DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

Have the Government of the Country *yet* moved? Has any attempt *yet* been made for the purpose of supplying the South-west of Ireland with food? It is well known, that the present times were anticipated. It was known that the Potatoes had failed in a large portion of the South-western Counties. We think that Government should be prepared for the present crisis. But unfortunately our Statesmen were amusing the Public, and deceiving themselves, by theorising on the superabundant produce of the last harvest, and insisting that to superabundance alone, and by no means to Taxation, the present Agricultural Distress may be traced and accounted for. Practical men say, that there has been no superabundance; and we all know, that the harvest was a short one. In the South-west of Ireland, the Potatoes have generally failed, and instead of sevenpence or eight-pence, for which they sell by the stone in Castlebar, Ennis, and Galway, they would now fetch fourteen or sixteen-pence, if the currency had been as great as in the year 1816, which, as our Readers remember, was one of very severe distress. It is, therefore, quite necessary for every man, who writes or speaks on the subject, to bear in mind the extraordinary change which has taken place in the currency of the Country.—Perhaps the Circulating Medium in 1816 was three times as great as it is at present. At all events, from the South and West, Money appears nearly to have vanished. It is not there. And when we are comparing 1822 in this point with 1816, we should arrive at a false conclusion regarding this relative distress by comparing the prices respectively. On the contrary, we are convinced, that the present distress in the South-western Counties is infinitely greater in amount and intensity than it was six years ago. Happily, however, the failure of the Potato crop is confined to some of the Counties only beyond the Shannon. It is not felt in Leinster, nor in Waterford; part of Limerick only is afflicted. There are no complaints from Sligo. The failure of the Potato-crop may, therefore, be limited to the six following Counties—part of Cork, part of Limerick, Kerry, Clare, Galway, and Mayo. We have food enough in the Country, and there can be little doubt that persons are already speculating on the market which may be obtained in those places. But there is no money among the Poor; even the Gentry cannot, at present, afford to employ them. There should be, therefore, a Loan from Government, and "security moderately reasonable" will, no doubt, be accepted. But we hasten to lay before the Public such particulars as we could select from the Provincial Papers on the subject:

GALWAY, APRIL 22.—The aspect of our town at present must alarm every thinking man. Potatoes, the only support of our miserable lower orders, exceed, in price, any thing the Reader can well conceive, and when purchased by the half-starved Roomkeeper, at the exorbitant demand of seven pence *per* stone, instead of imparting relief or comfort, convey to his frame and constitution a train of diseases, violent and infectious.—While we are giving this picture of the state of things, there are, at this moment, in our unfurnished Fever Hospital, twelve or thirteen cases of a most malignant nature, not Typhus, we hear, but of a description bordering on Putrid. The Reader will, no doubt, shudder at this assertion. *Connaught Journal.*

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

"In the memory of the oldest inhabitant, I believe, such misery, at so early a period of the year, was never witnessed in the Town of Galway—it is not confined to a Village or Parish—it is nearly general throughout the whole district—whole clans pouring in daily from the mountains of Connemara, in quest of food—driven and forced from their little tenements by hunger and want, numbers, for the four-and-twenty hours, content with a scanty meal! Until such period as something in the shape of adequate relief be supplied by the Government, or Gentry of Town and County, (and it is to be hoped, that such relief is not remote,) may I trespass upon the humanity of the benevolent to supply me occasionally with the means of affording to the *poor Sick and Distressed*, under my own immediate care, nourishment and support. I shall, God willing, account with the Public, most minutely, for any monies received, and any donations sent to the College House, with my own address, shall be most gratefully acknowledged by, Sir, your very humble servant,

"M. FINN, Curate of Bohermore.

"Monday evening, College-house, April 22, 1822."

TUAM, APRIL 22.—The price of provisions advanced considerably at our Market on Saturday, particularly the articles principally consumed by the Poor—Oatmeal and Potatoes—the former rose from 12s. to 14s. per cwt. and the latter from 4½d. to 6d per stone—Oats 8½d. to 11d. per ditto.—*Tuam Gazette.*

CASTLEBAR, APRIL 22.—An advance in the prices of provisions, particularly of Oatmeal and Potatoes, took place in our market on Saturday.—There has not been often so scanty a supply brought to market, in this town, as on that day. The deficiency may have been, and, we hope, was caused by the employment of men and horses in agricultural pursuits, the day having been very favourable for the purpose. However this may be, there is no doubt that the most serious distress will be felt by the Poor in consequence of the failure of the Potato crop of last year. We have stated already, and still think, there is plenty of food in the Country, but the Poor have not money to purchase it. It is a very singular circumstance that the first quality flour may now be purchased, at the Mills, for about the same price per cwt. that was paid in this market for Oatmeal on Saturday.—*Mayo Constitution.*

ENNIS, APRIL 22.—At an adjourned Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Barony of Inchiquin, held at Corofin, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering the best and most speedy mode of relieving the wants of the starving Poor, the Rev. Mr. Blood having taken the Chair, Major Warburton (who returned from Dublin the night before, and who kindly attended,) declared, it was the intention of Government to give all possible aid to the Local exertions of the Country Gentlemen; but, as the aid would be necessarily proportioned to those exertions, though he could not pretend to say in what degree, he strenuously recommended them to manifest the most liberal spirit among themselves, and exert themselves in obtaining donations from Absentees and others, in every possible way, as it was not, he said, the increase of any individual donation to the fund that constituted its importance, but the ratio in which it would increase the aid of Government. Among several Resolutions, which subsequently passed, were the following:

"Resolved—That, having this day investigated the returns of the individuals who have been appointed to inquire into the extent of distress in the Barony of Inchiquin, we find the number of Persons who at present have neither food, nor the' means of acquiring it, to be above three thousand; and that, from the same source of information, we are decidedly of opinion, that that number must, in the course of one month, be increased to five thousand.

"Resolved—That Major Warburton is entitled to our warmest Thanks, for his attendance at our Meeting, his zealous co-operation with us—and his very liberal subscription of ten pounds."

Nearly three hundred pounds have been subscribed.—*Clare Journal.*

EXTREMITY OF WANT.—One of the Gentlemen appointed to examine particularly into the state of distress in the Barony of Inchiquin assured the Meeting, that one day, in three several miserable hovels, in which it was necessary for him to enter, he found in each the owner occupied in skinning his only milch cow for the support of his family. When it comes to this, what may we expect as the next step of the miserable wretches? And yet we may say, it is a degree beyond even the foregoing, to take the Seed Potatoes, already sown, out of the ground, to satisfy the cravings of hunger, which, we are assured, on good authority, has been done in several instances, in the Baronies of Inchiquin and Corcomroe.—*Ibid.*

Five ricks of Corn, the property of Mr. James O'Brien, of Dromelliby, were threshed and taken away on Thursday night off the lands of Knocktaumple.—*Ibid.*

The Magistrates of Tulla have applied to the Commissioners of Excise, not to destroy any Malt that may be seized, but to give it for relieving the Poor.—*Ibid.*

The Petition of the distressed Inhabitants of Kilrush and its Vicinity; humbly offered to the consideration of the Rev. Mr. Corbett,

"SHEWETH—Petitioners, in the name of themselves and others labouring under similar distress, beg leave to approach your Reverence with feelings of the deepest regret; assuring you, in consequence of the inclemency of the past season, and no encouragement given us, (labouring class,) we are reduced to the utmost poverty and distress, and have no means whatsoever of supporting ourselves or families. Therefore, looking up to you as our patron and protector, we implore your assistance now in the time of need, and humbly beg you may encourage a Fund to be raised for us, being the only means of keeping us from starvation. * * * * * *

In the mean time we have the satisfaction to assure your Reverence, that, notwithstanding the spirit of insubordination and outrage which distract and disgrace our neighbouring Counties, the infection has by no means crept in amongst us; and, owing to your salutary admonitions, so frequently given to us to that purport, we pledge ourselves to your Reverence, we would willingly suffer death, sooner than shame ourselves or religion by any unlawful proceedings, well knowing the fatal consequences which must necessarily attend them. * * * * * *

"To the Rev. Mr. Corbett, P. P. Kilrush."

MR. GEORGE O'FLINN, OF BALLINTESKIN.

(From the Moderator.)

This Gentleman, although he has but recently stood forth as a candidate for literary distinction, is destined, we opine, to occupy a conspicuous, however unenviable, station in the public eye.—The boldness of his maiden enterprise has certainly evinced some striking capabilities for desperate attempt; and even though he should be reckless enough of an exalted name to abandon a career so full of honourable hope, and to return to those obscure but peaceful scenes from which he lately started into eminence, the intrepid disregard of present or prospective dangers, which signalised his first achievement, must be alone sufficient to demonstrate his peculiar fitness for high and difficult adventure. No blame, whatever, shall attach to us, if Mr. O'Flinn outlives his fame.

