Maritime Districts was fixed upon as the basis to form that ruling price: It was also enacted, that the entire trade of Scotland should be governed by the aggregate average of the four Districts. In the year 1805 it was enacted, that both England and Scotland shall be governed by one ruling price, and the aggregate average of the twelve Maritime Districts of England was then adopted for the purpose. During this period, Ireland was considered, in relation to its trade in corn with Great Britain, as a foreign Country; nor was it till the year 1806 that perfect freedom of trade in corn between the two countries was established. The foreign trade of Ireland, as well as of Great Britain, is now governed by the same rule.

The first of these twelve maritime districts comprises the counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex; but the price of the whole district is determined exclusively by that of the Corn-Exchange in Mark-lane, and, in order to ascertain the same, all corn factors are required by law to return to an inspector, who is appointed by the proprietors of the Corn-Exchange, an account in writing, weekly, of the quantities and prices of each and every sale of corn made by them, and the names of the buyers, and by what measure and weight sold; all which accounts the inspector must enter in a book to be kept for that purpose. If any sales are made by measure or weight other than the Winchester bushel or weight of 57lbs. he is to equalize them accordingly, and then cast up the total quantity sold in the week, the total money the same has been sold for, and divide the money by the number of the quarters, and the result gives the average price for the first district. This account is transmitted to the receiver of corn returns. The inspector gives bond before the Lord Mayor, and makes oath to the due execution of his office, and is liable to be removed upon complaint; he has an office found for him, and a salary of £200 per annum, paid by a duty of 1d. per last on British, and 2d. per last on Foreign corn, brought into the Thames eastward of London bridge; his books are not open to public inspection, but they are accessible to the receiver at all times, and to other persons by order of the Lord Mayor, or two Aldermen. Every corn factor is bound to make a declaration to return all sales by him, with the names of the buyers, and by what measure and weight sold, under a penalty of £50.

The second district comprises the towns of Ipswich, Woodbridge, Sudbury, Hadleigh, Stowmarket, Bury, Beccles, Bungay, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Ely, and Wisbech.

The 3d district comprises the towns of Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, Watton, Wymondham, East Dereham, Harleston, Holt, Aylesham, Fakenham, and Walsingham.

The 4th district comprises the towns of Lincoln, Gainsborough, Glamford Brigg, Louth, Boston, Sleaford, Stamford, Spalding, York, Bridlington, Beverley, Howden, Hull, Whitby, and New Malton.

The 5th district comprises the towns of Durham, Stockton, Darlington, Sunderland, Barnard Castle, Walsingham, Belford, Hexham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, and Berwick.

The 6th district comprises Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Appleby, and Burton.

The 7th district comprises the towns of Liverpool, Ulverston, Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, Warrington, Manchester, Bolton, Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield, and Stockport.

The 8th district comprises the towns of Holywell, Mold, Denbigh, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Ruthin, Beaumaris, Lanerch-y-Medd, Amlwch, Carnarvon, Pwllheli, Conway, Bala, Corwen, and Dolgelly.

The 9th district comprises Cardigan, Lampeter, Aberyswith, Pembroke, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Kidwelly, Swansea, Neath, and Cowbridge.

The 10th district comprises Gloucester, Cirencester, Tetbury, Stow-on-Wold, Tewkesbury, Bristol, Taunton, Wells, Bridgewater, Frome, Chard, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Chepstow, and Pontypool.

The 11th district comprises Exeter, Barnstaple, Plymouth, Totness, Tavistock, Kingsbridge, Truro, Bodmin, Launceston, Redruth, Helstone, and St. Austell.

The 12th district comprises Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Winchester, Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, Havant, Newport, Ringwood, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

An inspector is appointed for each of these towns by the Magistrates in Sessions; and the dealers in corn, viz., millers, maltsters, merchants, factors, agents, &c., are bound to make returns, in writing, of the quantity and price of each and every sale of corn, and by what measure or weight the same was bought, to the inspector of the town in which such purchase was made. He is bound to enter all these returns in a book, and transmit weekly an account thereof to the receiver of corn returns in London.

