

No. 12,832.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. PEEL trusted the House would excuse the anxiety he felt to say a few words on that measure...

able to the same distress as if that resumption had not occurred; and if that return had not been effected one year, it must another...

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26. CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Stock Exchange has been thrown into a state of great agitation...

There is great confusion at the Stock Exchange. The Jobbers and Brokers seem astonished that any plan could be devised to change or pay off such a large amount...

Paris, Feb. 17. A. M.—I perceive, by a letter from Trieste, dated Jan. 21, that all the news from the East continues favourable to the cause of the Greeks...

On the other hand, I have before me a letter from Marseilles of the 8th instant, from which I will extract a few passages...

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27. We communicated yesterday to our readers the letter from the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart...

part, to the Governor, &c. of the Bank of England, desiring to see, tomorrow, such Bankers, Merchants, and others, as are interested in the Navy Five per Cent. The letter created on the Market a considerable degree of agitation...

It is not on light grounds we assert our belief that Government did not send their letter to the Governor of the Bank without being fully prepared to state distinctly at the meeting to-morrow the terms upon which they are determined to reduce the Five per cent. It is indeed to be supposed that Government sent for the parties interested without a previous conviction of the practicability of their plan...

It strikes us, too, that, in addition to other inducements to accept the terms offered them, Government would act wisely in giving a pledge to those who do accept them, that the 4 per Cent. Stock, into which the Five shall be converted, shall not be reduced so soon as the 4 per Cent. existing at present—suppose that pledge extended to five, or even to ten years...

We cannot conclude without again congratulating the public upon the ability of His Majesty's Ministers to carry into effect so important a branch of their plan so soon after having announced it.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this morning. Our Bayonne Correspondent writes us as follows, under date Feb. 12:—A Spanish Colonel, named Rotelle, well known in Paris, where he sojourned a long time, left this town on the 10th instant, to return to his Country. When about to cross the Bidasoa in a boat, the custom officers surrounded him, and demanded his papers; he exhibited his passport, and refused to be searched. The officers then informed him, that they had orders to seize his baggage, and also to detain him until further orders. His effects were then seized in his presence, with his own seal, and despatched to Bayonne. It is affirmed that this Colonel is the same who was, in 1808, the author of the Revolution of Cadix, against the French, on which occasion the Governor, Solana, was massacred; and that he was also, in 1820, one of the most zealous promoters of the perfidy of the soldiers of the Isle de Leon. This arrest makes such noise here.—Gazette de France.

The number of individuals arrested on the charge of being implicated in the Belfort conspiracy amounts to about fifty.

Our letters from Marseilles state, that several arrests have taken place in that town, and at Toulon.—Constitutionnel.

We have received Lisbon Papers to the 11th.

Lisbon, Feb. 17. A.—The brig Maria, in 75 days from Rio Janeiro, brings news that all was tranquil in that city, and that their Royal Highnesses were in good health. She brings five Deputies to the Cortes from the Province of St. Paulo.

A decree has been published relative to the sale of wine of the Alto Douro, which states, that the whole quantity of wine, of the first quality, is 54,569 pipes; of the second quality, 11,214; and, adding those in the magazines of Douro and Porto, the whole is 137,113 pipes. It is allowed to export to England 25,000 pipes, to be selected from those of the first quality, at the price of 45,000 reas per pipe.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart to the Governor, &c. of the Bank of England:—

had been vacated by his acceptance of the office of Chief Commissioner of the affairs of India. The Right Honourable Gentleman was proposed by the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett, and his nomination seconded by the Rev. R. Mytton, of Gairth.

Cambridge House, the residence of the late Queen, was yesterday put up by auction, and bought in by the executor, £8,500.

