IRISH GRAND JURY PRESENT-MENTS.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed to consider what provisions it may be expedient to establish for regulation of the Grand Jury Presentments of Ireland, in order to render the levies made under that authority more equal, and for an impartial and correct distribution of the taxation thus imposed over the lands to be assessed, upon a scale proportioned to their value, and to report their opinion and observations thereupon from time to time to the House; and to whom several Reports, Petitions, and Papers, presented to the House in the years 1815 and 1816, and in the present Session of Parliament, were referred; and who were empowered to examine into the state of the laws regulating Grand Jury Presentments, and to suggest such alterations therein as may tend to lessen expense, without diminishing the efficacy of such provisions; have made further progress in the matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:

From an exact investigation it has appeared to your Committee, that the numerous and often conflicting enactments of various statutes, by which compensation is to be measured out to the several Officers of the Counties in Ireland, for the duties imposed on them at different times—in some instances leaving to the Grand Juries discretionary powers as to the extent of such compensation—at other times withdrawing from them all such discretion—and still more frequently worded with such laxity of expression as to render the intention of the Legislature extremely doubtful—have produced, in the exercise of these numerous and important duties, infinite variety in the payments awarded by the several Grand Juries, and have proved, in very many instances, burthensome to the occupying Tenantry in an excessive degree.

Your Committee have therefore felt themselves bound to turn their attention to the question of making provision for remunerating these Officers by annual salary, of which the *maximum* should be absolutely fixed, so as to interdict all excess beyond that amount, yet leaving to the several Grand Juries a discretionary power of curtailing that allotment of salary, or of withholding it altogether, in the event of an insufficient discharge, or of absolute neglect of the duties confided to such County Officers. For this purpose, your Committee have classed the several Counties of Ireland under distinct heads, principally referring to the population of the several Counties, as their rule in forming such classification, and separating from these classes the County of Cork, on account of its greater population and extent; omitting entirely also the County and City of Dublin, as they have been hitherto regulated by local Acts, and excepted from the provisions of former Statutes.

This Classification places the other Counties of Ireland in four great divisions. In the first class, seven Counties, the population of each of which is not less than 250,000: In the second, eight Counties, containing from 150 000 up to the former limits: In the third, eight Counties, with between 120,000 and 150,000 inhabitants: And in the fourth class the seven remaining Counties.

In classing the Cities and great towns, to which separate assise jurisdiction extends, they have placed the City of Cork by itself; and allotted to the first of two other classes, the Cities of Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, and the town of Galway, in the second, they have placed the towns of Drogheda and Carrickfergus.

The results of this Classification, with the proposed Salaries of the several Officers to whom that scale is intended to supply, your Committee present to the House in the annexed Table; and they beg leave to express their earnest hope, that whatever may be the decision of the House upon the adequacy or inadequacy of the Salaries proposed by your Committee, the extent of the Salary to be given may be so far fixed by law, as that it shall in no instance be exceeded, and that it shall be held to be a full and complete remuneration for all duties to be performed by the several officers included in the list, as well as for expenses incurred in performance of the duties for which it shall be competent for the Grand Juries to present.

Your Committee have endeavoured to discharge the delicate and difficult task of adjusting these Salaries in such a manner, as to afford a fair remuneration for performance of the duties allotted to the several Officers, preserving at the same time a due regard to the interest of the occupying landholders of the Country; they are fully sensible of the manner in which many individuals will find, by this allotment, that the amount hitherto received by them of payment for public duty, under the head of fees and emoluments, will be abridged—but your Committee feel, that the trust devolved upon them by the House is of a nature highly responsible, and that, as a very large proportion of these fees and emoluments have been claimed under statutes of very recent enactment, their possessors cannot urge the plea of ancient establishment in justification of their continuance, on a scale, in very many instances, excessive in a most burthensome degree.

Your Committee will proceed to the consideration of the office of Treasurer, which they deem it most adviseable to reserve for a separate Report.

11th June, 1822.

TABLE OF SALARIES, &c.

ANNEXED TO THE PRECEDING REPORT.

To the Clerks of the Crown of the 1st class, which comprehends the Counties of Tipperary, Down, Mayo, Galway, Antrim, Tyrone, and Donegal, £200; to the Clerks of the Peace of ditto, £400; to the Gaolers of ditto, £250; to the Secretaries to Grand Juries of ditto, £220; to the Sheriffs of do. £100; to the Assistant-Gaolers and Turnkeys in the whole of ditto, £50; to the second Gaolers of do. where there are two Gaols, £60; to the Keepers of Bridewells in Sessions towns, £30; to the Court-house Keepers, £20; to the Physicians, or Surgeons, or Apothecaries, in the whole £80.

To the Clerks of the Crown of the 2d class, which comprehends the Counties of Limerick, Clare, Roscommon, Kerry, Monaghan, Armagh, Cavan, and Derry, £175; to the Clerks of the Peace of ditto, £350; to the Gaolers of ditto, £250; to the Sheriffs of do. £80; to the Secretaries of Grand Juries of do. 200; to the Assistant-Gaolers and Turnkeys, in the whole £50; to the second Gaolers, where there are two Gaols, £60; to the Keepers of Bridewells in Sessions towns, £30; to the Physicians, £80.