We stood pledged to sift the extraordinary matter of Mr. O'Flinn's epistle, and our readers will have observed, from what we here subjoin, that we have not been unmindful of our obligations. Before we had determined on the publication of his case, we called emphatically on Mr. O'Flinn to spare us the painful necessity of the following exposition, but as he has not thought proper to do himself and us the justice of a frank and honourable explanation, we have no other way left to disabuse the public judgement on a subject of deep and general interest, than by an unreserved disclosure of this remarkable transaction. A recapitulation of the principal facts to which the following documents relate may be necessary to a perfect understanding of the very singular case on which we are about to enlarge.

In our Paper of the 9th inst. we communicated some particulars of an attack on the house of Mr. George O'Flinn, of Ballinteskin, whose furniture, implements of husbandry, &c had been broken and destroyed by the assailants. The statement of this enormity was given on that unquestionable authority against which so many feeble sarcasms have been, from time to time, directed, but which has not, in one single instance, been brought either into reasonable doubt or actual discredit. Until Wednesday week, no contradiction of our statement was made public; but on that memorable day a letter, signed "George O'Flinn," appeared in a contemporary Print, and, after quoting our article of the 9th instant, concludes with the following rigorous and urbane denunciation:

"I feel myself called on thus publicly to say, that the statement (of the outrage), as far as relates to me, is (to use the mildest terms) *false, scandalous*, and *unfounded*, calculated only to spread designing and needless alarms in this neighbourhood.

Most excellent well! but not in all respects, so "mild" as you, no doubt, intended, Mr. O'Flinn. The language was indeed most likely to startle us, had we been doubtful, and still further to disgrace us had we been wilfully false, but even the strength and poignancy of the Gentleman's denial had little efficacy with *us*, who knew the character of our informant, and that, while he *could not* err in the particular instance, he would have shrunk, in *any* case, from the least intentional deception. We re-asserted the veracity of our statement, even in the teeth of Mr. O'Flinn's denial; and, indignant at such a shameless attempt to discredit the evidence of *sworn* facts, as well as struck by the disgusting novelty of so bold-faced and gratuitous self-exposure, we pledged ourselves to bring the whole affair before the Public, at once to vindicate the character of our Journal, and to expose the monstrous imposition which this unrivalled lefter was designed to forward. The following authentic documents, we believe, will best effect these objects:"

The first is a copy of Informations sworn by a servant of Mr. O'Flinn, in care of Ballinteskin house, when the outrage alluded to was committed:—

"County of Kilkenny to wit.

The informations of Patrick Hearn, steward to George O'Flinn, of Clones Castle, in the County of Waterford, who being duly sworn, saith, that about ten days ago he was on the lands of Ballinteskin, being a farm of his master's, near Bessborough, the seat of the Earl of Bessborough, which said lands of Ballinteskin are in the Barony of Knocktopher, when about ten men came to the house, & smashed in the sashes of the house, which is slated, and then forced in the door, and called deponent to come out, which deponent complied with, when some of the said men struck deponent with a gun and wattles, and having knocked him down, beat him severely, and broke his nose and cut his head, and demanded arms, which deponent had not; they then desired deponent to quit the place, or that they would shoot him, and if his master was there, they would shoot him, and at his peril not to till the lands. That deponent was in the cow-house, on said lands, on Sunday night last, about 10 o'clock, when he saw two men on horse-back, who demanded at one of the adjoining houses, belonging to Jeffery Shea, if Captain Rock's party had been there that night, and on learning not, they went away, and in about half an hour they returned with about twelve more, and proceeded to the said lodge of Mr. O'Flinn, & destroyed the doors, windows, cupboards, and window-shutters, and every thing they could lay hands on, including a winnowing machine, and two Scotch carts, the barn-doors and stable doors, and cut open six bags that had been filled with oats. They then searched every where with a lighted candle, to find deponent, which not doing, they went away.

"Deponent does not know any of the said party, and is in fear of his life—and further saith not.

"Sworn before me, IN PRESENCE OF THE SAID George O'Flinn, this first of April, 1822.

"RICHARD B. OSBORNE.

his
"Patrick ✕ Hearn.
mark."

The next document, we take it, is of considerable interest. It is the recorded and sworn belief of Mr. O'Flinn, as to the facts deposed to in the preceding information. Compare, we beseech thee, reader, the following declaration on OATH, of Mr. O'Flinn, with the subsequent DENIAL in his published letter!!! We should, doubtless, underrate this gentleman's regard for the most sacred of all human obligations, if we believed the assertions of his letter, while the following SOLEMN document stares us in the face. Mr. O'Flinn's error must surely have arisen from a defective memory:—

"George O'Flynn, of Clonea Castle, maketh oath & saith, THAT THE ABOVE IS CORRECT, as far as came to his knowledge, AND THAT THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ARTICLES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AT BALLINTESKIN, his property, by some persons unknown.

"Sworn before me, this 1st April.

"RICHARD B. OSBORNE."

"Patrick Power maketh oath and saith, that on Sunday night last, four or five persons came to the house of Mr. O'Flynn, on the lands of Ballinteskin, and having broken in the doors and window-shutters, they demanded what brought Deponent there. They then threatened Deponent, that if they caught him there again they would murder him, and desired him to tell Mr. O'Flynn, if he did not give up the ground to his Landlord they would go to Clonea Castle and burn it over his head. They then beat Maurice Boland, and broke every thing they could lay hands on, and then went away.

"Sworn before me, 2d April.

"R. B. OSBORNE."

"Maurice Boland, being duly sworn, saith, that the above is true in every particular, and that he was the person beaten, and that there were about twelve persons, all well armed.

"Sworn, 2d April, before me,

"R. B. OSBORNE."

"The informations of Jeffery Shea, who being duly sworn saith, that he has been for several years living under Mr. O'Flinn, at Ballinteskin. That deponent was going to bed, when two men rapped at his door, and asked if any of Captain Rock's men had been there that night. Deponent's house is only a few yards from Mr. O'Flinn's house, and that he heard the men on Saturday night destroying it and the other things. Never told any person Mr. O'Flinn should give up the land, or set it to another. That Mr. O'Flinn asked deponent to fodder the Cattle, *but he refused from fear of his life*, as the said party *swore* if any did so, or gave him (Mr. O'Flinn) any assistance they would murder them. That the cattle have been only fed by a young boy, or, occasionally, by persons sent from the next town: Never saw any of the said party, and would not know them again.

"Sworn before me, this 2d April, 1822.

"R. B. O."

"John Shea makes oath and saith, that on Sunday night last, about twelve persons smashed in the door of his house, placed him on his knees, struck him with the butt end of a blunderbuss, and swore him not to give any assistance to Mr. O'Flinn, or to let any one fodder his cattle, and demanded of him the senior boy of Mr. O'Flinn, for denying whom, they severely beat and ill-treated deponent. They then searched for the boy and found him, whom they beat and struck also, and would have murdered him, had not the women interfered. They then agreed to let him go, provided he would swear not to fodder the Cattle, and go home, which the said boy did.

"Sworn, 2d April.

"R. B. O."

Nearly similar depositions, we believe, were sworn before Henry Briscoe, Esq. of Tinvane.

Should a further authentication of the facts above detailed be called for, any of the undermentioned Magistrates, all of whom investigated the circumstances, and to four of whom Mr. O'Flinn PERSONALLY complained of the outrage, will be able, we make no doubt, to satisfy all inquiries on this important subject:—

MICHAEL COX,
HENRY BRISCOE,
DANIEL OSBORNE,
T. E. LALOR,
R. B. OSBORNE, and
EDWARD ELLIOTT, Esqrs.

One of the Magistrates brought out a military party on a night subsequent to the outrage, at the PRESSING INSTANCE of Mr. O'Flinn himself, who stated to him, that he was obliged to engage 40 Ploughs from the County Waterford, for his tillage business. It is also most material to add, that Mr. O'Flinn actually brought the several informants above mentioned, before the Magistrates!!

From some communications that have reached us, we think it barely possible that the *Letter* is a forgery! Should this be the fact, Mr. O'Flinn will not surely lose *another* moment in repelling so criminal and audacious an abuse of his name.—Rumour whispers, that the sinister influence of men who should be above such a base and spiritless artifice produced this most *unfortunate* disclaimer of Mr. O'Flinn. Can this be true?—

KILKENNY SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Friday, the Court met pursuant to adjournment. There were only two prisoners in custody, the informations against whom had not been returned. Their names are Wm. M'Enury, of Kilmeganny, and Thomas Miller, of Carrigon.—They stand charged with having been out at unlawful hours. One more Information was returned, but the offenders were not sent in. A further adjournment to Monday took place. The following Magistrates were present:—

Lord Carrick; Sir W. Cosse; Joseph Greene, John Power, N. Aylward, W. Hastford, J. Flood, J. Barwis, W. Wemys, Thomas T. Bookey, and Wm. Morres Reade, Esqrs.; Rev. B. Morres; Rev. H. Caulfield; Rev. H. R. Dawson; J. P. Poe, and Garrett Neville, Esqrs.