The total quantity of corn sold in each town is cast up, and the total of money for which the same was sold, after equalizing the weights and measures (if any variations are found therein), and then dividing the money by the quarters; the result gives the average price of that town; these average prices of each town being thus found, are added together, and being divided by the number of towns, give the average of such district; and the averages of the districts thus found are added together, and being divided by 12, give the aggregate average of the whole 12 districts: and the combined aggregate average price of the six weeks preceding the 15th of May, August, November, and February, determines the opening and shutting of the ports at those periods respectively.*

The country inspectors are bound by oath to the due execution of their office, and are removable by the Magistrates; they are bound to enter all returns in a book, the inspection of which is open to the receiver, and to others, by order of two Magistrates.

They are allowed 5s. for every return out of the county rate, which was reimbursed by the Receiver-General of Customs, formerly, out of duties received on the importation of foreign corn; but the same having been repealed, the charge is left upon the Custom duties generally. Magistrates may order further remuneration out of county rates, but can obtain no further reimbursement.

All dealers are bound to make a declaration that they will make true and faithful returns, according to the directions of the Statute, and are liable to a penalty of £10 for every neglect or default, or false return.

The Privy Council have power to change the towns from whence returns are required to be made, upon the representations of Magistrates in Sessions.

Your Committee having thus detailed the principal provisions of the existing law for collecting the returns of prices, and forming the averages, which they think, with some few exceptions, are well constructed to accomplish the object of the Legislature, if duly executed, have now to state the result of their inquiry as to its execution, the existence of any frauds, the liability to fraud, and the means of prevention; and, in the first place, with regard to its execution, they feel themselves warranted in saying, upon the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses, that, with the exception of the returns taken at the Corn Exchange, the greatest neglect and inattention has universally prevailed; the returns taken at the Corn Exchange appear to be regular and correct, and the persons bound by law, viz. the factors, obey the injunction of the statute. Your Committee remark here, that the returns are made by factors only, that is, persons employed to sell on commission, and consequently that all purchases made by millers, maltsters, and merchants, of the growers or shippers of corn, or agents, or persons other than factors, do not come into this return. Your Committee are not aware of the reasons that induced the Legislature to determine the price of the first district by the criterion of the Corn Exchange—it appears to them that it would be more consonant to the spirit of the law, to take the price from the principal towns of Essex, Kent, and Sussex, in order to estimate the real average price of corn in those three extensive maritime counties; the consumption of London requires the higher quality of grain, and probably does therefore consist of the best growth of those counties, to the price of which must be added the cost of transport to market.

In regard to the other districts, your Committee find, as above stated, universal neglect, and they have reason to think, that a very inconsiderable proportion of the quantity sold weekly is ever returned. Your Committee think that an inspection of the paper marked (A) is sufficient alone to exemplify and prove that opinion; the House will see, that the weekly average sales in many of the most considerable cities and towns are so exceedingly small, as to form in itself conclusive proof, that no attention whatever is given to the collection of returns; indeed, it often occurs, particularly in Manchester, Macclesfield, and Stockport, that returns are made to the receiver of "None sold." From Plymouth, the inspector returned 3 quarters of wheat, in one instance; and 7, in another, have formed the total return for the week; when it is in evidence, that a single dealer will often sell 200 quarters in that place on one market day; the inspector says that not one-tenth of the dealers ever make any return at all. At Bristol, thirty-nine quarters of wheat appear, in one instance, to have formed the total return; 25 in another; and, on one occasion, none was returned. It is supposed, nevertheless, by the inspector, that the weekly sales are from 1500, to 2000 quarters; and although there are about forty factors and dealers in corn in Bristol, yet not more than six or seven have ever signed the declaration, or ever make any returns. At Liverpool similar neglect is stated to prevail.—Your Committee do not think it necessary, therefore, to go further into this part of the subject; many of the witnesses have produced statements of sales of their own, compared with the returns under the Act, to shew that in many cases they are widely different; in general, they suppose that the aggregate average is higher than their sales; but this does not appear to be uniformly the case, though there are undoubtedly many circumstances that may have a tendency to bring the high-priced wheats into the return rather than the low. Millers and bakers, when concerned in making the return, may have an interest in making the price (particularly in towns where an assize of bread is set) appear high. Merchants and factors of foreign corn may have the same inducement to open the ports and warehouses.—Farmers have a pride in the quality of their growth of corn, as proved by the sale, and often give large measures, or make up the deficiency of weight by additional quantity. It is also in evidence, that a very general inattention prevails in respect to the use of the legal standard, and that every deviation is an increase upon it.