To the Clerks of the Crown of the 3d class, which comprehends the Counties of Meath, Wexford, Kilkenny, Sligo, Fermanagh, Westmeath, King's and Queen's Counties, £150; to the Clerks of the Peace of do. £325; to the Gaolers of do. £200; to the Sheriffs of do. £60; to the Secretaries of Grand Juries of do. £150; to the Assistant Gaolers and Turnkeys of do. £40; to the second Gaolers, where there are two Gaols, £60; to the Physicians, £80.

To the Clerks of the Crown of the 4th class, which includes the Counties of Waterford, Wicklow, Longford, Louth, Leitrim, Kildare, and Carlow, £125; to the Clerks of the Peace of do. £300; to the Gaolers of do. £175; to the Sheriffs of do. £50; to the Secretaries of Grand Juries of do. £130; to the Assistant Gaolers and Turnkeys in the whole of do. £35; the second Gaoler, where there are two Gaols, £60; to the Bridewell-keepers in Sessions Towns, £30; to the Physicians of do. £80.

To the Clerk of the Crown of the County of Cork, £250; to the Clerk of the Peace of do. £600; to the Gaoler of do. £350; to the Sheriffs of do. £120; to the Secretary of the Grand Jury of do. £300; to the Assistant Gaoler of do. £100; to the Physician of do. £80.

To the Clerk of the Crown of the City of Cork, £150; to the Clerk of the Peace of do. £250; to the Sheriff of do. £100; to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, £120; to the Physician of do. £80.

To the Clerks of the Crown of Cities of the 1st class, which includes Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Galway, £65; to the Clerks of the Peace of do. £100; to the Gaolers of do. £150; to the Sheriffs of do. £25; to the Secretaries of Grand Juries of do. £40; to the Physicians of do. £80.

TITHES, CHURCH RATES, &c.

The new Bill for the better collection of Ministers' Money, Church-Rates, Tithes, and other Ecclesiastical Dues and money advanced by the Trustees of the First Fruits in Ireland, states in the preamble, "Whereas Churchwardens have omitted to proceed for the recovery of the sums so charged and collected for the maintenance of the Incumbents, &c. &c." It is therefore enacted, that said Ministers' Money, collected under the Act (recited), shall be paid to, and received by, the Incumbent, or some person appointed by him; said amount is recoverable by distress. It repeals the 54th of Geo. III. c. 68, for the recovery of Church Rates, which contained a proviso, that required Justices to stay judgment, when the validity of a Rate Cess was disputed; and the new law enacts, that where the validity of a Rate is disputed in an Ecclesiastical Court, before complaint of the recovery of the aforesaid shall have been made to a Justice or Justices, signed by complainant, or one deputed by him, denying the ownership of the house being vested in him, &c. then, when it shall be verified on oath, that the party is not liable, Justices shall forbear to give judgment on complaint for non-payment of the Rate, with respect to building and re-building Churches and Chapels.

Notices of a Vestry to be held for the occasion must be posted at the nearest market town, if there is no church.

The Act of George II. for recovery of small tithe, which was extended by the 54th of George III. is then quoted, and a provision made, that Justices shall not suspend judgment on complaint for tithes, unless a claim of exemption, under title, or *modus decemendi*, be verified by affidavit. The Act provides for the contribution of a loan for building, and for the better collection of instalments, payable to Commissioners of First Fruits, on loans made by them for building churches under 48 Geo. III. The Archbishop or Bishop of the Diocess shall certify into the Exchequer, within 21 days after the 10th of October, yearly, all the arrears of the instalments, and a levy is to follow, as the Sheriff shall grant his warrant for the sum due, with interest and poundage; the amount recovered to be paid by the Sheriff to the Treasurer of the Trustees of First Fruits.

In case of feeling aggrieved, a petition may be presented to the Court of Exchequer for relief, which Court may punish its officers, and the Sheriff, constables, or collectors, for neglect of duty in the execution of this Act.

All receipts for sums paid under appolotment on the inhabitants, landholders, &c. to the Church Wardens, shall be taken by the Collector in discharge of any inhabitant; the money shall then be paid by the Churchwarden to the Collector.

All Magistrates appointed, and to be appointed, for the Police District of Dublin, may, and shall be empowered to act as Justices of the Peace in carrying this act into effect.

This Act will not empower disqualified persons to vote at Vestries generally, or on any particular subject or matter, at such Vestry or Vestries.

It bears date 14th June, 1822, and is among those papers just arrived, which had been printed by order of the House of Commons.

RESCRIPT FROM THE POPE.

In our last we published an Extract of a Rescript (in Latin) addressed by his Holiness to the Vicar Apostolic of Great Britain, dated April 15.—The following is a

TRANSLATION.

Vicars Apostolic, labouring in the Vineyard of our Lord!—Direct all your zeal and attention to this—that all the faithful, whom we have committed to your pastoral care, love one another in charity, sincerity and truth; that in the present general agitation they shew themselves an example of good works; that they obey the King, and be so dutiful and faithful to him, that our adversaries may fear (not having it in their power) to speak ill of us: that they abstain from reading vicious books, by which, in these most calamitous times, our holy religion is in all directions assailed; that, by reading pious books, and above all, the holy scripture, in the editions approved by the Church, they conform, in faith and good works, to you, as their pattern in precept and practice.