ROYAL BLUE. A serious disturbance took place last week in the County of Norfolk. On Thursday, a number of idle and disorderly persons assembled at Shimpling, near Diss, for the purpose of breaking a tiring-machine, the property of Mr. J. Sparham, at Shimpling-place, which they utterly demolished. Warrants were immediately issued by George Lee, Esq. one of the acting Magistrates for that Hundred, for bringing six of the offenders to the King's Bench, Diss. On Saturday morning, they arrived in the Market-place in that town, about ten o'clock, accompanied by about two hundred labourers from the neighbourhood, who were determined the offenders should not be taken into the Magistrates' Room, and considerable resistance was made to the first man being taken into custody. Mr. Lee then read the Riot Act, after which the remainder of the six surrendered without giving any further trouble. They were admitted to bail to appear at the adjourned Sessions at Norwich, on the 6th of March next, for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE OF A MOB AT GLANGOW—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT. The house in Clyde-street immediately to the east of the town's hospital, which has been occupied for some time by Mr. Forand, partly by a dwelling, and partly as a manufactory for paints, was last night (Sunday last) completely racked by an infuriated mob, every pane of glass being broken, and the whole furniture torn down and tossed into the river. The cause of this outrage is ascribable to the intelligence of the populace, for it is said they were collected together, and urged on, by the report that a number of children had been seduced into the house from time to time, and made away with for the purpose of making red paint with their blood. Some who were above being galled by such nonsense, got an idea that diverting operations were carried on in the house, and they became equally indignant at the unfortunate proprietor. These stories have been in circulation for some time, and are said to have originated in two children looking through one of the windows; and seeing some of the clothes of the workmen lying on the floor, smeared with red paint, they reported that murder had been committed in the house. There were four previous attempts made, three of them on Sunday evenings, to raise a mob about the house, but the boys who then collected were easily driven away by the inmates. Last evening, however, there was a determined plot made against the house, and the assailants were many of them well-grown men. The attack commenced, as usual, by the younger descriptions throwing stones at the windows, which succeeded the more important operations of breaking open the doors and the windows, tearing down the furniture and throwing it into the street, from whence it was speedily conveyed into the Clyde. It was four o'clock when the mob began to act, and none of the Magistrates being immediately at hand, it was about five when the Master of Police arrived with some infantry, and soon after the Lord Provost, who had been previously on the spot, returned with a party of cavalry. Before this, some police officers had come to the place, and carried off a few prisoners, but they were totally inadequate for any effectual resistance. Some gentlemen, thinking that the appearance and remonstrances of respectable people would bring the mob to reason, made their way into the house, but they were so rudely assailed, that part of them were glad to effect their escape, and the remainder barricaded themselves in the upper floor. The arrival of the military put a stop to all further attack; indeed the mob had left themselves nothing to do in the way of demolition; but there being little appearance of dispersion; the Riot Act was read, but not acted upon. Upon the arrival of the military a number of prisoners were made, six of them were taken in the evening. The evening became gradually more tranquil, and the cavalry returned to their barracks about twelve o'clock; but a party of the infantry, with some of the police, remained in the house all night. The loss occasioned by this infamous outrage will be severely felt by the inhabitants, as it is provided by the last Police-Bill that they are to be assessed for all damages in the city committed by mobs. The Magistrate has offered a reward of two hundred guineas for information which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.—Glasgow Herald.

TO BE LET. A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES and a DWELLING-HOUSE, adjoining, situate in NORTH-BUILDING, in this City, lately occupied by P. and T. NAYLOR. For Particulars, apply to CHAS. and GRAN. SAMPSON, TAYLOR, Waterford, or C. Talbot-street, Dublin, November 19, 1821.

SHIP AMAZON. A CONSTANT TRADE, WILL SAIL FROM HENCE, FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA, ON THE 10th OF MARCH NEXT. For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS NEVINS, WHO HAS THE SHIP, 100, Thousand White Oak Hall, and Barrel STREETS. 100 Hhd. N. S. FLAX SEED, which he will sell on encouraging terms. Waterford, 1st February, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to suppress Invasions and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County, or any Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County, or any Part of such County, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

And whereas, twenty-two Justices of the Peace of the County of Limerick, being the major part of the Justices of the Peace duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the provisions for that purpose in the said Act contained, at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden at the Court House in and for said County of Limerick, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February instant, and daily summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial to them signed, signified to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the grounds and reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of and by the authority to us given by the said Act of Parliament, do by this our Proclamation declare the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the said County, that they each and every of them be and remain within their Houses at all Hours between Sun-set and Sun-rise, from and after Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of February instant, under the Penalties by Law established; and we do hereby further order and direct, that a Special Session of the Peace, for the said County of Limerick, be held at the Court House in and for the said County, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of February instant, for the purposes expressed in the said Act of Parliament, of which all Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice.

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HOME MANUFACTURE. WILLIAM M'DOUGALL, AGENT TO THE MERINO FACTORY, No. 10, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 12, FRANCIS-STREET, DUBLIN. I now supply with a very extensive Assortment of SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH, superior to any hitherto manufactured in Ireland.

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PRIME NEW HERRINGS. JUST ARRIVED TO WILLIAM HUNT AND CO., A CARGO OF Prime New Herrings, WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS. Waterford, Feb. 22, 1822.