In regard to the practice of any fraud, with a view to create an influence on the price which each quarter-day is to govern the opening and shutting the ports, your Committee have to report, that no instance has been actually proved before them to have succeeded in producing the effect desired; but two or three cases are stated in evidence, in which, according to the opinion of the witnesses, such an attempt has been made.

A great difference of price between the returns from the Corn Exchange, and those in the factors' letters, has been shewn to exist in each of the six weeks preceding the 15th of November, 1818, wherein it appears sometimes that the letters give an advance of price, whilst the Corn Exchange return shews a fall, and *vice versa*, particularly in the last of the six weeks, when a great fall took place in the Corn Exchange return, but no correspondent depression according to the factors' letters. The average of Kent and Essex is also shewn at the same time to be much at variance with the returns of the Corn Exchange; the first five of the six weeks were 3s. 4d. above the price of those counties, and the sixth week 2s. 2d. below them; from these circumstances, the witness thinks that an inference may be drawn, that in these 5 weeks the Corn Exchange return was influenced by artificial means, so that the ports were kept open that quarter day by 2d., in spite of a counter effort, which he states to have been made in the last week, which was intended to shut them; in that week, a fictitious sale of Scotch wheat, to the extent of 1000 quarters, was made upon the market, at a price of 60s., which was entered in the inspector's return, & being much below the average price, had, of course, an influence in depressing the return price of that week, but not so as to effect the object in view, as the ports did, as above stated, open that quarter day by 2d.

A very striking instance of fraud is stated also to have been practised at Liverpool, which was not detected till it excited observation on the part of the receiver in London. On that occasion returns were made to the following effect:—2300 quarters of British wheat, at 50s. per quarter, whilst the true average of the market was from 68s. to 70s.; 2000 quarters of oats, at 18s. per quarter, whilst the true average was 23s. to 24s.; 1000 quarters of beans, at 35s. per quarter, whilst the true average was 48s. to 50s.; 500 quarters of peas, at 38s. per quarter, whilst the true average was 48s. to 51s. The parties by whom these returns were made were understood to be considerable holders of British corn, and were induced to resort to this mode of reducing the general averages, to promote the purpose of their speculations, and to render more improbable the ports being opened for the importation of foreign grain: from the careless manner in which the business of the inspector had been conducted, this fraud escaped detection in Liverpool.

But, notwithstanding your Committee have received no proof of frauds beyond what are here stated, they are of opinion, that there are some circumstances particularly arising from the mode pursued of computing the average ruling price, which afford great and obvious facilities to fraud; these facilities exist, too, without violating the letter of the law. They have not been practised hitherto, partly because the extent to which they exist has not been generally known, and partly because in former times the inducement was not so strong as at present; within the last few years, more extensive speculations in foreign corn have been carried on than formerly. It is obvious, that whilst the difference is so great between the continental and the British price of corn as at present, the latter being on an average double the price of the former, every temptation exists to get in a large quantity of foreign corn, and then to shut the ports: and as the importation price is fixed at eighty shillings, which is also supposed to be the lowest price at which it can be grown, the market price will (except at particular periods, and under peculiar circumstances) be within a very few shillings of the import price, and of course the approach to the quarter day is likely to produce a struggle between the parties concerned, according to their respective interests. In the early periods of the Corn Laws, the import price was fixed so much above the remunerating market price, that an occasion for such struggles and consequent perpetual speculations, could rarely occur; nor was the difference between the British and Continental price at that time so considerable, as to excite so much interest as now exists.