While we trust, from your fidelity, and proved veneration for us, that this duty shall be duly performed, we impart to you the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at the College of Holy Mary the greater, on the 18th April. Year of Grace, 1820: of our Pontificate, 21.

Cork, June 29.—We much regret to state, that the clement decision of the Magistrates, at the trial on Wednesday last, and the mild, benevolent, and eloquent address of Mr. Serjeant Lloyd, to the Tradesman of this City, on the criminality and folly of their conduct, appear to have had no other influence on some of them, than to make them more determined in their resistance to the Laws. On the following morning, eleven Carpenters, employed at the New Gaol, abruptly quitted their work, merely because another had been discharged for improper conduct. Such a fact requires no comment, nor would the parties merit any sympathy, for whatever penalty the Law may inflict upon them.—*Intelligencer*.

On Thursday, Mr. Thomas Craig, who has on several occasions displayed great courage and activity in the suppression of Illicit Distillation, having received some private information of a quantity of Spirits being on the Dublin road, proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Richard O'Brien, Supernumerary, and a party of the Carbineers, near the town of Rathcormac, and succeeded in seizing about 500 gallons of Whiskey, which was conveying in oil casks, and which he brought to town and lodged in the King's stores. He also secured the two carriers, Bartholomew Leary and Daniel Hanlon, who have been lodged in Bridewell.—*Ibid*.

On Saturday night, Patrick Hurley, a watchman, and his wife, were lodged in Bridewell, for stabbing an unfortunate woman of the town with a bayonet; it entered her mouth and came out at the ear; she is in a dangerous way in the North Infirmary. The watchman, who was intoxicated when arrested, is retained in custody—his wife has been discharged.—*Ibid*.

On Sunday night last, the house of Edward H Riordan, Esq. of Marybrook, near Kanturk, was attacked by a numerous party, three of whom entered, and after beating the Steward severely and inflicting several wounds upon him, and searching very closely, they carried off one double barrelled fowling-piece, the only arms in the house.—*Ibid*.

Clonmel, June 29.—An act of senseless, savage atrocity was committed about eleven o'clock, on Thursday night, at Mullough, in the Barony of Iffa and Offa West, by the burning of an office, newly fitted up, by John Garde, Esq. the proprietor, for the reception of a steward, but fortunately not inhabited. It and its contents, of timber, articles of husbandry, &c. were consumed to ashes. Mr. Garde had lately taken up the farm from a middle tenant, and left the few resident cottiers in their births, undisturbed; but it renders the conduct of the incendiaries much the more odious, that he not only remitted the arrears these wretches owed, but advanced them the price of potatoes, to seed their gardens and feed their families, and was in the habit, since he resumed these lands, of giving constant work and constant high wages to a great number of the neighbouring poor. A few nights before, a banditti attacked the house of John Dwyer, Esq. at Ballydonohoe, on the opposite side of the Suir, about a mile lower down the stream, in the County of Waterford, for arms, and succeeded, with violent menaces, of burning the house on a refusal, in obtaining one gun.—*Herald*.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening last four persons, with their faces blackened, entered the house of John Neil, of Jossestown, near Fethard, and robbed it of 52 yards of bleached linen, 8 shirts, a blue riding-coat, some silver, &c. They also stole a fat wedder from the lands of John Shea, of Gamboos-town. Mr. Chadwick, of Perryville, having been informed of these depredations, set out with the Police from Lisronagh in pursuit, traversed a great part of the country, but did not succeed in taking any of the marauders; they however apprehended a fellow near Clerihan, who stands charged with various offences.—*Advertiser*.

Our Correspondent in Kilnemanagh informs us, that some of the nightly marauders are again commencing to levy money on the peaceable and industrious Farmers. The plunderers are well known, and ought to be prosecuted; if the Farmers act a determined part, they will rid the country of such villains.—*Ibid*.

At the fair of Tipperary, on Monday, there were some riots, and the Police were assaulted while endeavouring to quell them; a number of the rioters were however sent to gaol; and the day following the Magistrates having investigated the charges against them, admitted several to bail, and held over 10 to be tried under the Insurrection Act. On the fair night the house of Messrs. Collins, at Templenoe, was set on fire in three places, but fortunately the family escaped, and were able to save part of the property as well as part of the premises. The only cause assigned for this horrid act, is, that the Collinses lately allowed some corn to be made up for safety in their haggard, which had been either seized or canted by the head Landlord for rent and arrears. This fire occurred very near the place where Mr. Bradshaw's houses had been burnt a few months back.—*Ibid*.

On Thursday, Mr. Singleton, Chief Constable of the Police of Iffa and Offa East, arrived in Clonmel, with five Police Constables, where they are to be stationed; he yesterday stationed five Constables also in Carrick-on-Suir.—*Ibid*.

