It had indeed obtained the most important advocates; all indeed were in favour of Reform who did not in some degree subsist upon corruption; and as to parties, he desired to hear no more, his anxious wish being that the only distinction of parties hereafter to be known in England was that of Reformists and Corruptionists. *(Loud cries of hear, hear!)* The Hon. Member for Aberdeen had undoubtedly done great good in forwarding the interest of Reform. But while no one could be more unwilling than himself to depreciate the active inquiry, the acute observation, the diligent investigation, and indefatigable industry of his Hon. Friend, he must observe, that all the labour of his Hon. Friend had only served to produce that system in detail, which was so liable to be questioned where its existence was generally asserted. Still his Hon. Friend had conferred the greatest obligations upon his Country and upon Reform, by producing evidence to prove that corruption which had previously been so often denied or doubted. His extraordinary perseverance was indeed entitled to the highest praise, and he should therefore be the last to attempt any depreciation of his merits.

—— "Neque ego detrahere ausim,
Haerentem capiti multa cum laude coronam."

The various testimonies which his Hon. Friend had brought forward, had served to convince many who were before sceptical with respect to the existence and the extent of corruption. He had, indeed, laid open the whole system, but it was obvious from this exposition, that nothing could serve to establish real economy in this Country, but a free chosen, vigilant, and independent House of Commons, and such a House of Commons could not be looked for without Reform. It had, therefore, been his intention to give (this evening) distinct notice of a motion upon the subject, if it were not for the notice which had been given by the Noble Lord on the bench below him, and he was heartily glad that the proceeding had fallen into such able hands; of course then he would be ready to give all the aid in his power to the Noble Lord's very laudable effort; and, in imitation of the example of the celebrated old Roman, who concluded his every speech upon every subject with a declaration that Carthage ought to be destroyed, he would declare now, as well as upon all other occasions in that House, that it ought to be reformed. *(Hear, hear!)* The Hon. Baronet, however, would add, that conceiving it equally due to the dignity of the Crown and the interest of the Country that some time should be taken to consider the King's Speech before any answer was made, he would move an amendment, that the farther consideration of this subject be postponed until the day after to-morrow.

The SPEAKER inquired who seconded the Amendment?

Mr. HOBHOUSE rose to second the Amendment of his Colleague, the Hon. Baronet. There were, he observed, promises of Retrenchment constantly made, but it was for the House to see if this Retrenchment had been effected. In the year 1697, as well as he recollected, when King William had promised to disband his Army, and when the House saw that he had not disbanded it, the Members of that House entered into a resolution that the King should disband it. That was a circumstance which bore a similitude to the present case. We heard of a reduction in the Military Establishment—we had nothing of the kind in the *Gazette*, but we had seen more than 100 new appointments and promotions. He hoped his Honourable Colleague would persevere in his Amendment, and would recal the House to the good old practice of adjourning the consideration of the Speech to a future day.

Mr. GRATTAN expressed his gratification to find, that the State of Ireland was so particularly noticed in the King's Speech. It was becoming the Monarch who had recently marked, in such a distinguished manner, his partiality to Ireland, to call the attention of his Parliament to the consideration of the evils which so severely afflicted that unhappy Country. Upon those who dealt in murder and assassination, with other crimes at which humanity revolted, the vengeance of the Law should, no doubt, be promptly visited; but he trusted, that Conciliation would be duly mixed with Coercion, and that the meritorious Catholics of Ireland would be restored to those Civil Privileges which had so long, and he must take leave to say, had been so unjustly withheld from them. While the Laws of Ireland continued in their present state, it was absurd, in his opinion, to look for Peace in that unhappy Country. Insurrection Acts, and Peace Preservation Acts, with other measures of Coercion, had been tried in vain in Ireland, and, therefore, he thought Parliament itself must now at last see the propriety of trying some measures of Conciliation.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY felt it necessary, in consequence of the course the debate had taken, to trouble the House with a very few observations; rather with the view of giving a general understanding of what Ministers meant to do, than for the purpose of discussing at that moment any of the important topics adverted to in his Majesty's Speech. In the whole course of his Parliamentary experience, he never recollected an Address to the Crown better calculated to conciliate all Parties, and to produce a feeling of temper and moderation, than that which was now proposed; and he certainly did regret that any thing should have occurred which was at all likely to interrupt the dignified tone of feeling, the necessity of preserving which had been suggested by his Hon. Friend who had moved the Address.—He begged to assure the House, that in carrying up, as he hoped they would, almost unanimously, this Address to the Throne, his Majesty's Government would not consider any individual as pledged by that vote to any specific line of conduct with reference to the important Subjects which were noticed in the Address. *(Hear!)* He could assure the Gentlemen opposite, that Ministers did not expect to find, in consequence of the vote of this night, any relaxation on the part of the House of that disposition to scrutinize the conduct of Government, which undoubtedly was a part of their duty, and which he hoped they would perform severely, but at the same time justly. From the tone assumed by the Hon. Baronet, it was easy to perceive the course which he intended to pursue during the present Session of Parliament. He collected from the Speech of the Honourable Baronet, that he waved his more enlarged view of Parliamentary Reform, (that which extended to universal suffrage), in order to make way for the more moderate plan of the Noble Lord, for the discussion of which a day had been named. He (Lord Londonderry) would undoubtedly rather deal with the moderate plan than with that of a broader and more extended character; but his sentiments on the subject had not varied, and he could not flatter the Noble Lord that he would support his intended proposition. He thought he consulted the feelings of the House, and did not at all prejudice the public interest, when he recommended the Address to-night, as a measure which did not pledge Gentlemen to any particular opinion, and which left the subjects which he had enumerated to be discussed in their natural and ordinary course. He would not consent to postpone until Thursday next the consideration of his Majesty's Speech, but, on that day, if the House were so disposed, he would propose for its consideration that part of the Speech which applied to Ireland. Considering it as a point most intimately connected with the peace and prosperity of the Empire, he thought the House would best discharge its duty by going at once to that question, and entering into it, as fully as possible, on the earliest day. *(Hear, hear!)* He would not, however, be doing his duty to the House, if he did not point out more extensively what Ministers meant to do, on other important topics; and he trusted when he had done so, the gentlemen opposite would see that there was no disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to blink any of those questions, or to divest themselves of that responsibility which ought to attach to them in bringing those subjects forward. He would then, on Friday in the next week, be prepared to call the attention of Parliament to a most important topic—that which stood next in importance to the tranquillity of the Country, he alluded to the distress existing amongst the Agriculturists, with the intention of opening to the House the view which his Majesty's Ministers took of the question, and also the nature of the remedy which appeared to them to be the most proper to meet the difficulty.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON said, if the Noble Lord, in the address which he and his Colleagues were anxious to lay before the Throne, meant to pledge the House to the adoption of severe measures for the protection of persons and property in Ireland, he, for one, would give it his most decided negative. If the Noble Lord and his Colleagues meant to assert that the law, as it now stood in Ireland, was not at present sufficiently strong for that purpose, they stated that which was not the fact. He should deceive the House, and betray his duty to the Country, if he suffered it to go abroad, that, in agreeing to this Address to-night, he recognised the necessity of enacting severe measures with respect to Ireland. He was ready to do no such thing. Such measures, in his opinion, could not produce good.—He was sure that they would not restore peace or security beyond the peace of the passing moment. *(Hear!)* He would not state the feelings which seized hold of his mind when he reflected on the situation of his native land; but he would remind the Noble Marquis, that he had, almost 19 years ago, in his place in that House, called on him and on his Majesty's Ministers to take into consideration the state and condition of the People of Ireland. The Union was carried on the supposition that such an inquiry would take place, and that their grievances would be redressed. They were told, that the Parliament of Ireland had overlooked that momentous subject, but that in the Union Parliament it would be fully discussed. In 1803, when that which was called Emmett's rebellion broke out, he (Mr. Hutchinson) reminded the Noble Marquis of that promise. He impressed on him the necessity of making the discussion of questions connected with the welfare of Ireland fashionable in the Cabinet of England; and, when that object was effected, he wished some friendly and conciliatory measure to be devised for the purpose of ameliorating the situation of the People.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, he would not oppose the Address, as he understood the Noble Lord to say, that, on Thursday, the state of Ireland would be regularly brought before the House. It would then be matter of consideration, whether any farther measures were necessary for the purpose of strengthening the laws; and also, whether, if restrictive Acts were resorted to, they ought not to be accompanied by others of a healing and conciliatory nature.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the Amendment	58
Against it	186
Majority	128

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The *Courier* of Saturday says, that accounts, dated January 15, had been received from Petersburgh, that all was perfectly tranquil in that Capital, and that there were no expectations of a war with Turkey. The last part of this intelligence is to be doubted.