In order to explain fully these facilities of fraud, which arise out of the present mode of computing the aggregate average, it is necessary to refer to the paper in the Appendix marked (A), in which the amount of the weekly sales for the year 1819, in each of the 12 districts respectively, is set forth. It will be seen, that the average weekly sales in the sixth district amount only to three hundred and fifty-nine quarters, six bushels; in the eighth, to three hundred and twenty-four quarters, two bushels, and in the ninth, to one hundred and thirty-five quarters, three bushels.

These quantities, being so small, are obviously liable to be operated upon to a great extent by purchases made at a trifling sacrifice; and as each district forms alike a twelfth of the aggregate, three form a fourth; and any undue influence created therein must produce a great alteration upon the price on which the opening or shutting of the ports depends: thus, if the price was advanced 4s. in these three districts, the aggregate would be advanced 1s.; if 6s. 1s. 6d. and so in proportion; a great effect upon the aggregate price must follow thereupon. It is true, that if a more rigid execution of the Act should bring a larger quantity of Corn into the returns of these districts, the facility of influence over the price would be diminished in proportion; but still the computation of the averages upon a dividend of the whole quantity into twelve, and three or four of these twelve being comparatively small, great temptations to influence the aggregate price, by operations carried on in those smaller districts, would still exist. To obviate the occurrence of so great an evil, your Committee venture to propose, that the total quantity of Corn sold in the one hundred and thirty-nine towns of the twelve districts, should, by the receiver of corn returns, be thrown together and cast up; also the total amount of the money for which the same was sold, and the money divided by the number of quarters; thus dividing once only to find the aggregate average price, instead of extracting it by the complicated calculations before described.—The average total of weekly sales in the one hundred and thirty-nine towns, according to the paper in the Appendix, marked (B), amount in the six weeks, ending the 13th of May last, to 25,114 quarters. This quantity, drawn from so many different markets, appears to your Committee to be above the means of any fraudulent influence; and as a more rigid execution of the law will add considerably to the quantity of corn now brought into the returns, the difficulty of fraud will be so much further increased, as, in the opinion of your Committee, to remove all apprehension of such an occurrence in future.

Your Committee think that a new Act may be necessary to authorise the computation of the aggregate average price in the manner thus proposed; the direction of the Act of the 44th Geo. III. cap. 109, as to the manner of computing the aggregate averages, is not very definite; but one uniform practice has prevailed since that period, which, of itself, may be supposed to have determined the law, and make a new Act necessary.—Your Committee have particularly turned their attention to an examination of the effect that would be produced as to the opening or shutting of the ports, by adopting the mode proposed of computing the average, instead of that at present in use; as they are sensible that, if the opening of the ports was likely to be retarded thereby, it would be productive of an effect which at present is not in the contemplation of the House. They therefore directed the receiver of corn returns to compute the average price of each of the six weeks ending the 13th of May last, in the established mode, and in that proposed, which is accordingly set forth in the papers marked B and C: by which it will be seen, that the difference is very trifling, so as rarely in any instance to exceed the fraction of a shilling, and that fraction more frequently higher than lower, according to the mode now practised. Should the proposed mode be adopted, the returns from the Inspectors to the receiver in London may be made exactly in the same form and manner as at present. It will be the business of the receiver, when the returns are all come in, to add the quantities all together, and strike the general aggregate average.

Your Committee are of opinion, that, in order to insure a due execution of the law, some further enactments and regulations are necessary to be adopted. In the first place, they think that the Board of Trade should be furnished by law with greater means of general superintendance and direction than they at present possess.—Secondly, they think it necessary to observe, that the inspectors have not at present an adequate salary for their trouble. The country inspectors are paid 5s. only for each return, and though the Magistrates have a power to increase that allowance out of the county rates, it does not appear to have been done in any instance.

The inspector upon the Corn-Exchange appears to be adequately paid by the proprietors thereof; and the receiver of corn returns is appointed by the Treasury, and it is presumed he either is or may be sufficiently paid for the due execution of his office, which is certainly an office of great trust and responsibility, and requires the constant attention and utmost vigilance of those employed in it.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that various other regulations might be adopted, that would tend to the obtaining of more correct returns.