In our last, we mentioned that a number of guns, pistols, &c. had been sent into this town, having been surrendered by many of the lately deluded peasantry from the neighbourhood of the mountain. We have since been informed, on most respectable authority, that the surrender of arms has been very extensive in the vicinity of Kilcash, Glenbower, Ballypatrick, Nine-mile-House, Tubber, Killemry, &c. &c. in consequence of information having been received by Messrs. Despard, of Killaghy Castle, and Mr. Langley, of Coalbrook. So particular were the informations these Gentlemen received, not only of the arms, but of the persons who had them, and the means whereby they became possessed of them, that the deluded beings became panic-struck, and delivered up these arms to the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the Rev. Mr. Hally, Major Kelly, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Lowe, and Messrs. Despard; and the nightly disturbers of those extensive districts are anxious to get out of the Rock-business, excepting about 14 or 15 who still appear incorrigible, against whom insurrectionary cases have been made out, and who will be punished under the Act, unless they make a surrender of their arms, and return to their duty, like the others. In fine, we have much pleasure in saying, that perfect tranquillity has been established in the above-mentioned district.—*Ibid*.

Outrage.—The house of a respectable shopkeeper in High-street has been for several evenings beset by a rabble, who proceeded to such acts of violence as to render the presence of a military force necessary for the defence of the house and the maintenance of the public peace. We are unwilling to enter now into the particulars of this scandalous attack upon the property and character of a respectable trader, whom the mob, on three successive evenings, burned in effigy; but, should a repetition of these outrages occur, we shall certainly feel ourselves released from the delicacy of a public animadversion on the causes of so daring a breach of law. The Mayor attends in person every evening, and has acted throughout with exemplary firmness and temper, in restraining the spirit of the populace.—*Moderator*.

The following account of the transactions above mentioned is given by the other Kilkenny Paper:—

Kilkenny, June 29.—The peace of this City was seriously disturbed on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by a multitude of idle and disorderly women and boys, who paraded the streets with a misshapen bundle of straw, which they called an effigy, and which they dragged on fire towards the Mayor's Office on the latter evening. After the handful of straw was consumed, the multitude were kept together by a solemn military procession, headed by the Mayor and the High Constable, the ludicrous gravity of whose march was exceedingly diverting. We are happy to add, that no serious mischief was done on this occasion, and would earnestly beseech the populace to abstain from such scandalous and unjustifiable exhibitions for the future. What a humble notion of the government of this City must strangers form, when they learn that, on every little disturbance of the Peace, soldiers, with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, are employed to do the duties of the civil police; but, in fact, we have no constitutional force of the kind in Kilkenny.—*Leinster Journal*.

The intended Bridge and Road at Ballinascorney, Parish of Tallagh, will prove of immense service to the neighbouring Country, particularly to the Poor, as well as shorten the Waterford Road to this City fourteen miles; we trust, as little will be required, that Government will not overlook this spirited and humane benefit at this crisis.—*Dublin Paper*.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,886. *THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

For Baltimore, United States,
THE AMERICAN SHIP
AMAZON,
William M'Kenzie, Master,
IS THIS DAY ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE,
And will Sail again for that Port,
(WEATHER PERMITTING.)
On Saturday the 6th of July next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THOMAS NEVINS.
Ferrybank, June 26, 1822.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CAPITAL, £550,000.

The Parties insured in this Institution are free from all responsibility, and will receive back Three-Fifths of the surplus Premiums at the end of every Three or Five Years. The Rates are the same as at other Offices.

Statement of Duty paid for the last two years:
1820.........£41,554 3s. 9d.
1821.........£56 625 9s 3d.
Thus it is proved that in the last year
The BUSINESS increased TEN MILLIONS
The DUTY increased £15 071 5s 6d

Thus is the peculiar beneficial system of the NORWICH UNION rapidly increasing.

Policies due 24th June.—Receipts are now ready for the renewal of the same.

LIFE SOCIETY.
Capital, £500,000.

This Society is entirely distinct from the Fire Office.

The rapid progress of the Society is evidenced by the amount of its Premiums, which, at the undermentioned periods, stood as follows:—
Year ending at March, 1815... £33 441 5 11
Year ending at March, 1818.... 69,2 6 8 9
Year ending at June, 1821.... 99,990 16 7

In the last twelve Months upwards of 900 Policies were issued for Insurance, exceeding £900,000
MAURICE FARRELL, Agent.
Waterford, June 26, 1822.

A NEW SHAVER;
OR,
SECOND EXPERIMENT.

A Monkey—who *shaving* first tried on himself,
And cutting his *jowl*—the mis chievous elf
Resolv'd to embrace opportunity pat,
And operate next on the beard of the *Cat!*

The place of a mirror adapted to suit,
There stood in the room then a high-polish'd Boot,
In which Warren's *Jet* of pre-eminent hue
Display'd the one forms of reflection to view.

Now seizing poor *Puss*, to the bright Boot he bore her
The Monkey, her shadow then gleaming before her,
And answer'd her struggles with chatter and blows,
Her *phiz* while he soap'd from her ears to her nose!

The *Cat*, thus essaying in vain at resistance,
And mewing, in pitiful plaint, for assistance,
With wonder the same operation now saw
Perform'd in, or shewn by the *Jet* of *eclat!*

In front of the Boot then, as if to explain it
The *method of shaving*, now best to attain it,
The act interspersing with grin and grimace,
The *Ape* lean'd the *Cat* (each hair on her face!
And strange though it seems, yet the frolicsome elf
Was much more successful with *Puss* than himself,
The Shaver adroitly concluding his scraping—
The Shaved with the loss of her whiskers escaping!