The Bills for the renewal of the Insurrection Act and for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act have passed both Houses of Parliament. It was understood, that they were to receive the Royal Assent by Commission on Saturday, but this could not be done, as the Commons had adjourned from Friday till Monday. There can, however, be no doubt of their having passed into Laws on the latter day. Copies of them were expected in Dublin yesterday by an official communication.

The *Leinster Journal* states, that the Chief Justice Downes resigned his seat on the King's Bench on Monday, and that, on the same day, the recommendation of the Solicitor General as his successor was to be despatched to London to His Majesty by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett, the new Attorney-General, is to conduct the prosecutions at the Special Commission for the County and City of Cork. Mathew Barrington, Esq. the Crown-Solicitor, had arrived in Cork to communicate with the Magistrates, and to prepare for the Special Commission. Colonel Hodder is to be Foreman of the County Grand Jury, and Sir N. Colthurst of the City Grand Jury. The County of Cork was tranquil.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 11.—We had a fair supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent this morning, but no arrivals from the Suffolk coast. A few fine runs from Essex obtained last Monday's prices; but there was no demand for the inferior samples at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Prime Malting Barley sold at the prices of this day se'nnight, but the ordinary descriptions are full 1s. per quarter cheaper, and exceedingly dull sale at that abatement. Beans and Oats sold on full as good terms as on last Monday, the supply of each being small.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Saturday, Feb. 9.—Our market has continued dull. A few picked samples of Wheat have found buyers at Tuesday's prices, but in other descriptions nothing has been done. The demand for Oats and other articles has also been inconsiderable: prices of every thing as on Tuesday.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Farmers' Butter yesterday was from 88s. to 90s. per cwt. for fresh first qualities. Good Brokers' parcels, for which there has been better demand within the last two days, sold at 89s. to 88s.—Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 88—yesterday, 196 firkins—of which but a small portion was from neighbouring Farmers.

There was a good supply of Grain at Market yesterday, which went off rather heavily. Prime samples of Wheat off the cars continued at 23s. to 23s. 6d.—but sales of mixed parcels were very dull, and about 6d. per barrel lower than on preceding days. A few loads of Country Oats brought 9s. 6d. in the morning, but the current rate was 9s. to 9s. 3d., and 9s. 4d. by a few purchasers. Barley remained stationary, but rather dull—Shipping qualities, 9s. to 10s. 6d.—Malting Do. 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Bacon Pigs scarcely bring as good prices as at the close of last week—few if any lots went beyond 23s. per cwt. yesterday, and one was bought at 22s. Scalded Pork also seems somewhat depressed—good Pigs have been bought within these two days at 21s. and 21s. 6d.—the general quotation seems to be about 18s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. No material change in other articles.

Thursday, One o'Clock.—No material change in Butter to-day. Wheat is much brisker than yesterday; some prime samples have reached 24s.—Oats and Barley as above stated. No variation in Pigs. A large supply of Coals arrived at the Quay.

English 3 per Cent. Consols, Monday, 77 [illegible]. Exchange, Wednesday, Dublin on London, 8[illegible].

SHIP NEWS.

The *Fame*, from Bristol to this Port, was lost on a reef of rocks at Lundy Island in the gale of Thursday night last. A Gentleman of this City was the only passenger, who, with the Captain and crew, got safe on the Island. The *Express* War Office Packet, Captain Goodland, was in company at the time the accident occurred, on seeing which she stood towards her to give assistance, and we are happy to find they succeeded in saving some of the cargo, &c.—Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Goodland and his Passengers, for their humanity and exertions on this occasion.—We understand the vessel is a complete wreck.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

On Thursday morning, a large brig was discovered in the offing of Blackwater, drifting with the tide. Owing to the extreme bad weather and heavy sea, no boat could put off to our assistance. On Friday morning, at day light, Lieutenant Diggan, R. N. commanding the Preventive Guard at the Tower of Cahore, accompanied by Captain Barry, Agent for Lloyd's, boarded. She was laden with timber, water-logged, and had not a soul on board. It is but too probable that the entire crew perished, as she appeared to have suffered much at sea, part of her quarter-deck having been torn away, with her cables and anchors. No information was obtained which would lead to a discovery of her name. By the greatest exertion she was towed a distance of three leagues, and ran close to the shore at Glascarrig, where she can be unloaded as soon as the weather permits.—*Wexford Herald.*

Arrived from Waterford, at Bristol, Juliana, Jones; Elizabeth, Fisher; Devonshire, Townshend.

Sailed for Waterford, from Bristol, San Domingo, Redmond.

Loading for Waterford, at Bristol, Earl Moira, Jones.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 13.

ARRIVED,

13th—Meeter, Banks—Salacia, Harris—and New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, coals; Resolution, Evans, Liverpool, coals and rocksalt, for Ross.

SAILED,

Jane, Ellis, Liverpool, grain and flour.

12th—Active, Griffiths, Liverpool, wheat and oats.

BIRTH.

At Bonmahon, in the County of Waterford, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Samuel Bradshaw, of a son.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

THE SECOND
WILL BE HELD AT THE NEW ROOMS,
On Monday, 18th February.
STEWARDS,
SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel LANPHIER, 86th Regt.
☞ Dancing to commence at Half-past Nine precisely.
Waterford, Feb. 13, 1822.

REWARD.

WHEREAS it appears that, on the Night of the 2d, or Morning of the 3d Instant, some Person or Persons broke off and feloniously took away about THREE FATHOMS of 1½ Inch best CHAIN CABLE, which was attached to a Rock near the COVE, for the accommodation of Shipping—Now, the Committee of Commissioners for Pilotage, being determined, as far as in them lies, to discover and bring to Punishment the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of so nefarious an Act, do hereby, in the Name and on Behalf of the Waterford Harbour Commissioners, offer a REWARD of TWENTY POUNDS to any Person who will, within Three Months from the Date hereof, prosecute to Conviction such Offender or Offenders, or FIVE POUNDS for such Private Information as will lead to their Detection.

By Order of the Committee,
GEO. BROWNRIGG, Sec.
Ballast-Office,
February 12, 1822.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
A SERIO-COMIC POEM, CALLED
THE WATERFORD ARCADE,
(IN PAUL'S SQUARE, QUAY,)
Addressed to the Cognoscenti in Fashion of this City and its Vicinity.
PRICE TEN PENCE.
Printed and Sold by JOHN BULL, Bookseller and Stationer.
As but few Copies of this interesting Poem have been struck off, a speedy purchase is strongly recommended.
Waterford, Feb. 13, 1822.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
RICHLY CUT GLASS,
FROM CORK,
IS FULLY EXPECTED THIS DAY,
AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
AND AN AUCTION WILL BE HELD,
TO-MORROW EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

MR. SAVAGE

EXPECTS the Supply of GOODS intended for the next Town he means to visit, and will open them here for the purpose of executing many Orders he has received, and also to afford those Families who have not completed their Sets, that opportunity.

An elegant LUSTRE has been put up, and will be sold by AUCTION SALE that Evening.

N. B. A Quantity of EMPTY CASKS for Sale, which would suit Provision Merchants.

Waterford, February 14, 1822.

WATERFORD
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE FRIENDS of this Establishment are respectfully informed, that their Orders for all kinds of CUT and ENGRAVED GLASS will be received and carefully executed, at the Old Ware Room on the Quay, at Reduced Prices, for Ready Money.

Waterford, 1st Month 29th, 1822.

BRIDGE OVER THE BLACKWATER.

WE, the Undersigned Captains of Merchant Vessels trading to and from the Port of Youghal, situate at the Mouth of the River Blackwater, do hereby certify, and testify such Certificate by our Signatures, that, having heard it was proposed to build a Bridge over the Blackwater, at Rhincrew, or some other site near it, on said River, We are decidedly of opinion, that a Bridge, with a Portcullis, would not injure the Navigation of said River, and that, though Vessels may experience a trifling delay in passing said Bridge, yet that such delay would not be injurious to the Navigation of the Blackwater.