After the adjournment of the Court, two prisoners were brought in, under the warrant of the Rev. B. Morres, having been found abroad after sun-set, on Thursday, in the liberties of Callan. The names of these men are Hacket and Ryan, and they live, we understand, in the neighbourhood of Mullinahone.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,859. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

DEBATE ON SIR JOHN NEWPORT'S MOTION RELATIVE TO THE STATE OF IRELAND.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. N. CALVERT supported the original motion. He expatiated on the natural advantages which Ireland enjoyed, but which the gross mismanagement of its Government had rendered unproductive.

Mr. SPRING RICE said, that if the Hon. Secretary had been in his place at the commencement of the Session, he would have seen that, so far from inquiry into the state of Ireland being deprecated at that time, it was expressly provided in the Bills with which Parliament armed the Executive Government, that inquiry should take place; for though the Noble Marquis at the head of the Government was not sanguine enough to hope that the measures, which he proposed for adoption would be sufficient to eradicate the evils for which they were intended as a remedy, if they were limited for six months, still their duration was limited to that period. Why had it been so limited, unless it were to allow a discussion like the present to take place, in order to show that Parliament had not been entrapped, without due consideration, into the measures of severity to which it then gave its sanction? The Acts to which he referred had been passed with the utmost possible quickness—the standing orders of the House had been suspended to forward them through their different stages—and why? to allow them to go at a future period into a full consideration of the state of Ireland. It was therefore with a very bad grace that they were now to be told, when an inquiry was proposed, that it could not be granted, because it would infix a stigma on the Government of Ireland. Suppose that it did so, still he maintained that they were bound to inquire whether their rapid legislation had been for the good of those to whom it was to be applied—whether it had been warranted by the emergency that had been alleged, and whether the same object might not have been accomplished by measures of a more generous and less coercive nature—measures which, at the same time that they made Ireland feel the strength of Government, did not leave her entirely unacquainted with its mildness and benevolence. The Right Honourable Gentleman had kindly relieved him from one part of the task which he thought would have devolved upon him in this debate: formerly a doctrine was entertained by official gentlemen, which went in its consequences to subvert all good feeling between the two Countries; it had been, at the times to which he alluded, too much the practice to meet the demands for inquiry into the state of Ireland, by saying, "It is not the English Government which has caused the evils of which you complain; the root of the grievance is among yourselves, and you must reform your own misdeeds before the Country can be ameliorated—we can afford you no relief, we can hardly extend to you our sympathy." The Right Hon. Gentleman had, however, refrained from following this example—he admitted a case of misgovernment, and the misery which had followed it; but he took care in his admission that the misgovernment should be of ancient date, and that what-ver grievances existed were to be traced to the misdeeds of times long past. When the Right Hon. Gentleman admitted a case of misgovernment, he (Mr. Rice) was not aware within what limits of ancient history he meant to confine his admission; to his surprise, however, he found that the Right Hon. Gentleman overlooked five centuries to trace the origin of that misgovernment which he thought might still, in its consequences, effect the People of Ireland. He, in the kindness of his sympathy, carried them back to the time of Henry II. and the Earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow (*A laugh.*) Though he agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman that much of the desolation which had spread, and the bad feeling which existed, was to be attributed to the unhappy events of remote times, yet he must still contend that the great majority, by far the great majority of the evils which afflicted Ireland, were referrable to more recent transactions, and had their origin in a system of misgovernment of much later date. If they would only compare the recent history of England with that of Ireland during the same period, they must feel horror and regret at the melancholy contrast suggested by such a comparison. The reason was obvious. The People of England had always had the benefit of equal laws, of a fair and even administration of justice; they were taught to feel the spirit of a free constitution, and that their safety and preservation as a Nation depended upon the superior sense they were entitled to entertain of their national character: but how was it with Ireland? Had his unhappy country ever been taught to feel the advantage of an impartial administration of justice? At what period of its history had such a doctrine been inculcated among the People? Was it during the early progress of the popery laws?—and when he glanced at these, he begged not to be misunderstood as mixing up the Catholic question with the present topic, or raising insidiously any subject upon the old popery laws, as they formerly existed; but he had a right to use the subject for his argument, and the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite would admit it to be one thing to defend the present state of the popery laws, and quite another to justify that atrocious and bloody code which formerly polluted their statute-book, and imprinted its character upon the passions of the People. How was it possible that a system of legislation carried on in such a spirit could fail in forming the character of the population exposed to its influence? Then as to the freedom growing out of the doctrine of representative liberty, what opportunities had the People of Ireland to acquire any knowledge of that? Up to the year 1782 they had no constitution—they had no adequate representation. They had Houses of Parliament, it was true; but it was in vain to seek in them the guardian spirit of a Legislature. There were legislative puppets at work in them, who, unfortunately for the Country, went through the forms of unfeasible enactments; but all they did was for the injury of the People. Such was the case of that Parliament of Geo. II. which sat for 21 years, without any attempt to infuse young blood into its system, and without any recurrence to that constituent body which could alone secure to it the safety and validity of its representative character. Up to 1782, then, Ireland could not be said to have a constitution, and the Country at that era acquired one through the powerful exertions and brilliant eloquence of a Right Hon. Gentleman, now, alas! no more (Mr. Grattan), and about whom it would be a profanation for him to say one word. His name would ever remain the boast of his Country; it would be at all times his best eulogy. That great man was not generally known in England as a public man, until the close of his illustrious life; but enough of him was seen in that House to entitle him to their admiration—(*hear, hear!*)—and in private society, he was sufficiently known to have been the delight of every circle for his suavity & the mildness of his character. But it was in Ireland where his patriot name was felt with the warmest gratitude; it was there that he had laid for his admiring country the foundation of a constitution which would have laid a deep groundwork for the amelioration of the People's condition; which would have retrieved the national character from the deep stain of long misrule, had not the government of the day marred the aim of the Patriot, and interposed its paralyzing fallacies. Though that great man had failed in achieving his great purpose, he had left behind him a name, second only to that of Washington, for the services he had planted in the regeneration of his Country. (*Hear, hear!*) The Government of Ireland had perverted the means by which the constitution of 1782 was intended to have been salutary. The use they made of the legislature of that day was, to make use of the honours of one branch of it to corrupt the independence of the other. (*Hear!*) No term of reproach was too bad for application to such a system; to show the degraded station to which power sunk for the purposes of political prostitution, he need only refer the House to an extract from the evidence of the Accountant-General in the tenth Report of the Irish Commissioners of Fees, which had been lately laid on their Table, and which was as follows:—

"Query 1st.—Style of the office?

"Answers.—Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer.

"2d.—Name of the officer?—John O'Neil.

"3d.—By whom appointed, and at what period, and how, and on what condition and consideration?

"I was appointed by the Duke of Rutland in August, 1781; my patent bears date the 5th of November, 1781.—With regard to the considerations and conditions, it is not my wish to enter into any details or explanations on that subject, but it seems I must obey. The consideration for which I was appointed, was my giving a seat in Parliament for the Borough of Rathcormick to Mr. Orde, the Duke of Rutland's Secretary; that seat was given to me by the Duke of Portland, then Prime Minister, and Lord Northington, then Lord Lieutenant, as a public mark of the gratitude of his Majesty's Government for services rendered to it, at a period when a civil war was threatened between England not Ireland, and Lord Northington, if he had remained here, was to have put me forward to distinguished situations in my profession as a Barrister. A few days before my return to Parliament was to have taken place, the Administration was changed; and there being no earlier seat vacant, and Members having at that time no power to vacate their seats, the Duke of Rutland requested me to relinquish my seat in favour of Mr. Orde, as his not being in Parliament would be a great impediment to the public business. I complied with his request, and the said Mr. Orde secured me the well fulfil Lord Northington's favourable intentions towards me. In about a year afterwards they gave me my present office, but there the performance of their promises stopped. When the Duke of Portland again became Prime Minister, he wrote a letter to the Duke of Richmond, in which he bore testimony to the justice of my claims on Government, and strongly recommended me to him—on receiving the letter, his Grace expressed his regret that there was no place then vacant, but he at several audiences, and by letter, repeatedly promised to promote me when a favourable opportunity occurred; and on the death of the Duke of Portland, he, at audience and by letter, assured me that that event should not make the least difference in his intentions towards me; however, I must take it for granted, that in the course of seven years no favourable opportunity of fulfilling his Grace's promises did occur, for his Grace is gone, and I find myself in the same situation in which I was 10 years ago, and have now only to claim the title of being the oldest official fixture in his Majesty's service.—I have proof of the facts I have stated, under the hands of the Noblemen I have mentioned, and I believe there is no instance of any man, with such claims and such promises, remaining 30 years unpromoted. It is a subject I have reluctantly touched on, but as I find I am to be sworn to tell the truth, and the whole truth, and am called upon to state the considerations which I gave, it became my duty to state also, that the conditions on which I gave that consideration have not as yet been fulfilled on the part of Government."