The *Monkey* in triumph the Parlour now sought,
And *Cat* and bright Boot to a company brought;
Who saw what this barber had then been about,
And hail'd his essay with a rapturous shout
Of mirthful surprise;—the strange incident backing
The merits of Warren's unparallel'd *Blacking*.

This easy shining and Brilliant Blacking,
IS PREPARED BY
Robert Warren,
30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

WATERFORD,	CORK,
By Birnie, Farrell, White and Co. Bull, and Terence Clarke, Michael-street.	By Byrne, Manley, Hare Denny, O'Connor, and M'Leod.
CLONMEL,	DROGHEDA,
By Davies, Holmes, and Hokes.	By M'Kenna.
	NEWRY,
LIMERICK,	By Stephenson.
By Cooke, Alexander, Morris, and O'Brien.	FERMOY,
	By Flinn
DUBLIN,	KILKENNY, by
By Caldwell, and Ford.	Smithwick & Co. & Downy.

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6d. 10d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Also, PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6d. 12d. and 18d each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four 1s. Bottles.

☞ *Ask for Warren's Blacking.*

AUCTION OF
TIMBER AND DEALS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, ON THE 8TH INSTANT
THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE JAMES,
George Graves, Master
NOW LYING AT THE ADELPHI TERRACE,
Direct from Miramichi, in North America,
CONSISTING OF ABOUT
300 Tons PINE TIMBER,
73 PINE PLANK and DEALS, and
5 Chords LATHWOOD
IN LOTS AGREEABLE TO THE PURCHASERS.
TERMS AT SALE.
For further Particulars inquire of JOSEPH JACOB,
WHO HAS ALSO ON SALE,
A CARGO OF
FRESH NORWAY DEALS,
Just arrived, per the *Amelia*, from Ponsberg.
Waterford, 1st of 7th Month (July), 1822.

London Royal Exchange,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
For Assuring Buildings Goods Merchandize, and Ships from Fire;
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

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

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

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

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 24th June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th of July, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.
SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SAND IAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.
Waterford and Ross, June 22, 1822.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF IRELAND.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose and said, that, he would take the opportunity of asking a question of his Majesty's Ministers. He had that morning read in a public paper (the *Morning Chronicle*) an account of a transaction, which, whether it were true or false, was of such a nature, that every man who had a due regard to the prerogative of the Crown, the privileges of Parliament, and the purity of the administration of justice, which had hitherto, with few exceptions, been unquestioned amongst us, must see it could not be allowed to pass without some notice from that House. He alluded to a letter purporting to be written by William Saurin, at that time filling the high situation of Attorney General in Ireland, and purporting to be addressed to no less a personage than Lord Norbury, the Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas in the same Country. The purport of the letter was contained in certain extracts from another letter, written by a Peer of the Realm (Lord Ross), suggesting to his Lordship to exert the influence of his official situation, whilst going on the Circuit as Judge, to mingle himself up with political conversations, and more especially to interfere with principles affecting the House of Commons, as being connected with the return of Members to Parliament. He trusted that it was unnecessary for him to apologize for giving an opportunity to his Majesty's Government, and especially that part of it which was connected with Parliament, to explain these circumstances, and to deny, if deny they could, the authenticity of the letter. If the authenticity of the letter were not denied, and if it were really received by the party to whom it was addressed, then he hoped that there was another document also in existence—he meant the answer, a document which he was certain would have been in existence, had a letter with one thousandth part of the portentous contents of this letter been addressed to any one of the Reverend Judges of England. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) If any person durst commence such a correspondence with an individual in so high a judicial situation, an answer ought to have been returned, calculated to teach him, however callous he might be by habit or by nature to violations of decorum, to avoid committing them in future from a salutary dread of their consequences. Had the letter of which he complained, only existed in private circles, he should have been doubtful how to treat it—at any rate he should not have felt it imperative upon him to make it the subject of animadversion in that House. But it was now published in all the papers of the day; and it was therefore important to have its authenticity either acknowledged or denied as soon as possible. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Secretary PEEL did not know whether it was incumbent upon him as Secretary of State for the Home Department to answer the question of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman; but as the personal Friend of Mr. Saurin, whom he highly respected and esteemed, he could not sit silent after it had been asked. As might naturally be expected, he was not prepared either to admit or dispute the genuineness of the letter in question. He could believe the Hon. and Learned Gentleman when he said that it was with pain and reluctance that he came forward in the House to take notice of this document—a document purporting to be private, and yet found in the public streets—a document which the person who found—if such, indeed, were the fact (*hear*)—ought to have returned to the owner, instead of publishing and divulging it as he had done. (*Hear!*) He could not say, he again repeated, whether the letter was genuine or not; but this he would say, that he would rather ten thousand times over be the person who wrote that letter, even though it were ten thousand times worse than it actually was, than the person who, after finding it in the street—if indeed he did find it—made so infamous and disgraceful an use of it.—(*Loud cries of "Hear!"*)