Youghal, January, 1822.

William Coleman, Sloop George, of Youghal.
Thos. Roughtenough, Schooner Little John, of Swansea.
Robert Swery, Brig Mary, of Watchet.
George Banks, Sloop Hope, of Dundee.
Thomas Bevnon, Brig John, of Milford.
Wm. Meyrick, Sloop Turtle Dove, of Aberystwith.
Wm. May, —— Peggy, of Skerries, County Dublin.
Callaghan M'Carthy, Sloop Ceres, of Youghal.
David Walsh, —— Bridget, of Youghal.
Wm. Richards, Smack Catherine, of Cardiff.
Richard Crocker, Sloop Lively, of Cardiff.
Wm. Ridley, Brig Congress, of Maryport.
James Bevan, Brig Britannia, of Lidney.
John Brook, Edinburgh Packet, of Leith.
Wm. Jameson, Brig Henry, of Greenock.
George Watson, —— Mary, of Leith.
R. Christian, Master in the Royal Navy.
Edward Connelly, —— ——
Wm. Goodsman, —— Braganza, of Leith.
Anthony Comino, Sloop Favourite, of Kirkcudbright.
Evan Williams, Brig Ocean, of Barmouth.
Andrew Parle, Cutter Eliza, of Wexford.
Arthur Attridge, —— Henrietta, of Milford.
John Lloyd, Sloop Anna Maria, of Aberystwith.
Wm. Evans, Sloop Nancy, of Cardigan.
John Crosby, Brig Elizabeth, of Workington.
George Munro, Sloop Nancy, of Wick.
Edward Poor, Brig John, of Liverpool.
John Smith, —— Williams and Thomas, of Portsmouth.
Charles Hogg, Sloop Marianne and Ann, of South Shields.
Daniel Hutchings, —— Gambier, of Portsmouth.
Abraham Edwards, —— James Fitzpatrick, of Cork.
Benjamin Hughes, —— Wm. Penn, of Youghal.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,827. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Despatches from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, descriptive of the state of that Country, were laid on the Table.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY never rose to address the House with more painful feelings. He had had hopes that the tranquillity of Ireland would for a long time have been secured, and that his Majesty's Government would have been spared the pain of having recourse to those strong measures which were now felt to be necessary for the preservation of the laws. He regretted that the painful duty of proposing these measures had devolved upon him, and not upon those whose province it more immediately was, namely, the Secretary for the Home Department or the Secretary for Ireland. But the duty was not more painful than it was pressing. He had undertaken it at the earnest recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, and he threw himself upon the indulgence of the House. Previously to laying before them the proposition which he intended to submit, and recommend for their adoption, he would explain the nature of that proposition, and the necessity upon which it was founded; and he hoped it would appear that it was founded in mercy—mercy to the poor deluded People themselves, who were the actors in those rebellions and insurrections which were perpetrating in that unhappy Country to which he was calling the attention of the House. He would first state the nature of the measure which he had to propose; then he would state the duration for which he meant it to continue; and thirdly, the grounds upon which it seemed to be necessary, and upon which the Lord Lieutenant had entreated that measures might be adopted in the speediest manner possible. It became necessary to furnish the Government of Ireland with extraordinary powers, and for that purpose he would, in the first place, propose the re-enactment of the Insurrection Act, and secondly the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. In proposing these measures, especially the latter, he felt much pain, as it was very unpleasant to him to introduce a measure which might tend to deprive any of his Majesty's subjects of any part of their liberty. That law was one of the most important bulwarks of the liberty of the subject, and therefore it ought not to be suspended except in cases of the utmost extremity. He hoped, however, to show that he would not in this case have proposed so severe a measure without the most urgent necessity. Before, however, he argued the constitutional grounds of the necessity of the proposition, he would advert to the duration. Now, the shortest time for which these measures had at any former time been taken, had been for three years; that however was, he trusted, beyond the present emergency. In the preserving of the peace, the securing obedience to the laws, the Lord Lieutenant was most diligently occupied; and as he hoped that his measures, strengthened by the new powers which were to be confided to him, would be effective, he (Marquis of Londonderry) would wish that Parliament should not extend the duration beyond the present Session, in order that it might, in the course of the Session, renew the measures, if, contrary to his hopes, a renewal of them should be necessary. He would, therefore, propose that the measures should remain in force till the 1st of August; and thus the House would have an opportunity of continuing them, if unfortunately there should be necessity for it. The measures were measures of prudence, not so severe as those to which it was found necessary to have recourse when Insurrection and rebellion existed in some parts of this Country, and even in the centre of the metropolis. On these occasions martial law had been passed in a single sitting; and who could not see why they should not, in the present very urgent case, carry the Bill to the third reading that night? The disturbance, the insurrection, was little short of rebellion, for it was against all law, and an outrage upon every authority; it possesses very much—every "consonant principle," that belonged to rebellion. These dismal features did not rest upon any thing done on this side the Channel, but upon the first authority in Ireland. The accounts which were to be found in these Papers rested upon the responsibility of the Irish Government, who have relied in the first place on the Ministers of the Crown to bring the emergencies of their situation before the house. The last two letters presented a melancholy picture of the fact of rebellion in the southwest of Ireland, which must be contemplated with horror. The Members of the House, surveying these for themselves, and placing themselves in the situation of the Government of Ireland, would not hesitate to give their sanction to measures which were so necessary to restrain the violence of those misguided people. It gave him some pleasure however to say, that the present rebellion in Ireland contained none of those theoretical principles of rebellion which at present pervade the world. *(Hear, hear!)* There is a difference in principle between that rebellion which arises from ignorance under the pressure of suffering, and that which is produced by those bad principles which conduce to any thing but liberty. In the first case, however, as well as in the last, it is necessary to apply the strong hand of the law, in order to bring back the misguided beings from doing mischief, and to protect others. It was a rebellion in which a blind submission was attempted to be enforced to a system of terror, dictated by an invisible authority, by a power directing its whole physical means against the constituted authorities of the Country, and seeking by the foulest crimes which degrade and disgrace human nature, assassination and murder, to deter every man from the highest to the lowest, whether in Courts of Justice, in the exercise of Magisterial functions, or in the field, from discharging his duty to his Country. It was a rebellion in which ignorance and crime were called forth in systematic array, to sweep arms out of the hands of the loyal man, and turn them against the State. Under such circumstances Parliament would be wanting to itself, it would be deficient in that energy and true constitutional wisdom which should characterise its measures, if it hesitated to furnish the executive Government of Ireland with the means of arresting the progress of rebellion and treason. He was happy to be able to declare his belief that the rebellion had not hitherto assumed either a political or a religious character, though in one point of view, every rebellion must be considered of a political nature, since it sought the destruction of Constitutional order. Let them not be sure, however, that if they delayed the suppression of this rebellion and treason, while it was yet within the scope of their control, that it might not acquire that unfortunate religious character, which would exasperate the evil, and give reason to the house to reproach themselves for want of promptitude and energy. He had listened with great attention to what had fallen from the Right Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir John Newport) on a former occasion, and he had certainly no reason to anticipate that there would be ultimately any difference of opinion between them, as to the expediency of granting extraordinary powers to the executive Government of Ireland. If he had misunderstood the Right Honourable Baronet, he would of course have an opportunity of correcting him, but the language of the Right Honourable Baronet seemed to indicate a feeling that the necessary measures of coercion should be accompanied with some measures of a conciliatory character. Now he (Lord L.) begged leave to declare, that, while he advocated as strongly as any man the expediency of the great measure, which, he doubted not would at no distant period be carried, he considered the policy of connecting that measure with those which were necessary to vindicate the laws and restore tranquillity to the public peace, as a course most fatal to the public interests, and to all hopes of ultimate conciliation. He could not conceive any course less worthy of Parliament or more disadvantageous to Ireland, than that at a moment when they ought to be unanimous in providing for the public tranquillity, they should appear to be differing amongst themselves whether they should take measures to vindicate the laws or embark into those controversies which had unhappily existed as to the political system upon which Ireland had been governed. It was impossible to hold out a more fatal moral to Ireland, than that disturbance under any circumstances should operate upon the Legislature as a motive for concession. To support any political change, or countenance any redress of political grievances in such a state of things, would be to hold out at once a premium to further insurrection. *(Cheers.)