The inspectors should be furnished with directions and printed forms for making up their books and returns—the latter have indeed been lately supplied to them by the receiver: their books should be open to inspection, under regulation, to buyers and sellers, so far as relates to their own individual sales or purchases—the average price of each town should be posted in the market place so soon as the same has been cast up, and again at the opening of the market on the subsequent market day, and the total quantity of corn and total of money should be given at the same time.

Your Committee are of opinion, that though it is proposed to ascertain the aggregate price which is to govern the foreign trade, by the total quantity received from all the towns in the twelve districts added together, yet that it may be useful to shew the weekly average of each district and quantity sold therein.

The inspectors should, every quarter, produce their books to a general or petty Sessions, to have them examined and signed by the Magistrates thereat; and it is also expedient that the weekly aggregate of the 12 maritime districts, with the quantity and price, should be published in the *Gazette*.

Your Committee think it necessary here shortly to advert to certain provisions of the 31st of his late Majesty, under which returns were made of the prices of corn from the inland counties, and which still continue, in conformity thereto, to be received and made up, and weekly published in the *Gazette*. That Act recites, that whereas it would be highly useful that an account should be obtained of the prices at which the several sorts of corn, &c. are sold in the several inland and other counties of the kingdom, from which returns were not herein before directed to be made, in order that a register thereof may be formed and published, for the information and benefit of his Majesty's subjects:—the Act then provides for the appointment of inspectors, and the general execution, in like manner as is provided in respect to the maritime counties, and the returns then received are entered in a book kept for that purpose; and once in every week "an abstract of the average prices, made up and computed in manner herein before respectively directed, from all the returns received, as well from the several districts of the said twelve maritime counties of England and Wales, as from the Counties, Cities, and Towns therein before mentioned;" and this total is denominated the average of England and Wales. Your Committee have carefully examined and compared the prices returned by this total of inland and maritime counties, with the price of the maritime counties only: the difference is trifling, and varies oft as sometimes to be above and sometimes below the prices of the maritime districts. Comparative prices will be seen in the paper marked (D.); the inland counties therefore might be added, if thought advisable, to the maritime, in order to form the governing price. But your Committee do not take upon themselves particularly to recommend this alteration in the law, as the maritime counties alone have been taken as the basis on which to form the governing price, under the Act of the 55th of his late Majesty.

Upon the same principle on which the prices of the inland counties have been ascertained and published weekly in England, it would be desirable to direct similar returns to be made weekly also from Scotland and Ireland. From the former country it may be done without any fresh enactments; as quarterly returns still continue to be received from those under the directions of the 31st; and for the same reasons, that these should be published quarterly in *The Gazette*, average prices made up from the returns received from the whole of the United Empire.

It appears reasonable that Irish corn should be considered as British corn when sold in the British market, and admitted as such into the returns.

Your Committee having received some intimations of frauds committed under the warehousing provisions of the 55th and 31st Geo. III., and that foreign corn was taken from under the King's lock and thrown upon the market, proceeded to make some inquiry thereupon, but were not able to discover that any such frauds had been actually committed. They are of opinion, however, that it would be useful to provide a check against such an occurrence, by not only measuring the corn into the warehouses, but occasionally gauging the quantities, and measuring them out again, as well when the locks are taken off for home consumption, as for exportation.

It had also been suggested to your Committee, that frauds had been committed by introducing foreign grain into ships taking cargoes coastwise, going out half loaded, and filling up with foreign corn on their voyage; but no evidence has been adduced to establish the existence of such a practice. It has also been said, that flour has been introduced from the United States of America, through the medium of our colonies; and one witness has stated, that a mercantile house in Liverpool offered to supply him through that medium; but your Committee have received no further testimony thereof. They are certainly of opinion, that it is highly desirable that the officers of the Customs should, under the direction of Government, be ordered vigilantly to guard against any attempt of this nature to defeat the object of the Legislature.

July 8, 1820.