Mr. BROUGHAM could only say, that had the letter remained private, he would have been the last person to have noticed it. He had never heard of the letter until yesterday; and as to the means by which it had been procured or had gained publicity, he was as utterly ignorant as the Right Hon. Gentleman himself. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in thinking, that the letter had been gained by unwarrantable means. He conceived that nothing could justify a violation of private confidence; he could not suppose any thing short of a process of law sufficient to justify the surrender of the private communications of another person. Whatever was obtained for private uses ought to be used for no other purpose than that for which it was specifically obtained. Upon this subject he would almost go the length of the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, though, with his (Mr. Brougham's) feelings regarding the heinous nature of the offence committed, he could not say that he would rather be the author of the letter were it even ten thousand times worse than it was, than the person who had found it and given it publicity. This, however, he would say, that he did not know what he would not sooner do than procure a private communication by any foul means—by which, like the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, he was apprehensive that this letter had been obtained, from the curious story told about its being picked up in the streets. He contended, however, that he had no choice left him after the letter had once gained publicity, nay, he would venture farther, and would say, on the part of every Member of Parliament in the House, that after it had once become public, it was a fit subject for Parliament to demand inquiry and explanation upon.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Secretary PEEL begged the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to consider the evil consequences which would arise if the House once set the example of noticing the contents of documents obtained by unfair means. He was sure that no advantage so acquired by the Public, would ever recompense the evil which would arise from such a violation of the security of private confidence.

Mr. H. G. BENNET wished to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman whether he would make it part of his duty to inquire whether this letter was genuine or not? and whether, after making such inquiry, he would communicate the result of it to the House and to the Public?

Mr. Secretary PEEL.—"The Hon. Member will not construe it into a mark of disrespect if I decline to answer that question."

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that at the very commencement of this business, he felt great difficulty in introducing it to the House, from the manner in which the letter itself had been procured; but if the House thought it important enough to justify the violation of the rule adopted in ordinary cases, it would act accordingly. If it did not, he wished it to be understood distinctly by the Country at large, that the sole reason for not founding any proceedings upon the letter itself was the suspicious manner in which it had gained publicity.

The conversation here dropped.

SALT DUTIES.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the report on the 12th resolution, relative to the payment of the naval and military pensions. After it had been read,

Mr. CURWEN rose to express his regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer still persisted in refusing to abolish the remnant of the Salt Tax. Could any one believe that the Right Hon. Gentleman's object in proposing to retain this tax, was the improvement of the revenue only? Was it not evidently for the sake of patronage? This was clearly the real state of the case, for this purpose so paltry a sum as £300 000 was to be raised, by a tax which was much more likely to prove injurious than beneficial to the interests of the Country. If they removed all restrictions on the production and trade of salt, where they now derived £1,000,000 from the tax, they would raise many millions. The repeal of the Salt Duties altogether, was calculated to produce the most effectual advantages to Ireland, by the stimulus which it would give to the trade, and the employment it would inevitably provide for the population of that Country. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman begged leave to move, as an amendment, that all the words in the original Resolution after "it is the opinion of this Committee that from and after the 5th of January, 1823," be left out, and that these words be substituted in their stead:—"That all duties payable on British Salt in Great Britain and Ireland shall cease and be no longer payable."

Mr. LEYCESTER seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. SMITH supported the amendment, but expressed great anxiety that the surplus of revenue should not be abandoned, lest Public credit should be prejudiced.

Mr. DENISON also supported the amendment; but objected to the proposition, that the condition of the Repeal of the Salt Tax should be, that the farmers should wait till next Session. He was anxious that the Public creditor should receive his dividend; and thought every effort should be made to preserve the punctuality of its payment; but he conceived also, that that being done, the Right Hon. Gent. would have achieved all that was necessary.

Mr. LITTLETON did regret to see the Government so far acting against their declared resolutions, as to adopt, on the proposal of the Right Hon. Gentleman, a measure, the effect of which was to extend over a much longer period than was at first proposed—the half pay commutation system. He not only advocated the Sinking Fund; but contended, that such a mode of proceeding as this, though it might preserve a nominal Sinking Fund, created a counter current that must evidently sweep it away. It could never be matter of good policy for so small a revenue as that in question here, to continue restrictions so injurious to every public interest, that he must protest against them.

Mr. Alderman C. SMITH supported the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not refrain from expressing his regret at the course which this debate had taken. When the resolution was first proposed to the House, Gentlemen seemed to be unanimous in its support.—Whatever course the proceeding might take, it was clear that some party or other must feel disappointed under the decision of the House. As for the surplus of revenue, he should feel it to be his duty to the country and the public creditor to preserve it inviolate. Many Hon Gentlemen had expressed themselves of a contrary opinion; but he entirely concurred with the Hon Member (Mr. J. Smith), whose sentiments in this respect had done him so much credit. It was on the pledged security of the maintenance of the Sinking Fund that the public creditor had accepted a reduced state of interest on his debt; it was the same security that had enabled him to propose the other measures of relief to the Country. (*Hear!*) If it were the determination of the House to reduce the whole of the Salt Tax, he should have no other alternative but not to persevere in the repeal of a part of the Leather Tax. He could not but regret that the opinion of the House was not more distinctly expressed on the subject at the time when his propositions were first submitted to it; he had previously made many inquiries, and even upon further deliberation, now, he found no reason to doubt the accuracy of his judgment as to the wishes of the majority. He was decidedly of opinion that a partial repeal of both taxes would be much preferable to a total abolition of only one of them. He had been accused of attempting to preserve a portion of the salt tax for the purpose of patronage. First he wished to observe, that the Treasury never had had any patronage under the salt tax, for the officers of the Excise who collected it were appointed by the Excise Board. The number of officers necessary under the new arrangement would be small—little more than the men stationed at the salt pans: £30,000 was the estimated charge at present, but hereafter it was calculated that the collection would only cost