* The insurrection would, in that case, become not only a rebellion for the purpose of putting down the laws and disposing of the property of the Country—for when it was attempted to regulate how men should let their lands, or whether they should let them at all, the rebellion went to nothing short of that—but, if the House were to countenance the notion of any concomitant concession to the measure for putting down rebellion, they would sow the seeds of a perpetual insurrection, for the purpose of extorting concessions from the Government, which they might otherwise not be disposed to grant. It was only in a country tranquillised, and in a state of submission to the laws, that any beneficial change of existing laws could be attempted. He was satisfied that these were the sentiments of the Catholic Body themselves, and that they would not be disposed to take any other than a wise, temperate, and judicious course with regard to the great question in which they were interested. It was not amidst the confusion, turmoil, and difficulty that agitated the internal tranquillity of this Country, that the House heard from the Catholics any desire that their claims should be taken into consideration. So far were they from deeming a period of disturbance a fit time for concession, that they steadily abstained from laying their claims before that House, and it was not till tranquillity was completely restored here, and during a period when Ireland was happily undisturbed, that the question of Catholic Emancipation was afterwards brought under the consideration of Parliament. He trusted, therefore, that the House would confine itself to the means of vindicating the laws and restoring the tranquillity of Ireland, without reference to any considerations connected with the policy which had been pursued in the Government of that Country. The delay which had taken place in bringing this subject before Parliament was itself a pledge of the moderation and the spirit of conciliation which animated the breast of the Government. They were anxious to [illegible] the effect of other measures before they came to Parliament for extraordinary powers, and with this view a large body of troops, and afterwards a Special Commission, had been sent to a part of the country, which was most seriously disturbed.—The County of Galway, as his Right Hon. Friend on the other side of the House was aware, had been in some degree restored to tranquillity by the ordinary powers of the law; he was sure that the Noble Lord charged with the Government of Ireland, anxious as he was to administer equal justice to all, and to make the People of Ireland feel the benignant influence of the House of Hanover under which they lived, felt it to be his first duty to the People, as well as to the Crown, to uphold the authority of the laws, and that he should be wanting in clemency and justice to the People, if he did not call for those extraordinary powers which had been granted on former occasions for the purpose of securing the lives and property of the subjects of Ireland against rebellion and treason. If the present insurrection were not met by vigorous and active interposition, it might extend itself to a mass of danger with which the Government might hereafter find it extremely difficult to cope. He was under the painful necessity of stating, that, since the despatches now lying on the table had been received, the Government had received further information with regard to the state of Ireland, which shewed that the mischief was considerably aggravated both in character and degree. Some transactions had taken place of a nature so horrible, so distressing to the feelings of an individual connected with that Country as he was, that it was painful to particularize them. One house, in which a party of sixteen policemen were stationed, was surrounded and set on fire by two thousand insurgents. Several of the policemen perished, and the survivors were all seriously injured. A communication had been received from Colonel Mitchell, who commanded the garrison at Cork, in which it was stated, that a very considerable body of armed insurgents had traversed the mountains in the south-west parts of that county, and that unless the Executive Government was armed with the powers of the Insurrection Act, and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the mischief would assume a still more formidable shape. Almost all the operations of the insurgents were carried on by night; the swearing took place by night—visits to houses, in most cases for the purpose of obtaining arms, but in many for the plunder of property—the movements of large bodies of armed men from one part of the country to the other—were all carried on by night. If there were any measure, therefore, more peculiarly requisite, and more immediately suited to the nature of the system, it was that which required the inhabitants to retire to their homes at a seasonable hour, and which made the fact of their being found abroad a sufficient ground to put them upon their justification. He trusted the House would not call upon him to state why the Lord Lieutenant expressly claimed the power of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and why he was convinced that it was immediately applicable to the danger with which he had to contend. He had no hesitation in declaring, that the rebellion, as it was at present characterised, was only a rebellion of the ignorant classes of the People, as contrasted with the civilised, the educated, and the higher orders. He believed that all those manifestations of attachment to his Majesty, which were displayed in a manner so gratifying to the Irish heart, were not in any degree impeached by the recent occurrences, and that, with reference to the civilised and educated classes, the Country might still be considered as sound. It was quite possible that the educated part of the community might be even better affected to the Government than formerly, while a great mass of the indigent population were disturbed from the operation of particular local circumstances. It was to be dreaded, lest a rebellion of this nature should be inflamed by political cabals, connected with the ancient history of the Country, and, if it were not checked in time, take the more dangerous tint of party, or religion. Let them not suppose that, because the mischief was at present confined to the lower orders, some of the educated classes might not be found, who, if the rebellion were suffered to rage for a length of time, might be infatuated and wicked enough to allay themselves to it. To prevent the possibility of such an alliance, Parliament must act with energy. He wished to confine himself within as narrow limits as possible; and if it should be the pleasure of the House to concur in granting these extraordinary powers to the Executive Government, he thought they would also agree that they could not be granted too soon. He trusted they would not be disposed to pause upon these measures, but that they would enable him to carry them into effect with the least possible delay. Though he might have been fully warranted (as the documents submitted to Parliament proved) in recommending the duration of these measures for the same period as that for which they had formerly been enacted, as he was unwilling to place them beyond re-consideration during the present Session, he thought he should best discharge his duty by asking for both bills for a short period. The House would hereafter have an opportunity of discussing the affairs of Ireland under advantages which they did not now possess. His Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, than whom no man was more intimately acquainted with the internal state of Ireland, might be expected in his place in the next week. When the affairs of Ireland came under the consideration of the House, the Government was prepared to give ample information on the subject. At present, he conceived, nothing more was necessary than the simple statement which he had laid before the House, to justify them in granting these extraordinary powers to the Executive Government of Ireland. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to suppress insurrection and prevent disturbance of the public peace in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that if the Noble Lord opposite had felt it necessary to throw himself upon the indulgence of the House, much more must he (Sir John Newport) claim their indulgence, when he was under the painful necessity of differing from many of those whom he most respected, and with whom he had been in the habit of acting during a period of 20 years, that he had sat in that House. He begged leave to say, that no man, not even the Noble Lord opposite himself, could have a higher respect than himself for the Noble Marquis, in whose hands the Executive Government of Ireland was now placed. No man was more convinced of the [illegible], the spirit, and the humanity of that Noble Lord. He begged to state, that if the House were now called upon to act suddenly, and upon the moment, he (Sir J. Newport) was not to blame. Parliament was itself to blame, which had refused to give the subject a hearing. On the 19th of June, 1817, he had himself made a motion for inquiry into the state and condition of the People of Ireland, and for a full investigation of the causes of those evils which afflicted that part of the United Kingdom. (Here the motion was read from the Journals, at the request of the Right Hon. Baronet.) That motion was negatived, and the House would bear in mind that it was negatived by the Right Hon. Gentleman now the Secretary of State for the Home Department, *(hear, hear, hear!)* who was Teller on that occasion. He was satisfied that if inquiry had been made at that period of tranquillity, much of the evil which now afflicted Ireland would never have taken place. Under these circumstances, was he to blame when he hesitated to place confidence in the Ministers who had refused to investigate the cause of the calamities which afflicted Ireland? He agreed with the Noble Lord as to the necessity of putting down rebellion; but he differed from him as to the means. He should prefer the Martial Law Bill to the measures proposed by the Noble Lord, because that Bill did not wear the semblance of the Constitution; because it boldly and fairly avowed that the Country could not enjoy the benefit of the Constitution, and because it expired with the emergency which created it. With regard to the Irish law, called the Whiteboy Act, he believed there were not five English Members in that House who knew what the provisions of that Act were. He was quite sensible that in the part which he should feel it his duty to take on this question, he should draw down upon himself the resentment of those whom he most loved and esteemed, and with whom it was once his lot to enjoy much social happiness. The Noble Lord opposite had no reason to claim or expect his confidence; but he regretted the necessity of differing from those with whom he had so long lived in habits of friendship, and who now formed a component part of the Administration. The Noble Lord had said, that these extraordinary powers were demanded by the Executive Government of Ireland; but it was remarkable that not one word to this effect was to be found in the papers on the table. On the contrary, in one instance, where a Police Magistrate suggested it as the wish of a considerable part of the country, that the Insurrection Act should be resorted to, that suggestion was coupled with the alternative of sending a greater number of troops.