After reading this, which was only one of innumerable examples of the same system which occurred, and were mentioned as matter of course, how could they be surprised at the state of the country in consequence? (Here the Hon. Gent. disclaimed connecting the Duke of Richmond's name with the sort of influence to which he had referred.) This reference brought him down to the time of the rebellion of 1798, and the measure of Union which so speedily followed; and into the more immediate causes of either, he did not then mean to enter. The Right Honourable Gentleman might concede to him the mis-government of Henry the Second, and the more recent acts of Queen Elizabeth, and some of her immediate successors; but he (Mr. Rice) would not hesitate to impute a large share of the evils which desolated Ireland to the twenty years' government preceding the Union—Ay, and to that of the twenty years which had followed, and which showed too much of a corresponding system. It was said that they ought to propose specific measures to the outset, and that then it would be found that many of the proposed specifics were inapplicable to the grievances with which some complained them. The Right Hon. Gentleman had truly said, that tithes were not the exclusive cause of the present disorganization in Ireland; but he must concede to him (Mr. Rice) that they were mixed up in all the disturbances which so long prevailed, and it would be futile to devise any measure of relief which did not include an adjustment of the tithe question. If after all the sanguine expectations which had been held out upon that subject, the improvement was to end upon that subject, the improvement was to end with the framing a bill to grant a power of leasing tithes, he would protest against the futility and inadequacy of such a measure; it would effect no good, and would leave all the difficulties to be still encountered; it would unsettle the whole subject, and prove a far less satisfactory or just measure towards the church than a commutation. The Honourable Gentleman then referred to the petitions which had been presented to Parliament from the extensive owners of tithes, praying for a commutation, and asked how their prayers could be overlooked? He then took an historical review of the course followed by the Irish Parliament respecting tithes, and of the resolution voted in 1735, by what was among literary men known as the "Gollegian Parliament," which declared any man an enemy to his country who claimed a tithe upon grass land—a claim not made before 1720, but then made upon the ground of right, in 1800, the Minister of that day wishing the interests of the clergy not to depend upon what he called "a factious vote," removed the claim of tithe from the rich grass land, which could afford to pay it, and imposed that particular tithe upon the labourer's tillage land, accumulating with a double force the burdens of him who was least able to bear the pressure. On the whole, he knew no branch of the grievances of Ireland which more heavily pressed upon the condition and amelioration of society in that Country, than the question of tithes; and until that was rationally adjusted there could be no permanent prospect of tranquility. (*Hear!*) He then adverted to the general state of education in Ireland, and admitted the improvements which had taken place in it for the benefit of the rising generation. He believed there were above 800 school-masters, but if a general calculation were made of their labours, he feared that in too many instances the system of education would be found vicious and bad. What would the House think, for instance, of the circulation among the boys as a sort of text book, of the history of a freebooter, who figured 50 years ago in Ireland, as Captain Rock was now represented to have? What could result from the diffusion of a taste for such books, but the most mischievous results? The Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the disturbances which prevailed in 1816, in Ireland, and after expressing his confidence in the disposition of Parliament to afford relief, he sat down, apologising for the great length at which he had detained the House.

Mr. C. GRANT next rose, but the excessive noise which Strangers in the Gallery most improperly commenced and kept up, prevented the Right Hon. Gentleman from being heard for some time. The Speaker and several Members in vain called those persons to order; the interference of the Messengers was equally ineffectual. The Right Honourable Gentleman said that he would oppose the motion, because the Resolutions of the Right Hon. Baronet would tend only to interrupt the progress of those measures to which the Government was pledged. He (Mr. Grant) conceived that Government was pledged as deeply as it could be by any vote that House could come to, to give without delay their most serious consideration to the grievances of Ireland. (*Hear, hear!*) He was satisfied that the unhappy state of that Country had not escaped the most anxious examination of the Noble Lord at the head of its Government—of his Right Hon. Friend Mr. Goulburn—and of his Right Hon. Friend the Attorney-General for Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman here went into an historical review of the various disturbances of the peasantry which agitated Ireland. The first of those disturbances took place in 1762, and from that period to the present day there was scarcely an interval of tranquillity—a decisive proof that something was bad and imperfect in the system under which that Country had been governed. The first of these disturbances was occasioned by the enclosure of a common—the rising by the "Heart of Oak Boys" was caused by abuses in the system of Road-making. "The Heart of Steel Boys" originated in the severity and harshness of a great proprietor in tithes. In 1785 serious disturbances disgraced the South of Ireland—they were caused only by "The Right Boys," and were provoked by the tithe system. Much about the same time the North of Ireland was agitated by Defenders. The rebellion of 1798 followed. The Union, it was hoped, would have laid the foundation of permanent tranquillity, but in 1805 most alarming movements took place in Sligo, Mayo, and the adjoining country—the insurgents pursued the same system then that had been recently pursued in the county of Limerick—they led to the enactment of the Insurrection Act. With respect to the late disturbances in Limerick, those disturbances were excited, in the first instance, by the conduct of the Agent to the Courtenay estate—They extended, and were marked by great ferocity. The People of that Country were always considered more lawless in their manners, and more ferocious in their disposition, than the inhabitants of any other part of Ireland. He was quite satisfied that, even in the county of Limerick, gentlemen could be found anxiously and courageously to oppose the outrages which disgraced it. But he might appeal to gentlemen present, that Proprietors in that Country who, at the commencement of those disturbances, resisted the proceedings of the Agent to whom he had already alluded, and who had actually encouraged the peasantry in their resistance. They had done so, not for the purpose of exciting public disorder to any such extent, but to alarm the Agent, and thereby to prevent the recurrence of the practices on his part which had given so much offence.—Those disturbances, marked as they were by so many acts of outrage and atrocity, yet proceeded from local causes. He did not at that moment intend to enter into a detail of these causes, but on an inquiry into the state of Ireland, there would be little difficulty in some at least of the causes which prepared that People for a reception of the infection, and facilitated its progress. The wretched abject state of the tenantry was no great cause, and here he could not help observing that distress in its most melancholy and frightful form had already made its appearance in the Southern Counties. Symptoms of famine had already commenced in Clare, in Limerick, and in Kerry. The first exciting cause of discontent he had already said was the abject state of the peasantry. The late Lord Clare, in 1789, had said, that he believed there were no peasantry so truly miserable as the Irish; he (Mr. Grant) was not prepared, perhaps, to adopt the assertion to its fullest extent, but he would say, that in no part of Europe save Poland, were the peasantry so badly off as they were in Ireland. In point of food, clothes, and lodging, they were in the lowest state; all the habits of the People were low and unconfortable; little or no provision was made, or in their state could be made, for any sudden pressure of distress; and the least accident, the least local misfortune, exposed them to distress, and rendered them desperate. It had been said, and truly said, that when potatoes and milk were in abundance, the People, naturally social in their temper, were glad to seize on any moment of hilarity, and with them the absence of actual distress was a cause of enjoyment—in such times they were tranquil, but the slightest reverse rendered them miserable. In every point of view, their situation was the reverse of the English peasantry; and here he could not help submitting to Irish Gentlemen, that it would be well worth their while to adopt, on their estates, the improvements of English landlords—to encourage the industry of the People, and to inspire the tenantry with a taste for the useful comforts of life. (*Hear!*) He believed that the Irish Landlords felt anxious to improve the state of their tenantry, and if reductions had not been made, it was because the situation of the present landlords precluded them from making those reductions. The absence of great landed Proprietors nothing could wholly supply; but where that absence was indispensible, it was the duty and the interest of Proprietors to leave behind them agents of respectability and character. Such was

application of an effectual remedy, to afford them that equal participation of law which was felt in this Country, which was inseparable from all good government, and which contributed so much to the morality and happiness of the People. *(Hear, hear!)* With permission of the House he would make one remark, which had nearly escaped him. If he could suppose that the House would act from partial and interested views, he might state that this Country was deeply interested in the prosperity of Ireland; for in proportion as she was impoverished and pauperised would be the decrease of the export of British manufactures, for which the Irish were the best customers. In adverting to the question of tithes, which no one could deny were a source of great grievance in Ireland, he should be told, perhaps, that any interference in that quarter would be an invasion of the rights of the church. No person respected the rights of the church more than he did, and he would never be a party to any measure which would strip the clergy of their property, and leave them dependent for support on the poor. The attempt would be gross injustice, while the result was merely problematical; but when we respected the rights of the church, were we not also to respect the rights of the People? Were they not worthy of the attention of the House? It should be considered, with respect to the tithe system in Ireland, that vast sums were collected as tithes, which never reached the pockets of the clergy—that in the system of collection, the poor peasants and small farmers got into the hands of a set of rapacious wretches, who ground them to the earth, whose conduct excited daily disputes and contentions, and whose exactions wrested from the unfortunate poor, the almost only subsistence of themselves and their children. It was impossible that under such a system of collection the tithe system could be continued without being the source of perpetual dispute and irritation in Ireland. Before he concluded he could not avoid noticing, as among the evils which afflicted Ireland, the failure to identify every class as having equal rights to all the advantages of the Constitution. He would admit that the repeal of that part of the penal code which still remained, might not be immediately productive of those happy results which would ultimately ensue from it; but he was convinced that no measure for the tranquillity of Ireland could be effectual which had not that for its basis. That alone, however, would not be sufficient. It would be impossible all at once to tranquillize those feelings which had grown out of a code whose baneful influence had been felt for a century and a half, and which was a departure from all law, human and divine. It would be impossible all at once to heal up the wounds caused by a system which had set father against son, and brother against brother, which destroyed some of the best feelings of our nature, and brought one class of society in daily hostile contact with the other. The feelings arising out of such a system could not at once be appeased, but the removal of the system ought to be the commencement of any conciliatory measures towards Ireland. He knew it was said, and said tauntingly by some gentlemen, that some of the evils of Ireland arose out of certain feelings which they were pleased to attribute to the inhabitants. But how came it to pass, that out of their own Country none of those feelings operated? It was because the same causes did not exist out of their Country. He would not delay the House, but observe, that though his motion was temperate, and as little calculated to excite hostile feelings as any which could be submitted, yet he understood that it was to be put by, on the ground that the time was not yet arrived. This was the answer to all motions on the state of Ireland for the last twenty-two years. They were told to look to to-morrow as the fitter season, but that to-morrow never arrived; and while measure after measure of a coercive nature was passed, and at each passing some measure of a conciliatory nature was held in prospect, still the time of conciliation was always deferred. He would put it to the House to decide, whether this system ought to continue, and without further remark he would submit his resolutions. The Hon. Baronet then moved the following Resolutions:—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent that the melancholy details contained in his Majesty's gracious Speech from the Throne, and the documents laid before us at the opening of the Session of Parliament respecting the internal disquiet of considerable districts of Ireland, oblige us to consider the state of that extensive and valuable part of the United Kingdom as most distressing and afflicting to the Legislature, and dangerous in an extreme degree to the well-being of the empire.