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

The statement of the Porte having declared that they would not evacuate the Principalities, is, we believe, utterly unfounded—on the contrary, we give perfect credit to the letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult., which say that "As to a friendly arrangement between the Porte and Russia, there exists no doubt. The evacuation of the Northern Provinces has actually been effected, and the Emperor Alexander has, on his side, ordered certain Greeks, notorious as abettors of Ypsilanti, to leave his territories."—*Courier.*

The following frightful account is given in a letter from one of the most eminent English merchants resident in Constantinople:—"Several of the poor Greek merchants have been destroyed.—The following were beheaded in different parts of the city on the 18th inst:—Hagi Stamati Psicho, Kinzuli Tranghiadi, Michele Vuro, Georgio Goletti, Georgio Mariolache, Michele Mitarache, Constantino Clini, arrested by the Porte when the revolution at Scio was made known here; Theodore Rulli, Giovanni Sepiligi, Pandili Rodo Wnacki, hostages sent from Scio; Theodore Ziffi, Assistant in the new Turkish Concellaria. The stores of these poor people have been sealed up, and the Porte is vigilantly in search of any other property. The cause of their destruction, it is said, is because a correspondence between them and the insurgents of Scio was intercepted. This in my opinion is not very plausible; for these people would certainly have quitted the capital, like many others, were this the case, and would not have remained here, at the head of their establishments, extending their commercial pursuits instead of curtailing them."

New York Papers to the 27th ultimo have arrived this morning. On the 22d, the merchant ship Endymion arrived in that port from Laguira, after a passage of 14 days, the Captain of which states, that the Patriot blockading squadron, consisting of three brigs and six schooners, after keeping up a fire for several days into the town, had summoned the garrison to surrender, the answer to which was not known when the Endymion put to sea.

It was reported at Laguira, that the Spanish General Morales, defeated in all his projects, and perceiving that he was on the point of being surrounded, had effected his escape and arrived at Porto Cabello. "This," observes the *New York Evening Post*, "is extremely probable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

The Kent has arrived from China, bringing the agreeable intelligence of a complete settlement of the differences with the Chinese Government, and in the most honourable manner to the English character: during the whole discussion there was not the least attempt at disguise or apology respecting these differences; the whole transaction was laid before the Chinese Authorities in the most open and candid manner, at the same time in the most peremptory language, stating that no native of England would be given over to the Chinese Authorities for trial. In consequence of the determined manner this was given, and the decisive steps taken for a final departure, the Chinese Authorities gave way, and the edict for resuming the intercourse was given without the smallest proviso. At the date of the sailing of the Kent, the Committee were proceeding to Canton—the vessels to the second bar.

It is mentioned, that two English merchantmen were proceeding to different ports in India on account of the Chinese merchants having raised the prices of tea in consequence of this misunderstanding. This advance the Factory would not submit to; and to show their determination, had ordered two of the Chinamen to proceed to India for cargoes.

The following is an extract of a letter on this subject, received this morning from the Agent to Lloyd's at Lymington, dated yesterday:

"The Purser of the Honourable Company's ship Kent has just landed with despatches, and brings the gratifying intelligence that the differences which have existed between the Chinese Government and the British interests have been amicably settled. The Kent sailed the 26th of February last, arrived at St. Helena the 2d, and sailed the 4th of May. The Honourable Company's ships General Harris and Marquis Camden were about to proceed to the Straits of Malacca, and to return back to China early in next season, as there was not a sufficient quantity of tea for all the fleet of the present season."

Accounts, we understand, have also been received this morning by the India Board, confirming the above intelligence.

Letters and papers from New York to the 29th ult. have reached us. The former mention that a provisional arrangement has been concluded between the Government of France and that of the United States, and that the fact will be officially promulgated by the President in the course of a short time. By this arrangement, which refers entirely to the commercial affairs of each power, it is agreed that the vessels of each shall be admitted to entry on the same terms as formerly.

Madrid Papers to the 14th inst. have arrived this morning. The intelligence they supply merely relates to the daring movements of the Insurgent bands, and the means adopted to suppress them, which appear to be attended with little success. The Cortes have adopted the proposition of the Committee of War and Finance, that 20,000 of the militia should be forthwith called into active service.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

The Budget, which was fixed for to-day, cannot be brought forward before the next week.—This postponement has been attributed by one of our cotemporaries to some new arrangements in contemplation relative to the sugar trade. The fact is, that the public business has been so much interrupted, that the Extraordinaries for this Country have not yet been gone through, and the Irish, we believe, not yet entered upon. The Budget, therefore, cannot be brought forward till these Extraordinaries have been voted. We hardly think the Prorogation of Parliament can take place before the first week in August.—*Courier.*

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We made yesterday, from the Scotch Papers, several extracts, from which it would appear that his Majesty intended to honour Scotland with a visit this summer. The intelligence is incorrect. We have just been informed, that his Majesty will not proceed to Scotland this summer, nor will his Majesty visit the Continent.—*Ibid.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—With what view attempts are making in the City to induce a belief that the differences between Russia and Turkey have not been arranged, we know not. But we can assure those who give credit to such reports, that they are miserably deceived—and once again, we state, that there is not the slightest foundation for such rumours. The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona.—*Ibid.*

The Paris Papers of Tuesday are arrived. They are of little importance.