(For remainder see last Page.)

some trivial degree, of contributing to it, and he could assert that no journey was ever undertaken with better intentions, and that the effect produced was of the greatest value to the real interests of Ireland, in conciliating opposing prejudices, and tending to eradicate rooted animosities. It was deeply to be lamented, that at the present moment there should exist in the Southern parts of Ireland a system of outrage and rebellion which set at defiance the ordinary laws of the Country. It was probable that their Lordships' attention would very soon be called to this subject, and that some measure must be resorted to for the purpose of giving extraordinary powers to the executive Government in order that it might be enabled promptly to put down that system of outrage which so unhappily existed.—It was, however, of great importance, that the causes from whence arose this unhappy situation of Ireland, should be clearly understood, and he felt that he should not do his duty, connected as he was with that Country, and intending to be there in the course of next week, if he did not state to their Lordships what he conceived to be the main operating causes of these melancholy events. There were, a non-resident Clergy and numerous absentee Landlords—causes which continually operated to prevent that community of interest and that communication between the higher and lower classes which was so essential to the general welfare of the Country. The presence of Landlords on their estates (though he did not mean to say that their absence produced outrages) would, he was satisfied, have a great tendency to prevent any system of outrage, by conciliating those animosities which produced it, and removing or mitigating those evils by which it was fostered; and were there any great absentee landholder of that part of the empire present, he would say, however high might be his rank, that he could not more effectively execute the duties of his station, or more essentially contribute to the general welfare, than by going to reside, for a time at least, upon his estates in Ireland; where he might be enabled to allay those animosities which had so fatal a tendency to produce the most alarming outrages. Undoubtedly much had been done within the last ten years to ameliorate the situation of Ireland, by the introduction of a system of education, supported by private benevolence, which had already operated most beneficially, and the continuance of which would certainly be productive of the greatest advantages. There was also another great engine, which was supported by persons of the highest rank and consideration, both in this part of the United Kingdom, and in Ireland; he alluded to the Bible Society, which, by the liberal distribution of the sacred volume in Ireland, was producing, and would doubtless continue to produce, the most important and beneficial effects. It was, unquestionably, by means of a religious and moral education that those evils, which so unhappily marked the state of Ireland, must be ultimately mitigated; but much might be done in the mean time by landlords residing upon their estates. He was afraid he had trespassed at too much length upon their Lordships' attention with reference to this subject; but he had felt it his duty to state to the House what, in his opinion, were the main operating causes of the unhappy state of Ireland. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address in answer to his Majesty's Speech.