* By the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 26, s. 5, it is, however, enacted, that if after the opening of the ports for the importation of foreign corn, &c. the price of any such corn, &c. should, in the first six weeks following such opening, fall below the prices at which foreign corn is allowed to be imported, the ports shall be shut against the importation of that sort of foreign corn, from any place from the Eyder to the Bidassoa, for the last six weeks of that quarter, or until a new average shall be made up and published.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

The House of Lords was to assemble on Tuesday, preparatory to their proceeding on the trial of the QUEEN this day; but another attempt is to be made to put a stop to an investigation of a character so truly alarming, and which threatens to be deeply revolting to the moral mind throughout every part of it's progress. There is every reason to believe, that the Lords adjourned for a week, with a view to enable the Commons, who are to meet on Monday next, to originate some measure which may relieve both Houses from the painful necessity of proceeding with the Bill of Pains and Penalties. Mr. WILBERFORCE, who is regarded as best qualified to take the lead in such a measure, has written to his friends, intimating his intention of being in London immediately, and his resolution to make one effort more to avert from the Country the manifold evils with which it is menaced by the pending trial. He has consulted a great number of Members of both Houses, and it was understood, that a meeting was to take place on Monday last, when the course proper to be adopted was to be resolved upon. This has rendered and strengthened the expectation, that the trial will be abandoned. It is barely possible, that this may be the case—but the parties seem to have advanced too far to admit the prospect of any thing but the most minute and resolute inquiry.

Immediately after Lord LIVERPOOL received the QUEEN's letter on Wednesday evening, his Lordship had a long interview with the Duke of YORK. The DUKE, as is already known, paid a visit to the KING at Windsor on Thursday, and on his return to town on the evening of that day, he had another interview with the Premier, which lasted a considerable time. These circumstances have also tended, but without any solid reason, to keep alive the hope, that proceedings may yet be staid.

The QUEEN's letter to her Husband has not as yet appeared, but it's object seems to be pretty fully understood. HER MAJESTY is believed to have remonstrated against a long continuation of ill-treatment, and to have stated her objections to the course of proceedings instituted against her, and particularly her objections to the House of Lords as a Tribunal, declaring that she would rather be tried by a common Jury. It was not supposed that any answer had been given to this representation. The letter is said to have been written by the advice of Dr. LUSHINGTON. It was reported, that the letter conveyed important concessions on the part of the QUEEN, but this rumour was totally without foundation.

"The *corps delitc*," says the *Star* of Saturday, "of Italian witnesses arrived this forenoon at Cotton-yard; six of them reached Parliament-stairs in a ship's boat, with a pair of rowers.—They seemed to be of the lower class of foreigners. Two of them were what are commonly called foraging-caps; the rest wore the ordinary broad-brimmed hat, with dirty great coats. These are the first occupiers of the Coronation-kitchens. They seemed as if after a journey, and the gate at Parliament-stairs was instantly on their arrival opened for their admission. The boatmen did not land, but rowed off immediately after disembarking their passengers. All the gates and avenues of both Houses of Parliament are kept quite close this day; there is no ingress, except by an order from Sir T. TYRWHITT."

A foreign Gentleman, decorated with the insignia of several Orders, arrived at the QUEEN's late residence in Portman-street on Tuesday morning. Information of his arrival was sent off to HER MAJESTY instantly, when one of HER MAJESTY's carriages, with the servants in the Royal livery, went to town directly, and conveyed him to Brandenburgh House.

HER MAJESTY was to have slept at Lady FRANCIS' house, St. James's-square, on Tuesday night, and to go thence daily to the House of Lords.—The QUEEN made application to Ministers for several houses which she would have liked, but, as objections were made to her occupying them, Lady FRANCIS offered the use of the above house to HER MAJESTY, as long as she might require it.

Addresses to the QUEEN by Ladies were preparing in various quarters, and a Committee of Gentlemen was forming in London for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions from Females to be applied to the purchase of a splendid Service of Plate for HER MAJESTY.

It is remarkable, that scarcely any of what are called the *Radical* towns have voted Addresses to the QUEEN.

It was reported, that four camps are to be formed, the two, consisting of the greater number of troops, are to be, the one on Hounslow Heath, and the other on Black Heath. Almost every town and village, from ten to fifteen miles round London, have parties of military, horse and foot, quartered at the several inns and public houses. The River Fencibles are to be on duty during the investigation in the House of Lords.