"That under the circumstances of daring insubordination to the laws, atrocious outrage and insurrection, the Legislature deemed it to be its first duty to arm the executive Government with all the powers which were considered requisite to punish outrage, to suppress insurrection, and to restore its accustomed and salutary energy to the administration of constitutional law.

"We trust that the confidence placed by Parliament in the executive Government of Ireland will be found to have been justified by the mild and temperate, yet firm exercise of these extraordinary powers, and calculated to produce most beneficial present results.

"That having thus provided for this calamitous emergency, with reference to its immediate pressure, we feel ourselves now called upon to look to the great ulterior object, of a progressive and permanent amelioration of the condition and moral habits of the People.

"Decidedly impressed with a conviction of the alarming consequences which must result from a longer continuance of the disorganised state of Ireland, which has compelled the frequent recurrence of applications to Parliament for a suspension of constitutional law, and feeling the serious responsibility which must attach on the Ministers of the Crown and on this House, from longer delaying to examine fully and effectually into the causes of that disorganization, we desire to assure his Majesty of the zealous co-operation of this House in the immediate pursuit of this most desirable object, and in perfecting such a system of remedial measures as may be recommended by his Majesty to secure to that portion of the United Kingdom the uninterrupted protection of mild and equal laws, and under their benign and salutary influence to effect that valuable improvement in the condition of the People, which is indispensably connected with the best interests and prosperity of the State."