Lord WALSINGHAM rose to second the Address, but spoke in so low a tone, that very little of what he said could be collected. He expressed his satisfaction that the Noble Earl who preceded him had, by the observations he had made, rendered it unnecessary for him to occupy much of their Lordships' time. The Noble Lord then went over the different topics of the speech, and expressed his concurrence in the sentiments it contained, and called upon their Lordships to support the Address.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN would rather have heard from any other Noble Lord some observations upon the Address, than have stood forward himself at that moment, merely to state those explanations with which he intended to qualify his approbation of the Address, in order that he might not be understood to be specifically pledged by any thing it contained. He believed the statement in the Speech respecting the increasing prosperity of our commerce and manufactures during the last year, to be correct, but it was most material to consider how far that prosperity was likely to be permanent; and whether it was established upon any solid foundation. The greater part of the increase in our commerce and manufactures during the last year, was to be placed to the account of North and South America, chiefly the latter; and with regard to South America, it was yet to be ascertained whether our trade with that quarter of the globe would be permanently productive in any proportion to that which appeared as the increase during the preceding year. Without, however, meaning in the least to undervalue the importance of an increasing prosperity of our commerce and manufactures, he could still only look to that prosperity as a means of contributing to the relief of the agricultural interests of the Country. The agriculture of the Country was its main stay and hope, and he could only consider the prosperity of our commerce and manufactures as secondary to that great and important interest upon which depended the general interests and welfare of the Country. That the agriculture of the Country could only be relieved by removing a part of those burdens which now so heavily pressed upon it was his decided opinion, as well as that of many others; and they were at length told in the Speech which the Ministers had put into the mouth of his Majesty, that considerable reductions would be made in our establishments, and that thus a part of those burdens would be removed. He trusted that those reductions would be made in that spirit of real economy, which could alone render them available for the purpose of lessening the burdens which so heavily pressed upon the agricultural interests of the Country. As to a mode of relief for those interests, of which he had heard within the last twenty-four hours, namely, the advance to them of Exchequer Bills to the amount of £5,000,000 he considered altogether futile and nugatory. Had the agricultural interests any good security to offer, there could be no question as to the obtaining of money from any individual banker, the fact being at the present moment, that money was plentiful, but good security rare. With regard to Ireland, he must first express his approbation of the appointment of the individual who now held the chief government of that Country. He thought that a more judicious choice could not have been made at the present moment. *(Hear, hear! from both sides of the House.)*—The individual to whom he had alluded possessed that firmness and liberality which peculiarly fitted him to encounter with and overcome the difficulties arising from the present situation of Ireland, whilst at the same time he had a reach of mind which eminently qualified him for the consideration of those legislative measures which the interests and welfare of that Country required, both at present and in future. He was disposed to agree with the Noble Earl who moved the Address, himself (the Marquis of Lansdown) being, from circumstances not under his own control, an absentee landlord of Ireland, that the absence of a great number of the landholders was productive of much evil, but this was only one of the causes that led to the unhappy discontents in that Country. But the fact was, that the situation of Ireland, which, notwithstanding upwards of twenty years had now elapsed since its union with Great Britain, was still so unhappily distinguished from that of this Country, with the exception of their agriculture, in the distress and depression of which they were unfortunately identified, a number of causes contributed, and several remedies must be applied. The outrages which now unhappily prevailed, must, of course, be repressed; but the repression of outrages was only a small part of those measures which must be applied to the situation of Ireland, in order to remove those causes of evil which, in their combined operation, tended to produce the most melancholy results.—It is to all these causes that the attention of Government must be directed; and I should not feel the satisfaction which I do at the vigorous hand now exercised in the repression of the disturbances which agitate that Country, if it was not accompanied with a mind above all vulgar prejudices, and particularly above that vulgar prejudice which can imagine that there is something in the soil and climate of Ireland calculated to produce a semi-barbarous race, and to sow the seeds of disturbances which must break out from time to time, and exhibit themselves under the influences of causes uncontrollable by legislation. In looking to the state of that Country, he had no hesitation in stating, that it was not by penal enactments, not by aggravating the terrors of the Statute Books, that an enlightened Government should look for a substantial reform of the disorders which there was so much reason to lament. He felt himself justified in abstaining, for the present, from entering into any particulars with respect to what it was his intention to bring forward at a future period relating to the state of that Country, in case the subject should not be taken up by his Majesty's Ministers. But whether the subject was taken up by the Government or by others, he hoped that the measures would not be confined to the consideration of penal laws alone, but that if it was felt necessary to confide additional powers to the Executive Government in Ireland, it would be done in a way more congenial to the feelings of Statesmen. With those qualifications he was prepared to give his assent to the Address.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that, as the Noble Marquis had made no positive objection to the Address he should not have felt himself called upon to offer any remark, had it not been for one passage in which the Noble Marquis had alluded to a transaction in which he (Lord Liverpool) was concerned—namely, to the interview which he had had the day before with some London Bankers. Although called up by this circumstance alone, he would, however, take the opportunity of saying a few words on the other topics introduced into the speech of the Noble Marquis. Adverting to the subject of economy, the Noble Marquis had accused his Majesty's Ministers of tenderness in making the necessary reductions, and had spoken of the present as the first time in which any practical retrenchment had been affected. Now it would be in the recollection of their Lordships that in the course of last year reductions had taken place to the amount of between one and two millions; and that, at the time those were announced, others were promised for the present year. Whether the reduction alluded to in the speech from the Throne would satisfy the expectations of the Noble Marquis, he, of course, could not say, nor did he now feel himself bound to state either their amount, or the mode in which they had been effected. He only wished to guard himself from a suspicion hinted at by the Noble Marquis, that, in carrying them into execution, any of the principles of justice or impartiality had been violated. He claimed only a candid suspension of their judgment, until the whole scheme should be laid before them; and they would then see that strict justice had characterised the arrangement—that the changes had not affected persons in inferior situations only—and that those who were at the head of our different establishments, and whose duty it was to advise the proceeding, had not exempted themselves from the application of the rule which they prescribed for others. Being on this subject, and allowing as fully as any of their Lordships, the propriety and expediency of all practicable retrenchment, he could not, at the same time, permit their Lordships to go away with the delusive idea, that any possible reductions could afford any material or sensible relief to the distress of the agricultural classes. Reductions of every kind might, he acknowledged, be right in themselves; they might relieve the minds of the People, and reconcile them to the endurance of their temporary difficulties, and might ultimately be of real advantage; but to hold out that they could immediately remove the existing pressure by such means, could only mislead the public mind, and raise hopes which must be disappointed. The Noble Marquis had concurred with that paragraph of his Majesty's speech which represented the improving state of our commerce and manufactures; and he added with perfect truth, that such improvement was the more satisfactory, as it must necessarily produce a beneficial influence on our agricultural interests. In this sentiment he (Lord Liverpool) cordially joined. There was no idea so erroneous or so unworthy of a statesman as the supposition that the interests of any of the great classes of the community could be separated or placed in hostility to each other. They were all—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing—linked together, they all flourished or suffered from the same causes, and the prosperity of one must finally extend its beneficial influence to the rest.—*(Hear!)* He agreed with the Noble Marquis, that notwithstanding the importance of our commercial and manufacturing interests, agriculture must still be considered the great source of our wealth and greatness; but prosperity could not exist for a long time, or to any great extent, in the two former branches, without promoting the improvement of the latter. Those, therefore, who would depress one class in order to raise another, who spoke of making one class pay the price of relief to another, were striking a blow at the interests of both. The advancement of our trade must lead to the relief of our agriculture, as an injury to the former must be prejudicial to the latter. No one understood better, no one would more readily admit this principle than the Noble Marquis. As connected with this subject, he now returned to that topic which was the cause of his rising—he meant the proposition which the Noble Marquis (Lansdown) supposed him to have submitted to certain bankers of the City of London, with a view to the relief of agricultural distress. That Noble Marquis stated that he (Lord Liverpool) had proposed an issue of Exchequer Bills to the amount of £5,000,000, to be applied through the medium of the country bankers in advances to the landed interest. No such communication was made; nor was the proposition thus specified in contemplation. Government had taken, undoubtedly, into their serious consideration, the best mode of extending the relief in question; and a proposal for issuing Exchequer Bills was certainly in view, and might yet be brought before Parliament. He would not now enter into its details: he admitted that the state of agriculture must be judged of by the usual principles of supply and demand, and that reference must be had to those principles in every proposed measure of relief. There were some who thought that excessive importation was the cause of the present distress: in this opinion he could not concur, because the distress had continued and increased after the ports were shut against foreign grain. There were others, and he was certainly one of them, who ascribed it chiefly to superabundant home production. When the situation of Ireland was taken into the account, this opinion was rendered the more probable. In the course of the last three years, seven and a half millions of quarters had been imported into Great Britain from that Country; & even during the last nine months the importation amounted to a million and a half of quarters. The last Corn-bill, which excluded foreign competition, and allowed a free import of corn from Ireland, had caused an excessive increase on the production of that part of the United Kingdom, and must have in some degree extended cultivation throughout the whole. It had been said by the Noble Marquis, that the advance of further capital to agriculture could not remove an evil that arose from an already excessive production; but there might be a natural evil of this kind, and another that was artificial, and which the principle of over-production would not account for. The latter might be removed by a measure like that in contemplation. He would now briefly allude to that portion of the Noble Marquis's remarks which related to the state of Ireland, as it afforded him an occasion for mentioning that before the House adjourned, he should have to lay upon their table papers containing a communication from the Noble Marquis at the head of the Irish Government. These papers would be printed to-morrow, and would of course be in their Lordships' hands, and upon their contents it was his intention to propose a measure for arming the Executive Government with additional powers.—This measure was, however, to be confined in its duration to the present Session of Parliament, so that their Lordships, before they separated, would have an opportunity of ascertaining its results, & deciding on the propriety of its continuance or expiration. It was allowed on all hands that Government ought to be put in possession of the means of effectually protecting the lives and property of this Majesty's loyal subjects, and of putting down the system of outrage and violence which prevailed. He (Lord Liverpool) concurred with the Noble Marquis in all the praise which he had bestowed on the vigour and talents of the Noble Person at the head of the Irish Government; he was sure that he had devoted all the faculties of his powerful mind to probe the evils with which Ireland was afflicted to the bottom, and to find out the most effectual remedy for them. The Noble Marquis had expressed a hope, that though new penal measures might be necessary, they would not be the only measures resorted to. This hope he (Lord Liverpool) was happy to think might be realised. The whole state of the Country ought to be looked into for the purpose of applying the proper remedy. This was a subject, however, into which he could not at present enter. The effect of absentee proprietors, and the other circumstances which characterised the state of Ireland, and which had been alluded to by the Noble Mover of the Address, could not be then discussed. But with regard to his Majesty's visit to that Country, and the consequences attending it, there could be but one opinion. Though it had not prevented those scenes of disturbance, which commenced even before his Majesty quitted its shores, it had increased the general loyalty and attachment of his Irish subjects to his person. No Sovereign ever was received, not merely with louder acclamations, but with more heartfelt gratification; and it was a singular circumstance, that in the disturbed districts, where the laws were daily transgressed, no hostility was manifested towards his Majesty's Government. He (Lord Liverpool) had in his possession a letter which he had received from a well-informed gentleman of that Country, which stated, that notwithstanding all that had taken place in the south of Ireland and some other districts, yet, were his Majesty now to appear in Limerick, he would be received with similar demonstrations of satisfaction and delight to those which welcomed him to Dublin. It was, indeed, observable, that in all their discontents and excesses, these People never quarrelled with the Government, as Government; nor did religion enter into the motives or pretexts of their outrages. He made this observation not to prejudge any question that might afterwards come before them, but to suggest, for their Lordships' consideration, whether the evil might not lie deeper in the frame of society than in any political cause or relation between the governor and the governed. *(Hear, hear!)* The situation of that Country was unlike that of any other in Europe; it had been so for ages, and continued to be so still. Though penal measures might, therefore, be resorted to for the purpose of putting down the immediate disorder, they ought not to place an exclusive reliance upon the operation of them. In respect to our relation with Foreign Powers, he did not feel himself called upon to offer any remark, as no objection was made to that part of his Majesty's Speech which referred to them.

The Address was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty to-morrow, by the Noble Mover and Seconder.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the renewal of the usual sessional orders, and the re-appointment of the Earl of Shaftesbury as Chairman of Committees.—Agreed to.

IRELAND.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL laid on the table copies of despatches from the Marquis Wellesley, relative to the present state of Ireland. Ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a quarter before two o'clock, the Speaker entered the House, and took a seat next the table. A few minutes before two he took the Chair, and at the same time the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod entered the House, and signified his Majesty's command that the House should attend in the House of Peers. The Speaker, followed by several Members, went to the House of Peers, and on his return withdrew.

The SPEAKER having returned to the House a quarter before four, stated, that new Writs had been issued for the County of Louth, in the room of Mr. Foster, now Lord Oriel; for the Queen's County, in the room of Mr. W. Pole, now Lord Marybrough; for the County of Antrim, in the room of Mr. H. Seymour, deceased; for the University of Oxford, in the room of Sir W. Scott, now Lord Stowell; for the Borough of Shaftesbury, in the room of the Hon. E. Harbord, now Earl Suffield; for the County of Salop, in the room of J. Cotes, Esq. deceased; for King's Lynn, in the room of Sir M. B. Folkes, deceased; and for Castle Rising, in the room of the Earl of Rocksavage, called to the Peers.

New Writs were then moved for Higham Ferrers, in the room of W. Plumer, Esq. deceased; for Bedwin, in the room of Sir J. Nicholl, who had accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; for Droitwich, in the room of T. Foley, Esq. deceased; for the County of Montgomery, in the room of C. W. Wynn, Esq. who, since his election, had accepted the Office of President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; for Buckingham, in the room of T. Fremantle, Esq. who had accepted the Office of Commissioner for the Affairs of India, with the salary thereunto annexed; for St. Mawe's, in the room of Jos. Phillimore, L.L.D., who had accepted the Office of Commissioner for the Affairs of India with the salary thereunto annexed; and for the University of Oxford, in the room of the Right Hon. R. Peel, who had accepted the Office of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and for West Looe, in the room of Henry Goulburn, Esq. who had accepted the Office of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The SPEAKER informed the House, that a Bill had been prepared, according to form, for preventing Clandestine Outlawries. Read a first time.

QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Mr. BENNET gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the circumstances which took place at the funeral of the Queen.

New Writs were issued for Carnarvon, in the room of Sir C. Paget, who had accepted the Office of Groom of the Bedchamber; and for Dumfries, in the room of Mr. Keith Douglas, who had accepted the Office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

Sir R. WILSON gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 12th inst. he should move for Copies of the Correspondence between his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and himself, relative to his Dismissal from the Army. He wished to ask the Noble Marquis (of Londonderry) whether any opposition was intended to be offered to that motion? If the production of the papers were not opposed, he should found a specific motion on them; but if, on the other hand, the production of those papers were not conceded, he should feel it necessary in moving for them, to open all the circumstances attending his dismissal from the Army.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, it was not usual for a Member, on giving notice, to require an explanation of the conduct that would be pursued when his motion was brought forward. He was not disposed to pledge himself to any express line of conduct by anticipation, and should, therefore, decline giving any answer.

Sir R. WILSON said, he did not ask the explanation as a courtesy to himself, or for his own convenience, but for the convenience of the House, whose time it might tend to save.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord ERRINGTON said, he rose to give notice, he should, early after Easter, move for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the best mode of rendering more effectual the representation of the People, by a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament.—Notices accordingly.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The SPEAKER said, the House had been to the House of Peers, and heard the Speech from the Throne, of which he had procured a copy, which he should read.

Mr. R. CLIVE rose to offer himself to the attention of the House, for the purpose of moving an Address to thank his Majesty for his gracious Speech from the Throne. On the first point of the Speech he supposed there was but one opinion—satisfaction that his Majesty continued to receive from Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country. It was to be lamented, that since Parliament had last met, the same friendly disposition on the part of the European Powers towards one another had been endangered, and that differences of a serious nature had arisen between the Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. On such a subject, he could not state more, than that as the Turkish Empire had always been considered as an European Power, any change affecting her territory must be the subject of deepest anxiety to the other States. It was impossible also to know where hostilities once begun might end, or how far they might tend to the destruction of the peace of Europe. *(Hear!)* On the death of our late revered Sovereign, his Majesty had determined to make himself personally acquainted with the various parts of his dominions after the period of seclusion to which he devoted himself. It was to Ireland that he first directed his attention—The loyalty and enthusiasm with which the first Sovereign of the House of Brunswick that had visited that Country, was greeted, and the affectionate attentions of all classes of his subjects during his residence in that Country, were such, he would venture to say, as would never be effaced from the breast of the Illustrious Person who was the object of them. *(Hear, hear!)* Subsequently, a cloud had overspread that Country; a spirit of personal outrage had led to a system of outrage. From the observations of persons best acquainted with the Country, those acts of violence arose from local and internal causes, and perhaps much individual mismanagement, and from distress in a very eminent degree. One reflection was very consolatory, that these disturbances were unconnected with any political or religious feelings. The communication on the state of the Revenue was very consolatory; the improvement in it was considerable, and up to the present moment the same appearance of increase was exhibited. In the Speech he was glad to see that the Estimates had been framed with every attention to economy, important at all times, but most imperative in times like these *(hear!)*, and that there were great reductions in the scale of our expenditure, especially in the Naval and Military Departments. He wished he could hold the same language as to Agriculture; it was too true, that it was lamentably depressed. *(Hear!)* There was no subject on which his Majesty's Ministers and this House would more cordially co-operate in their endeavours to devise relief. When he considered the connexion between all the sources of the nation's prosperity, and recollected that the commerce, the manufactures, and the revenue of the country were advancing, he hoped he was not too sanguine in supposing that the improvement would reach Agriculture; and that before the termination of the present year, that branch of national industry would also be restored to prosperity. *(Hear, hear! from the Opposition.)* There was one other point of the Speech on which it was necessary to observe, the necessity of maintaining public credit. It was public credit that had sustained us in our arduous conflict; it was public credit that had placed us on the ground on which we now stood, and its maintenance was not only necessary to our national character now, but perhaps to our future existence. *(Hear, hear!)* The Hon. Member proposed an Address in the usual style, recapitulating the Speech, and concurring with his Majesty in all the matters of it.

Mr. DUNCOMBE in rising to second the Motion, said as to the first topic in the Speech, he was convinced there was but one feeling. Whoever had an opportunity of witnessing the calamities of war, and had seen, however gratifying the results, the miseries that were inflicted before those results were obtained—*(hear)*—would be deeply impressed with the blessing of peace, and on that ground it was most gratifying that his Majesty had received the assurances of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers. He was sure the House would participate in the feeling of his Majesty as to the unfortunate situation of Ireland. It was necessarily a matter of deep concern, that his Majesty's visit to Ireland had been succeeded by outrages in that Country, amounting to a systematic violation of the laws. The House, however, would see the necessity of seconding the measures of the Executive by vigorous laws, aided by the spirit of conciliation *(hear! from the Opposition)*, to suppress these serious disorders. It was gratifying that the revenue had improved, and he was sure the House would hear with satisfaction that it was in a state of progressive improvement. It was satisfactory, too, that his Majesty had made great reductions, particularly in the naval and military departments. With regard also to manufactures and commerce, no doubt could be entertained that they were in a flourishing condition. With regard to agriculture, however, the same flattering assurances would not be given, and he should not perform his duty if he did not observe that it laboured under general distress. Without entering into the causes or details of it, they were so satisfied of its importance and connexion with the other great interests of the Country, that it must be the earnest desire of his Majesty's Ministers and the House to afford it all the protection in their power. He was aware that there were those who contended that this relief could not be afforded without a great reduction of taxation, and rigid economy—*(hear, hear! from the Opposition)*—but would ask, who were those who were so ardent in this cause as to follow up their object without regard to the policy or security of the Country? Some immediate remedy, however, should be applied to the distress; and he had no doubt that some such remedy would be adopted. He might be allowed before he concluded, to congratulate the House that the disaffection which some time ago had shewn itself in the manufacturing districts of the Country had entirely disappeared, and had been followed by perfect tranquillity. *(Hear, hear!)* While he stated this, he might be permitted to add, that he must be a superficial observer of the state of the Country, who was ignorant that there still existed those who were ready to seize every opportunity to attack the Constitution of the Country, and to bring its institutions and all its established authorities into contempt. That such persons did exist he was convinced; some actuated by hopes of seeing the effect of theoretical systems, some by the love of gain, and some by the mere antipathy to whatever was fixed and established.—But our Constitution was so broad in its basis, so solid in its structure, so beautifully connected in all its parts, and so well adapted to all the members of society, that sooner or later its superiority over every form of Government in the world must be seen and acknowledged *(hear!)*, and so far from being weakened by the snafts of malice, it had derived new strength and vigour from the assault. *(Hear, hear!)*