On the 11th, an Order was issued for a general mourning for the Duchess of YORK, to commence on Sunday, the 13th.

The story of disturbances in Ipswich Garrison, in consequence of some men of the 10th Regiment of Dragoons drinking the QUEEN's health, has been officially contradicted.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE was about to set out for the Continent, and it was reported, that he was to proceed to Vienna on an important mission.

The report of the death of the KING of FRANCE was totally unfounded.

Some accounts from Sicily state the number of killed at four thousand; they seem to have amounted to two thousand, and the wounded to have been above that number.

Four Commissioners from the Spanish Cortes had arrived at Martinique, on their way to the Spanish Main, to treat with the Independents.—No mail due.

MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

Died, on Thursday morning, at his seat, Ulcombe place, Kent, the Most Noble Walter Marquis of Ormonde. His Lordship was born in 1770; succeeded his father, John, the late Earl, in 1795; married, March 17, 1805, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Joseph Peyce Clarke, Esq. by Anne, sole Heiress of Godfrey Clarke, of Sutton Hall, Derbyshire, Esq. and by her, who died in 1817, had no issue. His Lordship's titles and honours were Marquis of Ormonde, in the County of Tipperary, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, in Ireland; and a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Llanthony, in the county of Monmouth; honorary chief butler in Ireland; a Knight of the order of St. Patrick, and Governor of the County of Kilkenny. In one of the sittings of the Court of Coronation Claims, his Lordship preferred his claim to assist at the ensuing Coronation, as chief butler for Ireland, which was allowed, with reference to his Majesty in Council to assign the particular share of the duty to be performed. His Lordship was the 17th Earl of Ormonde. The creations of his titles are, Earl, in 1327; Baron Butler, of Llanthony, in 1801; and Marquis of Ormonde, in 1816. Having died without issue, he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, James Wandesford, now Marquis of Ormonde.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There was little or no alteration in the price of *Butter* on Tuesday, the current rate for first quality having continued at 82s. to 82s. 6d. Yesterday, however, there appeared rather a tendency downward, the former price having been exceeded in very few instances; some large parcels from a distant county, which constituted by far the larger portion of the supply, were purchased considerably under. Crane returns—Tuesday, 171—yesterday, 213 firkins. There has been no material change in any description of Grain, the demand for which, as well as the supply, appears to be very limited. Other articles remain stationary.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 16.

ARRIVED,

14th—Jane, Sandicombe, Swansea, coke; Arvella, Ellis, ditto, ditto; Prosperous, Scollar, Plymouth, ballast; Apollo, Denham, Cowes, ditto; Blessing, Wallis, Weymouth, ditto; New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, coals; Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Swansea, coals; Prince Regent, Jacob, Cowes, ballast, for Ross; James & Mary, Daly, Dublin, wines, spirits, furniture, &c. for Cork.

15th—Cornwallis, Stephings, Bristol, m. goods; Waterford, Hodge, Bridport, ballast; Brilliant, Goldring, Portsmouth, ditto; Marys, Haskill, Portsmouth, ditto; Industry, White, Arundel, ditto; John, Harding, Penzance, ditto; Mary, Atherton, Plymouth, ditto; Victory, Phillips—and Speedwell, Morgan, Llanelly, coals; President, Quinton, Portsmouth, wood hoops, brooms, chalk, and tobacco pipes; Industry, Bell, Llanelly, coals, for Cork; Hope, Rees, Newport, do. ditto; Caractacus, Harris, Ayr, ditto, ditto; Hope, Conger, Swansea, culm, a market.

SAILED,

14th and 15th—None.

16th—Diligence, Cruiser, Capt. Dobbyn, on a cruise. Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE BRIG INVULNERABLE, MAURICE PHELAN, Master. She has good Accommodations for a few Steerage and Cabin Passengers, and will sail on the 22d instant. Application to

JAMES MORRIS,

Who has just arrived to him, by the above Vessel,

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND,

700 *Quintals dry COD FISH, and*

A Quantity of prime HERRINGS,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, Aug. 17, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME GREY MARE,

RISING SIX YEARS OLD,

ENGAGED SOUND, WIND AND LIMB,

ANSWERS FOR DRAFT AND SADDLE.