Mr. GOULBURN said, he rose with great embarrassment on a subject so difficult and important, and the more so as he had been but recently connected with the Government of the Country to which the motion referred, while he felt the inferiority of his talents to those of the Right Hon. Baronet who made the motion. He felt it therefore necessary to claim the indulgence of the House, while he made some observations on what had fallen from the Right Hon. Baronet, whose example he would follow in not trespassing long upon their time. With respect to the question itself, he believed he should not err in stating the object of the Right Hon. Mover, as well as the view of the House, to be, that the motion should rather promote a discussion on the affairs of Ireland, than that the Address itself should be carried. It was not necessary to spend much time on the facts on which the arguments were founded. Nobody was ignorant of the unfortunate and lamentable disturbances which had occurred in Ireland; nor need he dwell upon the wise measure of Parliament by granting extraordinary powers to the Executive for their suppression, which powers, he could assure the House, were exercised, as the Rt. Hon. Baronet seemed to allow, with moderation, and not without firmness. He could also assure the House that Government was disposed to inquire into the nature of the evils. He would also admit that those extraordinary measures were not to be the rule of Government. They had the higher duty to perform of ascertaining the real ground of the disorders and their remedy; but he could not go the length of the resolutions, and allow that whatever measures were necessary to effect a permanent cure of those evils, the present was the time for entertaining such a proposition. It did not appear to him that the House ought to adopt the Resolutions, even if they were in every part true. This was not Parliamentary practice. If he gave to the motion the simple meaning which the words conveyed, it was for an Address instructing the Crown in the duties of Government. It was no great compliment to the Government of Ireland that such instruction was necessary. It was no compliment to them to suppose that they were so destitute of knowledge as to be told that it was not only necessary to punish crime, but to seek out the cause. But the motion went somewhat further. Every one must know that the object of such Resolutions was to prove that a Government so advised by the House, was supposed to have hitherto neglected the performance of its duties. He most positively deny that the present Government of Ireland were at all liable to the imputation which the motion of the Right Hon. Baronet was calculated to cast upon them. If that Government had been long employed in the administration of Irish Affairs—if they had had a full period for the consideration of all the topics which the Right Hon. Baronet had mentioned, and of many others which it was necessary to consider, then, indeed, he would admit that there might be some ground for doubting either their willingness or their capacity, to enter into the investigation which was imperatively demanded of them. But he begged leave to impress upon the House, the short period which the actual Government of Ireland had been in power. They had been in the exercise of their authority for little more than three months, and they were now called upon at once to remedy the evils of centuries, or to submit to the censure conveyed in such an address as that proposed by the Right Hon. Baronet. Such a course was not one calculated to animate the Irish Government in their exertions.—Let it also be remembered, that the question which the present Government of Ireland were called upon so suddenly to decide was one involving the permanent interests of that Country, that it was one with which all preceding Governments had found it impracticable to deal, that it was one which, according to the Right Hon. Baronet's own acknowledgment, was replete with intricacy and difficulty. That intricacy and that difficulty had indeed been abundantly evinced in the fruitless attention which former Governments had bestowed on the subject, and in the very slow steps which had been taken by those Governments towards the removal of the evils, the existence of which was on all sides acknowledged. In that view of the subject, he would therefore again appeal to the House whether or not the present Government, which had not been in power for more than three months, or rather for more than seven weeks (for that had been the actual duration of their authority), could be expected at once to remedy evils, the cure of which former Governments with equal anxiety, and with considerable diligence, had, during the long period of their existence, found it difficult, and, indeed, impossible to accomplish. But if this were not considered a sufficient answer to the Rt. Hon. Baronet's proposition, he had another and a more serious ground on which to rest his opposition to that proposition. Whatever opinion Hon. Gentlemen might entertain as to any particular Government; whether they might think that Government deserving of censure or of approbation, he thought they must all agree with him, that, to take a moment of great public difficulty, to take a moment at which all that could be depended upon for the preservation of the laws was the authority of the Government to whom the execution of those laws was confided, to take such a moment for the purpose of telling the People who were governed, that their governors were not entitled to the confidence of Parliament, would be a proceeding fraught with consequences, the extent of the danger of which could be fully appreciated only by those who were familiar with the actual condition and feelings of the People of Ireland at the present moment. It was idle to suppose for a moment that the People of Ireland would remain ignorant of the proceedings of Parliament on this question. The Irish were gifted with a quickness of apprehension which probably excelled that of any other people in the world; they were perfectly capable of estimating the object of the Right Honourable Baronet's motion; and if by assenting to it the House of Commons should show that they had withdrawn their confidence from the existing Government, he wished to ask whether it was probable that such a step would render the People of Ireland better inclined to pay that deference to the Government which was indispensable to the due exercise of their authority for the general good? The Right Honourable Baronet appeared to attribute the evils which had been so long desolating Ireland to three main causes—the first, the long misgovernment of that Country; the second, the large revenue raised in it; the third, the system of tithes. The Right Honourable Baronet had superadded another cause—the Roman Catholic disabilities. To speak first of that point, which was the last touched upon by the Right Honourable Baronet—the Roman Catholic Question—he was ready most distinctly to declare his opinion, that it was a question fully entitled to a separate discussion in Parliament. It was too important a subject to be treated incidentally, and with a host of other topics. It was a question affecting not Ireland merely, but the whole empire. *(Hear, hear!)* It was a question to be decided, on a full and serious consideration of the condition and claims of the Protestant on the one hand, and of the Catholic on the other. Whenever that question should be brought forward, would be the fit time for himself and for others to declare their sentiments upon it, whether in favour of a continuance of the present system, or in favour of any other system to be adopted in substitution of the present. But with the recent and existing disturbances in Ireland, he must say that he thought the Catholic question, important as it was, had nothing whatever to do. The result of all the enquiries which he had made on the subject (and he could assure the House that he had missed no opportunity of inquiry) was to satisfy him, that the disturbances of Ireland in no way originated or depended on the settlement of the Catholic question. It was certainly true that in the progress of those disturbances, there might have been indications of religious feeling on the part of those who were engaged in them. The fact being, that the lower classes were generally Catholic, and the higher classes generally Protestant, it was very natural that those who saw the former leagued and conspiring against the latter, and who at the same time saw that the one class was Catholic and the other Protestant, should erroneously assign religious differences as the cause of the disturbance, instead of those real motives which were lurking in the minds of the agitators. With respect to the long misgovernment of Ireland, he was by no means disposed to deny what every one who knew any thing of the history and condition of Ireland was perfectly aware of, that the early misgovernment of that Country, or rather the course which was adopted on its conquest, was one of the main causes of all the evils that had since occurred. The conquest of Ireland had been conducted on principles more adverse to the happiness of the People than any event of a similar nature that had ever occurred in the history of the world. No attempt had been made to conciliate the conquered, or to amalgamate them with the conquerors. On the contrary, the policy which had been pursued was to keep the two parties distinct and separate; thereby laying the foundation of that bitter animosity which had been handed down from father to son, and which at that very moment pervaded the minds of the great body of the Irish peasantry. In support of that opinion, he need only refer the House to those domestic and familiar songs and tales in which the Irish peasant continued to harp with fondness on the period when the English name was unknown in Ireland, and when Ireland was the glory of the world, superior to all the Countries by which she was surrounded. To that very moment, the conduct which had been pursued on the conquest of Ireland was referred to in that Country as a just ground for hatred of the existing Government. The next cause to which the Right Hon. Baronet attributed the disturbances in Ireland was, the amount of revenue demanded from that Country. But in the course of his speech, the Right Honourable Baronet had afforded an answer to his own argument—The Right Honourable Baronet first contended that Ireland had been too highly taxed at the Union; that to pay two-seventeenths of the expenditure of the Empire was beyond her ability; and that this severe taxation had driven the landed proprietors out of the Country, and had thereby entailed on the great mass of the Irish population the miseries which they were enduring. But in the progress of his argument, the Right Hon. Bart. admitted, that altho', by the Act of Union, it was provided that Ireland should contribute two seventeenths to the expenditure of the empire, (which was now allowed on all hands to be more than she was able to do,) yet that this Country had since taken on herself the debt of Ireland, by which proceeding Ireland had, in fact, been actually called upon for no more than one-seventeenth instead of two seventeenths. In answer to the assertion of the Right Hon. Baronet, that the severe taxation in Ireland had driven the Irish Gentlemen to this Country, he would merely call the recollection of the House to the amount of the taxation in this Country during the war. Without entering into any argument as to the amount of the taxation in Ireland, without inquiring whether it was too severe or not, without considering whether it might or might not have produced much serious injury and oppression—he would merely ask, whether at a period when the rate of taxation in this Country was incalculably greater than the rate of taxation in Ireland, it was probable that any man would fly from the one Country in which the taxes were comparatively light, to take refuge in another Country where they were so positively burdensome? He therefore felt it impossible to understand in what way the amount of taxation in Ireland had occasioned the absence of the landed proprietors of that Country. The last cause to which the Right Hon. Baronet had ascribed the existing state of things in Ireland was, the system of Tithes. On that question he would say, as he had already said of another great question, that it was so intricate, so extensive, had so many bearings, and was attended by so many difficulties, that it might well require a distinct and separate discussion by Parliament. He presumed, from the short and succinct mode in which the Right Hon. Baronet treated that part of the subject, that he entertained a similar opinion upon it. The Right Hon. Baronet said, that in considering the rights of the church, they must not forget the rights of the People. Undoubtedly Parliament ought impartially to weigh both those interests. But it was a subject that required much and deep consideration. It ought never to be forgotten, in whatever light the question of tithes (whether in this Country or in Ireland) was viewed, that they formed a portion of the property of the Country, and that, whatever principle Parliament applied to the question of tithes, they might be subsequently called upon to apply to other descriptions of property. As to the intervention of a third person between the payer and the receiver of tithes forming a ground for invading the rights of the Church, he begged leave to ask those Hon. Gentlemen who were connected with Ireland, if a similar intervention did not exist with respect to other descriptions of property? Few of the owners of land in Ireland held immediate possession. There was, with respect to land, as with respect to tithes, the intervention of a third person, whose agency had the effect of enhancing the charge to those who had to pay, & diminishing the proceeds to those who had to receive. Parliament, therefore, would do well to recollect that the same practice existed with reference to other property as with reference to tithes, and to pause before they commenced a course of change which, in its progress, might involve the Country in confusion greater than any that had existed at any former period. He had felt it his duty to make those general observations upon a subject, the difficulties and embarrassments of which were very sensibly felt by the Government of Ireland; but he must also say, that he did not consider the question of tithes to form any material cause of the existing disturbances in Ireland. He certainly knew that in the notices and denunciations to which he had already alluded, tithes were specified as a source of grievance; but so was the rent of land, so was the levying of taxes, so was the salary of the Priests, so was every thing in the shape of payment, by which the executive authority of the Government was to be maintained. The fact was, that the materials of disturbance in Ireland had been growing ever since the termination of the war. In that Country, as in this, every means had been adopted to light the flame of insurrection among the inferior classes of the People; and, in furtherance of that design, the subject of tithes had been enumerated among the grievances of the People; not so much because it was a real grievance, as because it suited the purpose of the agitators so to characterize it. He would not trespass longer on the House. It would be remembered that the period at which the existing Government of Ireland arrived there, was not the most auspicious. The Country was involved in disturbances more serious than any that had for a long time existed. In fact it was in open insurrection and rebellion. Whatever disposition, therefore, the Government had to enter deeply into the causes of the existing evils, and their probable remedy, it was their paramount duty, in the first place, to turn their attention to the means of suppressing those turbulent manifestations which could not be permitted to continue with the slightest regard to the safety of the Country. It was true that in some points violence had been put down. But it was not to be supposed that because the disturbances did not rage in Limerick and in Cork so fiercely as formerly, that those Counties were in a state of perfect tranquillity.—He was sorry to say, that although there was a partial calm, there were such strong indications of a disposition to turbulence, that he was persuaded if the means of enforcing peace which the Irish Government at present possessed were taken from them they would soon have to deplore the renewal of all those outrages by which Ireland had for so many years been agitated. The severe measures to which it had been necessary to resort had had the effect of driving the disaffected to more distant quarters, where scenes were taking place, the suppression of which demanded the most unrelaxing vigilance. The Honourable Gentleman here described the number of Baronies in Ireland proclaimed be in a state of insurrection; and said, that no longer ago than yesterday he had received an account of two murders committed in the County of Kilkenny, of the most atrocious description. He sincerely assured the House, that however much the attention of the Government of Ireland had necessarily been occupied by the subjects to which he had just alluded, and by taking such measures as would answer the call of the resident gentry for protection against the atrocious outrages with which they were menaced, they had, nevertheless, not neglected taking into consideration, not only the topics to which the Right Hon. Bart. had adverted, but others not less important to the permanent interests of the country. The Noble Marquis at the head of the Irish Government had bestowed the most anxious attention on this question. Before he (Mr. G.) left Ireland, the Members of the Irish Government had had many communications together on the subject. The difficulty of those communications was now considerably increased by the necessary attendance of his Right Honourable and Learned Friend, the Attorney-General, and himself, in Parliament. Under those circumstances, it was not surprising if the Irish Government were not ready with any immediate measure to propose to Parliament; and they ought not therefore to be accused of a deficiency of duty. He assured the House, that the whole subject of the condition of Ireland was undergoing the most serious consideration. When the moment should arrive that the Government of Ireland, having had sufficient time to investigate the question, had made up their minds on all the points which bore upon it, he should be prepared to state to the House either the legislative measure which it would be proposed to adopt, or the reasons which would induce the Government of Ireland to abstain from making any such proposition. Whatever might be the course which the Irish Government would consider it their duty to pursue, he trusted the House would feel that the censure of the Right Hon. Baronet was as yet undeserved; and that it would be no less impolitic than unjust to send forth the Government of Ireland to administer the affairs of that Country, under the imputation that the House of Commons did not deem them to be entitled to their confidence. Under all these circumstances, he felt it his duty to move the previous question.

[We are obliged to postpone the remainder of this interesting debate. The motion was negatived without a division, Sir John Newport having declined to press it, in consequence of the official declaration, that measures for the relief of Ireland, were under the consideration of Government.]

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, leaving no mail due, have arrived. They have not brought any Foreign intelligence of importance.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. SHAW postponed his motion relative to the Window Tax till next Thursday, in consequence of the absence of Lord LONDONDERRY through indisposition. Sir F. BURDETT moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his MAJESTY, praying him to be graciously pleased to remit the remainder of Mr. HUNT's imprisonment." The motion was negatived by 223 against 84. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved "That the present state of the Representation of the People in Parliament requires the serious consideration of the House." The motion was rejected by 269 against 164. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY's motion upon the Agricultural question was postponed till yesterday.