The proposed Address having been read,

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that the very modest and sensible speech of the Mover of the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, had given him very little to comment on, as there was little in it with which he did not agree. Of the speech of the Hon. Member who seconded the Address, he had been enabled to say the same, if it were not for the topic introduced at the end of his speech, differing in tone and temper both from the Speech and the Address in answer to it.—*(Hear, hear!)* That Hon. Member had said, that there were persons in England anxious to subvert the Constitution of the Country. This assertion was unfortunate, and in contradiction to the first part of his speech, in which he recommended and praised the reduction of that large military force, which there was, indeed, no honest pretence for keeping up. As to the foreign politics of the speech, he should pass them over very rapidly, because in our present situation they were comparatively of very small importance. Of the Turkish territory, he could only say, that he wished heartily it was out of the Turkish possession, and that it was in the power of the Greeks. *(Hear!)* In saying so, he was convinced that it would be a great benefit to the Christian European world if an independent state were erected in that part of Europe by the great and glorious exertions of that cruelly-oppressed people, in vindication of their ancient liberties. *(Hear!)* He had a short Amendment to propose, which was dictated by no disrespect to the Throne, but by a desire to give it that consideration which, under the circumstances of the Country, were especially due to it. In ancient times, and (as he was rather old fashioned in his Parliamentary notions) he should say better, far better Parliamentary times, our forefathers, who thought it necessary to deliberate before they resolved, were in the habit of putting off the Answer to the Speech for some days, to make up their minds on the topics that were contained, or ought to be contained, in the Speech. At the time of the Revolution this practice was dispensed with, but a courtesy was observed towards the Members of the House which rendered the delay less necessary, by reading the Speech at the Cockpit over night, where any Member was at liberty to attend; and as it was published in the Evening Papers, or the Papers of the day, every one had an opportunity of making up his mind on its various topics. This was not a mere matter of courtesy, but it was useful to the House; for he for one would acknowledge, that he was not so quick as to catch the effect of the Speech as it was read, nor any such power of divination as to foresee what topics would be introduced, or how they would be treated. In consequence, therefore, of the hasty manner in which the decision of the House was called for, its vote on the Address was either a mere matter of compliment, pledging no man, and expressing no opinion on any topic, or the House was induced by surprise, to give its sweeping approbation to a series of measures which it could not appreciate, under the sweeping names of conciliation and unanimity. He (Sir F. Burdett) meant to propose that the Speech should be taken into consideration the day after to-morrow. He would say, as far as he could judge on so brief a consideration, that the Speech was by no means full or satisfactory. There was not merely agricultural distress in the Country—there were violations of the Constitution and the laws of far superior importance to all pecuniary considerations. The Constitution was now, and had been long, violated with impunity, and without any notice from the Speech. But as to agricultural distress, the Speech should not merely have professed economy in the general; for what Minister was there, during all this ruinous expenditure, the effect of which was now pressing on the Country, when this promise of economy was not made? *(Hear, hear!)* At the King's accession the same promise was made; nor was there any King's Speech in which the promise was not made, or in consequence of which any material advance had been made towards its accomplishment? The Ministers should have told them what sort of economy they contemplated, or how the reduction was to be made. This was a serious omission. There was no hint at the reduction of the monstrous expenditure of the Civil List. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* Monstrous he said, because when the Ministers had played tricks with the currency, by which it pleased them to afflict the Country, it had pleased them to add to the evils which the People suffered from the depreciation of money. Another evil and insult to increase their own salaries on the ground of the hardship which they had brought upon themselves by their own acts. *(Hear, hear!)* They were determined to flourish amidst the general distress: and now by another juggler's trick, when they of their own head undertook to restore the currency to a fair metallic value, they had taken no means to lessen the evil of the change, and least of all to reduce their own salaries, which had been increased on the score of the depreciation. *(Hear!)* This was an instance of the most unfeeling disregard of the public distress; it was a neglect of a principle so obvious and so just, that he wondered gentlemen were not ashamed to bring in a Bill to raise the value of the currency without some provision for the abandonment of the additional salaries which they had obtained when it was depreciated perhaps one-fourth. *(Hear!)* Of the topics alluded to in the Speech, one of the most painful and most pressing was the state of Ireland. It was impossible to look without shuddering at the state of despair to which that brave and generous, and suffering People had been driven, solely by misgovernment. There were sufferings which a People would rather meet death in any shape than endure, and such seemed to be the sufferings of the People of Ireland. There had been the Union with England, and the Noble Lord (Londonderry) would perhaps tell them that the Irish were in a state of transition from war to peace. The Noble Lord could tell them how the Irish People, and the gentry too, had been cajoled and terrified into, not a national, but a parchment Union. No attempt had been made by Ministers to carry into effect any of those promises with which Ireland had been duped at that time. What view was it that Ministers now took on this important point? Something, they were told, must be done, and not by force only, but by conciliation, as the Honourable Seconder had told them, as well as by the sword. But some great measure of conciliation should be specified. One seemed to him to be the removal of the scandalous interference with civil rights, on account of religious opinions. *(Hear!)* On this point they should give a speedy assurance to the People of Ireland; for it was for the removal of such evils, and not merely to lay on taxes, that a Parliament, if it was to be of any use, should apply itself. The next cause of the misfortunes was unquestionably the system of tithes. *(Loud and general cries of hear!)* Through the operation of that system, indeed, Ireland had been dyed with blood, and yet no attempt had been made to correct the injustice and the evil which belonged to it. Many very high hopes were held out to the People of Ireland as to what they might look for from the equity and liberality of the Imperial Parliament, if the Union should be carried. But what had been the result? Which of those hopes had been realised? Before the Union, the Irish had a Parliament of their own, to which they could appeal for redress with some prospect, from common sympathy, of meeting a more gracious reception. The Parliament was indeed, very likely, from various causes, to become much better disposed towards its Country, and that perhaps was one reason for pressing the Union. At all events, while the Irish Parliament existed, the People had an organ of expression, of which they were deprived by the Union. But how, in what respect was Ireland benefited by the Union?—Take its revenue, for instance; that was notoriously in a much better condition by far than it now was, or had been since the Union. But even so far back as in 1782, Ireland had a surplus revenue of one million, notwithstanding all that had been said of the calumniated Parliament of that day, for calumniated he must consider it—especially comparing its conduct with that of other Parliaments of which he had heard. It was, however, obvious, that unless the Irish were grossly misgoverned, their condition must have been most materially different from what it was at present, for the Irish were a most ingenious, active, energetic, and industrious people, and yet they were often charged with the want of industry. But how could such a charge apply to the people who really did all the most severe labour of this Country—who quitted their own Country in order to find that employment here which they could not procure at home, with somewhat better wages than unfortunately they were ever allowed in Ireland? How many of these poor beings were to be seen at certain seasons, travelling from the western coast without shoes or clothing? And what an afflicting spectacle did such a scene present, especially to those who so often heard the Irish slanderously charged with want of industry. The difficulty and distress, indeed, which these unfortunate Irish suffered in passing through this Country itself, in search of employment, could not be unknown to any Gentleman who heard him, any more than the alacrity with which these people laboured when they had the good fortune to obtain employment. Again adverting to the Union, the Hon. Baronet asked what the People of England had gained by that measure? They had, in fact, the debt of Ireland saddled upon them, in addition to their own, Ireland being unable to pay even the interest of its debt. Yet in that oppressed Country, corruption had gone, he was assured, to a much greater extent, comparatively speaking, than it had ever reached in England. If, indeed, he were correctly informed, corruption in this Country was purity itself compared to the system that prevailed in Ireland. But there was another and a most serious grievance in Ireland, he meant with respect to the Excise Laws. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* The Irish Government, in fact, had contrived to produce a sort of civil war in Ireland, for the purpose of carrying that odious system into execution, as appeared from the able pamphlet of Mr. Chichester, who had so amply and so forcibly exposed the atrocities to which this system gave birth. Into this system, then, and its administration, a full investigation should be immediately instituted, and yet not our word of reference to it appeared in the King's Speech. Another omission in that Speech was with respect to Scotland, where a grievance of the utmost magnitude prevailed, he meant as to the system of self-election in the several Burghs, by which the People were plundered in the shape of taxation, without any power of obtaining redress, and which topic had been frequently discussed in that House. The power of public opinion through the superior diffusion of knowledge in Scotland, had no doubt imposed some controul upon the authority of these several oligarchies, as it had in a great measure protected the Scottish People from that species of excessive provocation, which urged men into violence. But still the grievance to which he had alluded was most severely and severely felt; the corruption of each Burgh serving by its example and influence to corrupt the population, just as the corruption of that House operated to corrupt a great portion of the People.—Yet when this question as to the corruption of the Scotch Burghs was under discussion in that House by the Noble Lord below him (Lord A. Hamilton) he took no part in that discussion—because he was told that if he stood forward to support the Petitioners, he would be likely rather to injure than to advance their object, and such he understood to be the apprehension of some respectable gentlemen connected with Scotland. Therefore he felt it proper to decline any interference on that occasion. Alluding to those Gentlemen who pleaded for what they called Economical Reform, he declared that however such Gentlemen might attribute wild and visionary notions to others, nothing appeared to his mind more wild and visionary than their impression that anything like real economy would ever be established in this Country, unless a real and substantial Reform in the Representation of the People in that House should previously take place. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* To look for the contrary, indeed, would be like putting the cart before the horse. It was quite absurd, indeed, to suppose that the House, in its present state, would accede to that economy which was decidedly against the interest of the majority of which it was composed. *(Hear!)* The cause of Reform that could alone lead to efficient economy, was happily gaining ground every day.—