Apply to Mr. WM. POWER, Hotel, Wooden Bridge.

Waterford, August 17, 1820.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS MICHAEL BRENNAN and THOMAS CALLAGHAN (APPRENTICES) left our Employment on MONDAY, the 7th inst., without any cause—We hereby caution all PAPER MANUFACTURERS not to employ or otherwise encourage said Boys, as we are determined to prosecute them as far as the Law will allow.

FRANCIS & WM. PHAIR.

Cork, August 8, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the LANDS of COONOGUE, in the County of Wexford, of which there is a Term of 963 Years unexpired. These Lands contain 90 Acres, 2 Roods, Arable and Pasture Ground, and on which there are a good DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the reception of a genteel Family.—They are situate within 6 Miles of New Ross, 7 of Enniscorthy, and 12 of Wexford, are not liable to any Rent, and subject only to an Annuity of £50 per Annum for the Life of Mr. BRYAN ROACH, aged about 60 years. There is plenty of *Marl* and *Water* on the Premises. The FURNITURE, STOCK, and CROP, will be given at a valuation; and the Purchaser will be declared as soon as the value is offered. The Title Deeds can be seen in the hands of Mr. CONORAN, Attorney, Enniscorthy; and for further particulars apply to Mr. BRYAN ROACH, on the Premises—or Mr. JAMES ROCHE, Cushinstown.

August 11, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE MOUNTAINS of CROUGHDOVE, GRAGAVALLA, and KNOCKEANAFFRUNE, the property of WALTER H. MAUNSELL, Esq. are thickly poisoned. Any Person found sporting on them will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

August 16, 1820.

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to any Application to Parliament for any Private Bill, for local purposes, Notices of the same must be given, and other proceedings taken. [Abstracted from the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.]

In cases of Turnpike Roads, Notices must be given three times in the months of August or September, in one and the same Newspaper, printed within each County or Place through which the Road runs; or if there be none so printed, then in the Newspaper of some near or adjoining County; and also on the doors of the Session houses of each and every such County or Place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions; each Notice describing the Parishes through which the line of Road runs: And if to amend or alter any existing Road Acts, then the Acts to be amended, and any intended Increase of Toll, must also be mentioned in each and every such Notice. Also when the Application is intended to be made for making any new Turnpike Road, or for altering the Line of any existing Road, a Map or Plan of such Road or intended Alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited, for public inspection, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of every County through which such Road is intended to be carried, or such Alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which Map or Plan shall describe the Line of such intended Road or Alteration, and the Lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a Book of Reference, containing a List of the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and that Duplicates of the same be made for the two Houses of Parliament, together with Estimates of Expense of such Undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising Money to defray such Expense); such Estimate to be signed by the Person or Persons making the same; and if such Money is proposed to be raised by Subscription, then Duplicate Accounts must be made of the Money subscribed for that purpose, and the Names of the Subscribers, with the Sums subscribed by them respectively; and also Estimates of the probable Time within which the whole of the Work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several Owners and Occupiers of Land through which any Road is intended to be carried, or Alteration made, and Duplicate Lists must be made of the Names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended Road or Alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and the Plan must be shewn to such Owners and Occupiers respectively, at the time of such Application. One set of these several Documents must accompany the Petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper Office, previously to the Petition being presented.

In cases of Application for Bills for paving, cleansing, lighting, or for otherwise improving any City, Town, or Place, or for erecting or improving Town-Halls or Market Places, or for repairing or rebuilding Churches, or for enclosing, draining or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions-Houses doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church doors of the several Parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any Place with Water; or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port, or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads, with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the Plans, in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any Place with Water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the Elevation of any such Aqueduct; and that such Plan shall be accompanied with a Section, specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the Plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such Streams of Water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

The Plans, &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing Rates, Tolls, or Duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All Petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the Meeting of Parliament.

By order of the Chief Secretary,

SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL,

Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and Solicitor of Private Bills.

House of Commons, August 1, 1820.

** *For further Particulars, see the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, or inquire as above.*