Mr. DENMAN has been chosen Common Serjeant of London.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—Having by accident seen the *Kilkenny Moderator* of the 27th instant, in which the Editor has attacked my character with no small degree of virulence, I am induced reluctantly to submit the following statement of facts to the consideration of the Public. In a few days after the attack, as stated in the Affidavits, was made on my property, a Gentleman called on me with the *Moderator* Newspaper, which detailed the Outrage, saying it was necessary that I should contradict that part which charged the Outrage as having happened in the Barony of Iverk, and for this purpose, he produced a pen and ink, and a few lines written in the margin of the paper. I was then in an open field, and my attention occupied by a number of labourers and ploughs at work; and without taking any particular notice of the import of the lines, but supposing they were as represented, I hastily, and without consideration, affixed my name thereto. I seldom have an opportunity of seeing the Kilkenny Papers, and my surprise on hearing, that the Letter published contained a denial of an Outrage so notorious, was not less than that of my friends. My avocations in life, and unwillingness to take part in a Newspaper controversy, prevented me from making any remarks through the Press. Some neighbouring gentlemen, with whom I immediately communicated on the subject, are aware how I felt on the occasion. Those who know me well will not require any justification of my motives; but having thus stated the facts, for the satisfaction of the Public, I shall take no further notice of any observation which may appear on the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient and humble Servant,

GEORGE O'FLINN.

Clonea Castle, April 29.

MENDICITY ASSOCIATION.

The Managers are to meet this day, at 1 o'clock: As matters of importance are to be offered to their consideration, it is most desirable, that the attendance should be numerous, and punctual to the hour. This is the only meeting, except one, that is likely to take place, prior to the details of their proceedings during the year being submitted to a public Assembly of their Fellow-Citizens.

An alteration, we understand, is about to take place in the post-office arrangements respecting the Mails from this City to Carrick, Clonmel, Limerick, and the other towns connected with this line. On and after the 6th of May next, those Mails are to be despatched at six o'clock in the morning; and all letters for those places, it appears, must be in the post-office here at half-past ten the preceding night.

WINDOW TAX.—We understand that certain of the Irish Members have had a communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that he has intimated a consent to reduce the Window Tax, on all Houses *letting Lodgings*, to one shilling per window; and has further expressed his *confident opinion*, that the Citizens of Dublin would be *completely satisfied* with that boon for the present. *Dublin Morning Post.*

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

LIMERICK, APRIL 27.—On Thursday evening last, about the hour of eight o'clock, a knock was heard at the hall-door of Robert H. Ievers, of Castle-Ievers, Esq. a Magistrate of this County. Upon Mr. Ievers's going to the door, he was informed by a person from without, that he had a gun to deliver, by which Mr. Ievers was induced to open the door, when a ruffian, who stood within a yard in front, immediately fired with a short gun at Mr. Ievers. The balls passed close to his stomach, but fortunately without the slightest injury, and were found in an inner chamber—so close was the ruffian to Mr. Ievers, that some of the powder was found stuck in his face.

A respite was received on Friday by the High Sheriffs of Cork, to stay the execution of Roger Heffernan, who had been convicted at the late Special Commission for selling gun-powder, contrary to the provisions of the Riot Act.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.—The continuance of adverse winds has prevented our having any arrivals since Monday, in consequence of which the prices of all grain are full as high as on that day, and having a tolerable demand for fine Wheat, prime samples met ready sale. Oats also went off freely, but Barley of the second quality still hangs on hand. Beans, being rather scarce, met tolerably brisk sale. In other articles there is no alteration.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

New Butter, of first quality, was at 86s. generally yesterday, and in a few instances 6d. to 9d. over was paid; second qualities, 81s. to 82s.—Weighed at the Crane on Saturday, 227 firkins (including about 50 of old)—yesterday, 37 firkins.

The supply of Grain yesterday, though not very considerable, was much larger than has been usual on a Monday. No material alteration could be noted in prices from our last quotations. Wheat was steady at about 20s. to 22s. 6d. generally, and 23s. for fine millers' samples. Oats 10s. to 10s. 4d. to farmers, and 10s. 6d. for prime parcels.—Barley, 9s. to 11s 6d.

Bacon Pigs, 22s. to 23s.; Scalded Do. 16s. to 22s. 6d. No change in other articles.

SHIP NEWS.

THE LATE SHIPWRECKS NEAR HOOK LIGHT HOUSE.

The following Letter, with which we have been favoured by Mr. Kennedy, Preventive Surveyor on the Coast, contains some particulars of painful interest on this melancholy subject:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—Permit me to correct an inaccuracy in the information given by Mr. SAMUEL ELLY, jun in his letter from Slade, 23d instant, which appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 25th. The master's name of the barque *Esther*, wrecked near Hook Tower on Sunday night, 21st, was WILLIAM COLSHED, not GATSHELL; and none of the nine bodies which were at that time found and brought to Mr. BAKER's, of Slade, were ascertained to belong to the Packet's crew. The sailors who were saved from the wreck of the *Esther*, before the dead bodies were put into the coffins for interment, acknowledged in my presence, on their being examined, that five of them at least belonged to their crew, viz:

William Colshed, Master.
James Armstrong, First Mate.
John Mitchell, Second Mate.
Peter Sellers, Carpenter.
Thomas Burrows, Apprentice.

They were almost certain that another of them was their Cook. I was present when they were interred in the Church-yard of Churchtown, on the 24th. Part of the stern of the *Esther's* long boat, on which was the name of the Master and Vessel, was put at the head of Captain COLSHED's grave, as a mark in case his friends at Liverpool may wish to have them taken up and brought there for interment.

The faces of the other four were so disfigured that they could not be recognized. One of them had three crucifixes marked on his right arm; and on the left 13 little stars, in a circle, with a crescent in the centre. Another of them had on his right arm the letters E. C. and underneath these the letters M. L. All came on shore naked.

The two bodies taken over to Dunmore, ascertained to have belonged to the *Sandwich*, were found farther to the Eastward than the nine above mentioned. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

MICHAEL KENNEDY.

Ballydavid, 29th April, 1822.

We trust there is no foundation for the opinion circulated, that another vessel, besides the *Esther* and the *Sandwich*, perished near this harbour on Sunday week. One of the grounds alleged for that opinion—namely, that eight of the bodies found on the coast had been ascertained *not* to have belonged to either of those vessels, is disproved by Mr. Kennedy's letter. With respect to the finding of some female apparel, we consider it by no means conclusive, as there may be a mistake in the supposition, that the *Sandwich* had no passengers, and even if true, it is possible that these articles may have been conveying over by some of the men; it is further to be remarked, that no female body has been found.

It is remarkable that Captain STENBERG, of the *Sandwich* packet, was to have been married in Wales next voyage, and that a fatal disappointment, strongly similar, not very long ago prevented another match in the family with which he was about to be connected.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CONFIANCE.

(From the Cork Papers.)

We regret to have to add to the calamities already recorded, occasioned by the dreadful gale of Sunday and Sunday night, the loss of his Majesty's ship the *Confiance*, with all her crew, consisting of 120 men!

This vessel sailed from Cove on Sunday morning, in company with the *Gannett*, the former for the Galway station, the latter on a cruize, in search of a smuggler which was said to be hovering on the coast. The weather came on excessively hard, until at length it blew a tremendous gale. The *Gannett* put into Kinsale, and the *Confiance* kept the sea. On Monday morning, before day, shots were heard by the people residing near Mizen-Head, on the S W coast, which evidently proceeded from some ship in distress. When the day broke, and that the people came down to the coast, there was nothing to be seen but the gilt figure-head of a vessel, which corresponds with that of the *Confiance*. In some time after, the bodies of four marines were washed ashore, and also a box, in which was contained the commission of the second Lieutenant (Alexander) of the *Confiance*, which cannot leave a doubt that it was that vessel which unfortunately was lost. An account of this calamitous event reached town at a late hour on Tuesday night, and such particulars as were known were transmitted to Admiral Lord Colville at Cove. We understand that in endeavouring to pick up some pieces of the wreck, which were driven in among the rocks, four of the country people were drowned.

The *Confiance* was commanded by Captain Morgan, who was First Lieutenant of the *Endymion*, when that vessel captured the American ship the *President*, and was promoted for his gallantry on that occasion. To the loss of the officers of the *Confiance*, we regret also to be obliged to add that of Lieutenant Shepherd, who proceeded in her with the intention of joining the *Brazen*, which is stationed near Galway, and commanded by his father, Capt. Shepherd.

Mr. Chetwynd, son of Sir John Chetwynd, joined the very morning the *Confiance* sailed.

THE ALBION.

(From the same.)

This vessel, whose loss at Garretstown-bay we first mentioned in our paper of Tuesday, was one of the finest class of ships between Liverpool and New-York, and was 500 tons burden. We have since learned some further particulars, by which it appears that her loss was attended with circumstances of a peculiarly afflicting nature. She had lived out the tremendous gale of the entire day on Sunday, and Captain Williams consoled his passengers at eight o'clock in the evening with the hope of being able to reach Liverpool on the day but one after; which cheering expectation induced almost all the passengers, particularly the females, to retire to rest. In some short time, however, a violent squall came on, which in a moment carried away the masts, and there being no possibility of disengaging them from the rigging, they so encumbered the hull that she became unmanageable, and drifted at the mercy of the waves, till the light-house at the Old-Head was discovered, the wreck still nearing it, when the Captain told the sad news to the passengers that there was no longer any hope, and soon after she struck. From thenceforth all was distress and confusion. The vessel soon went to pieces, and of the crew and passengers, only six of the former and one of the latter were saved.