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than seven in a County at large, or than three in a County of a Town or City, or the major part of them, if they see fit, upon due consideration of the State of the County, to signify, by Memorial to them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County, or any Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Lord ALTHORP said, he felt it necessary to explain why he considered it desirable and necessary that some question should be brought before the House upon the subject of the Noble Lord's plan. When the Noble Lord first brought forward his proposition, it was extremely difficult to know whether the House could, on any particular day, come to a direct vote of approbation or disapprobation upon that plan. He, therefore, conceiving it essential to give a distinct opinion upon that proposition, took the first opportunity of giving the notice in pursuance of which he now addressed the House. He was aware that, if it were merely argued whether the plan proposed was satisfactory or not, his observations would be brought within a narrow compass. A view of the importance of the question itself, and aware too of the way in which that question might ultimately be settled, he would call for nothing but that which should argue the point fairly and candidly, and thus have the means of stating where they were satisfied with the proposal of the Noble Lord, and where not. Before, however, he read the Resolution which he intended to submit to the House, he would take the liberty of stating his own view on the subject. This he would do briefly, and he feared imperfectly; for, limited as was his knowledge of political economy, he should not go into that minutest detail which would be warranted in one more intimately acquainted with that science. There were two positions of the Noble Lord, however, which were of so novel and singular a nature, that he could not help calling the attention of the House particularly to them. The first, the Noble Lord had adopted whether taxation—that pressure of taxation which the Country was at present suffering—was, in any manner or degree, the cause of the present agricultural distress; or, the Noble Lord had wholly denied that that distress was at all the effect of taxation. This was a doctrine which had never before been held; in the present Session of Parliament, no man, either in that House or out of it, would have had the smallest doubt of the effect of taxation upon every class in the Country, whether Agriculturists or not; and therefore, till the present Session, no Member of that House had felt it necessary to argue that taxation diminished the comforts of the People. To ascertain whether taxation was or was not (since it was necessary to argue that it was), he would beg leave to call the attention of the House to a period when, taxation excepted, the Country was in a state similar to the present. For this purpose it would be necessary to go back to a period when the Country was at peace, and the currency not depreciated. The year 1792 was such a period; the peace was the same—the currency the same, and every thing the same—except quantity of taxes and the condition of the People; for then there was no distress, and no complaint; all the causes of national prosperity were similar, and there could be found no only one cause of distress which did not exist to its present ruinous extent (that was that the burden of taxation). To that, therefore, notwithstanding the statements of the Noble Lord, the present distress of the agriculturists must be attributed. A second position of the Noble Lord, which merited consideration and required to be explained, was the estimate which he had taken of the proportion which the taxes of the farmer bear to his rent. This he had stated generally at one-seventh or one-eighth; but he had afforded no data whereby the House could try the accuracy of his assertion; he had gone into no details of the several taxes which pressed upon the agriculturist; nay, he had not even hinted at the kind of tax he meant—whether the direct taxes, or the whole, both direct and indirect. Now, without such data—without knowing what taxes were or were not (taken into the account, it was impossible for any man to calculate the proportion which those taxes bore to the income of the farmer. As the Noble Lord had not gone into the details, so neither would he (Lord Althorp), because the general principle assumed by the Noble Lord, that taxation was no cause of the distress, and that the removal of taxation would afford no relief, was in reality of more consequence than any detail. It ought to be borne in mind, that every tax, wherever it was laid, and whether it passed directly upon the agriculturist or not, tended to increase the expense of production, and by that means operated against the agriculturist.—Taxation, by raising the price of labour, and the rise in the price of labour so produced fell more severely upon the agriculturist than upon the manufacturer. It did so for this reason:—The labourer employed by the manufacturer always consumed luxuries to a greater or less extent, so that when taxation raises prices to him, he can always afford to part with some of these, before he made a demand for an advance of the price of his labour; but the agricultural labourer consumes nothing but necessaries.

And whereas, twenty-two Justices of the Peace of the County of Limerick, being the major part of the Justices of the Peace duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the provisions for that purpose in the said Act contained, at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden at the Court House in and for said County of Limerick, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February instant, and daily summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial to them signed, signified to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the grounds and reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of and by the authority to us given by the said Act of Parliament, do by this our Proclamation declare the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the said County, that they each and every of them be and remain within their Houses at all Hours between Sun-set and Sun-rise, from and after Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of February instant, under the Penalties by Law established; and we do hereby further order and direct, that a Special Session of the Peace, for the said County of Limerick, be held at the Court House in and for the said County, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of February instant, for the purposes expressed in the said Act of Parliament, of which all Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 21st day of February, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the third year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to suppress Invasions and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County, assembled at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, summoned in manner by the said Act directed, and pursuant to the provisions therein contained, not being fewer

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