The mate is among those preserved, and that preservation was almost miraculous. He was thrown on a cliff by a wave, and had succeeded in climbing to the top of it, when another took him off. He was thrown back again, and was more fortunate, but his appearance bespeaks the sufferings he endured, from the beating of his body against the rocks. He is dreadfully bruised.

The number of passengers, we believe, was twenty-five. Of these, as we have already stated, one only was saved, a gentleman from Boston, who traded with Liverpool. He had arrived at New York almost as the *Albion* was on the point of sailing, and had not time to get bills for a large sum in specie which he had. It was, therefore, shipped and lost.

Several of the bodies have been washed on shore, and Jacob Mark, Esq. the American Consul at this port, having repaired to the scene where the wreck took place immediately on learning the melancholy intelligence, has done every thing befitting his situation and a man of humanity under the circumstances. He has provided coffins for the bodies, and caused them to be interred, with their respective names affixed, having first had the Mate to point them out, in order that if the families of any of them should wish hereafter to have the bodies removed, they may be enabled to do so. Mr. Mark's conduct is in every respect most praiseworthy, and he has taken measures for the protection of every thing that has been washed ashore, as well as for securing any thing that may yet be recovered. Among the property already found, is a box of specie; and among the bodies washed ashore is that of the French Lady; she was extremely beautiful; when first discovered by some respectable persons, it was entirely naked. It is mentioned to us as a fact, which we think ought to be mentioned, that a country boy, who saw the body, took off his outside coat and covered it; and it is related of others of the country people that they also took off their warm clothing, and put them on the unfortunate and nearly half-perished part of the crew that escaped. While there are so many to censure and condemn their crimes, let them at least have justice rendered to their good qualities.

A great number of bills, drawn by the British Officers in British America, on Greenwood and Cox, Army Agents in London, and on other persons in England, have been also washed ashore. Mr. Mark's activity and vigilance have been successful in securing whatever has been saved. Mr. Gibbons, the Agent for Lloyd's at Kinsale, has been unwearied in his attentions; and whatever the mansion of Mr. Rochfort, of Garretstown, could contribute for the relief of the survivors, has been bounteously administered. It is distressing to be obliged to add to this melancholy event, that, on Wednesday, a boat from Courtmasherry, belonging we learn to a person of the name of Kingston, in which were eight men, in endeavouring to save a piece of the wreck, was upset, and of the eight seven were drowned.

A later account than the above gives the following list of the Passengers—

CABIN PASSENGERS.—Mr. Benyon, of London; Mr. Nelson Ross,* of Troy, near New York; Mr. Covers, his brother-in-law; Major Gough, 68th; Colonel Prevost;* Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Americans; Madame Gardnier,* and Son,* about 8 years old; Miss Powell,* daughter of the Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Mr. Dwight,* of Boston; Mrs. Mary Pye,* of New York; Professor Fisher, Newhaven, Connecticut; Mr. Gurnee, New York; Rev. Mr. Hill,* a Protestant Clergyman, returning from Jamaica; Mr. Proctor, New York; Monsieur Depont, and five other Frenchmen; Mr. Everard Chester, Pennsylvania.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Mary Brewster;* Mr. Hirst; Mr. Morrison; Stephen Chase.

The bodies of those marked thus (*) have been found and buried.

The report of the Right Rev. Dr. KELLY, Bishop of Waterford, having been on board, appears quite unfounded.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

Donoughmore, 24th April, 1822.

DEAR SIR—On Tuesday morning, part of a ship's boat, marked in the stern, "*The Nelson of Bristol, John Ibbets,*" came on shore, on the lands of Donoughmore, in Clonakilty Bay; and on the same day two hats were found a little further West. The melancholy conclusion to be drawn from these events will probably be even preferable to uncertainty. You will, therefore, please to give publicity to it, in the hope that it may reach the eye of some person interested in the fate of this vessel.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. R. BARRY.

TRALEE, APRIL 24.—Our coast was visited with a violent gale from the S. E. on Sunday night, which continued the entire of the night, and a considerable part of the next day. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, and caused considerable damage along the coast.

The *Three Brothers*, of Tonsberg, Neils Sheervery, master, from Drain, laden with timber and deals, was driven from her anchorage at the Samphire Islands and forced on shore on the rocks, and it is feared will not be got off.

The *Britannia*, of Greenock, Bannatyne, from Liverpool, going out with corn, was also driven ashore and somewhat damaged, and some of her cargo.

Some boats in the bay were also injured.

On the Dingle shore, we are informed, that only four boats out of 32 escaped destruction. A large timber vessel, which came in a few weeks ago on Lord Ventry's property, and was claimed by his Lordship as a royalty, was also dashed to pieces.

A large three-masted American vessel, the *Mohawk*, of New York, Lawton, master, bound to Newry, and laden with Flaxseed and Staves, was driven ashore to the west of Rossbeig-lodge, and totally wrecked. The crew, we are happy to state, were all saved.

Upwards of twenty head of Cattle were drowned in the neighbourhood of Castlemain.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London, 21st—Happy Return, Kerridge.

At Liverpool—Lafoden, Muirhead—Helen, Shearer—Kenlock, Fotheringham—Lark, Smith—North Briton, Taylor—Barnett, Scott—Pillhead, Harvey

At Bristol—Mary, Davies—and Hunter, Gillies.

ARRIVED FROM YOUGHAL,

At London, 21st, Williams and Thomas, Smith—and Wheaton, Hull. At Bristol, Commerce, Browse.

SAILED FOR WATERFORD—From Falmouth, 23d, Perseverance, Frampton.

CLEARED FOR WATERFORD—At Liverpool, 21st. Avon, Willis.

The *Constantia*, Moyse, from London, for Waterford, arrived at Deal, 23d.

The *Maria*, Barnes, which sailed hence for St. John's, Newfoundland, 10th instant, put into Cork harbour the 25th, with loss of sails, &c.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 29.

ARRIVED,

26th—Margaret, Lynch, Cork, whiskey and leather.

27th and 28th—None.

SAILED,

27th—Maiden, Hawff, before mentioned; Friends, Forster, (from Liverpool,) St. Thomas's, m. goods; Meeter, Baykes, Newhaven, barley, oats, and provisions; Brothers, Sinclair Miramichi, ballast; Lord Ebrington, Day—and John and Sally, Rogers, Swansea, ballast; Prince Eugene, Witt, Newfoundland white salt, &c; Good Intent, Miller, Liverpool, grain, &c.; William, Dalling, Bristol, bones and tallow; Elizabeth, Atwool, London, Irish spirits, bacon, butter, &c.; Arina, Gray, do. bacon and butter; Sportsman, Coster, Shoreham and Newhaven, bacon, butter, oats, &c.; Marys, Haskil, Cadiz, butter; Margaret, Duck, before mentioned; Express Packet, Goodland, (from Bristol.) Cork, ballast; Active, Lowday, Bristol, wheat and flour; Susan, Stephings, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c.; Edward, Turner, Liverpool, wheat, flour, and butter; Elizabeth, Fisher, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, &c.; Peggy, Lewis, (from Ross.) Youghal, ballast; Brothers, Conolly, Galway, ballast; Peggy, Nugent, Youghal, coals; James and John, Bease, Cork, vitriol, &c.—The three last (small coasters) put back.

28th—None.

29th—Wind South at 7 morning.

AUCTION OF FLAX SEED & STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 2d of MAY,

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE,

550 *Hhds. NEW FLAX-SEED, and*

10,000 *STAVES,*

Just landed from on board the *Asia*, Capt. OTIS, from Boston.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

TERMS AT SALE.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, April 28, 1822.

Chemical Philosophy & Astronomy.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity are respectfully informed, that TWO COURSES of LECTURES on the Doctrines and Principles of

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY

AND

ASTRONOMY,

Including the Principles of *Optics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Electricity*, will be delivered in

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at Half-past SEVEN; and, for the convenience of those who possibly could not attend on the Evenings above mentioned, the SECOND COURSE will be delivered on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at ONE o'Clock, by

P. J. FOLEY,

Lecturer on *Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Sciences.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

	£	s.	d.
To each Course, (Tickets transferable)		6	0
Single Admission		2	6
Children and Pupils of Academies, under 13 years, for each Course, 2s. 6d. or single Lecture		1	3
Family Ticket for each Course	1	0	0

Tickets to be had at the NEWSPAPER OFFICES, or of Mr. FOLEY, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

For Particulars, Heads of Lectures, &c. see Bills.

Waterford, April 29, 1822.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

SEALED PROPOSALS *to supply the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY with SWEET and SOUR MILK, for ONE YEAR, will be received by* HENRY FURNOUR, *at the House, to be decided on by the* REGULATING COMMITTEE, *on* MONDAY, *the 6th of May next, at Eleven o'Clock.*

Waterford, April 16, 1822.