Berton has been sent to Poictiers to undergo his trial.

The Chamber of Deputies seem not to make more haste in terminating public business than our House of Commons. The following exclamation of one of the Deputies, shews that all countries suffer at this moment under the very same extraordinary kind of distress:—"Strange fatality! agriculturists, farmers, proprietors, we are all reduced to perish in the midst of abundance, and to bemoan the fertility of the soil fecundated by our labours and our capital."

Charleston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Papers have arrived this morning, two days later than the last.

(From the Baltimore Paper of the 23d May.)

"It appears by a letter from Mr. Galatin, that the British Government is very desirous of obtaining the Northern part of the State of Maine, to render more easy the communication between New Brunswick and Canada.

(From the Charleston Paper of May 17.)

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated April 21:—"A circumstance occurred here a few days since, which has caused considerable sensation in this city. An Officer, with about 300 soldiers, attacked one of the printing-offices, demolished the materials, and shamefully abused the persons employed therein. The printer's offence consisted in having published some strictures on the conduct of the Capt.-General. A remonstrance to the Spanish Cortes, against this wanton abuse of power, was drawn up the next day, and signed by more than 3000 inhabitants. All is in conjecture as to what will be the termination of this affair; but we are in daily expectation of a revolution in the government of this island."

A Dutch mail arrived this morning, but brought no news to be relied upon. The same rumours are in circulation in the Netherlands as in this Country; they proceed probably from the same source, and are not entitled to any credit.

On the 12th of June there was a dreadful fire at Stockholm, by which the merchants alone have lost between 4 and 500,000 rix dollars. The town of Embrittsham has likewise suffered by a destructive fire. The number of persons burnt in the church at Groe was 113, and many others were injured.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Since our last publication we have received the London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, extracts from which will be found in our preceding columns. The intelligence they have furnished is not of a nature to claim particular notice in this place.—No Mail due.

PARLIAMENT.

The late proceedings in both Houses have been too voluminous for our limits, and we can only submit the following brief outline of their leading features:—

In the Lords, on Tuesday night, the Military and Naval Annuities Bill was read a second time. In the course of the debate, Lord LIVERPOOL, in reply to a question from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, said it was not intended to make any proposition, in the course of the present Session, respecting the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England.

In the Commons, same night, the principal subject of discussion was the conduct of the LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland, brought under the notice of the House by Mr. ABERCROMBIE, who, in a long and energetic speech, charged that high legal functionary, in the most direct and unequivocal manner, with grossly corrupt and unconstitutional conduct, in patronising the incendiary personal invectives published for a long time past in certain licentious Scotch Newspapers; and also with unrelenting and shameful oppression towards J. M. BORTHWICK, in resentment for his delivery of the manuscript originals of some of those scurrilous articles, particularly those which had led to the late unfortunate duel. Mr. ABERCROMBIE concluded by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into these charges. The LORD ADVOCATE, in reply, denied that he had been connected with any of the Papers mentioned, except the *Beacon*, and with that only by contributing to its support, but without any interference or control in its management. The motion for inquiry, which was supported by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH and Mr. LOCKHART, and resisted by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY and Mr. PEEL, was negatived by 120 against 95: majority, 25.

On Wednesday night, in the Lords, the Marriage Act Amendment Bill underwent a further discussion, when the LORD CHANCELLOR delivered a strong opinion against many of its provisions. The retrospective clause was carried, and an amendment, proposed by the Earl of LIVERPOOL, that it should not extend to any marriages, with respect to the validity of which any suit was at present depending, was negatived by a majority of 39; the further consideration of the Report was then adjourned to Friday.

In the Commons, same evening, Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, after complaining of the great delay and inconvenience suffered by suitors in the Court of Chancery, brought forward a motion for a Committee of the whole House, "to take into consideration the Act of the 53d of the late King, entitled, an Act to facilitate the administration of Justice," the duration of which it was his object to limit to two years longer. The motion was rejected by 108 against 51.

The House was afterwards occupied in a warm debate on the subject of Ministerial Pensions, arising out of a series of Resolutions proposed by Mr. CREEVEY, the object of which was to repeal the present Pension Bill. The large emoluments enjoyed by Lord SIDMOUTH and his son were particularly canvassed. On a division, there appeared in favour of Mr. CREEVEY's Resolutions, 42; against them, 143; majority, 101.

On Thursday, in the Lords, the Corn Importation Bill, against which Petitions continue to pour in, was read a second time without any discussion, the debate on its merits being deferred till a future stage. It was afterwards ordered to be committed on Monday, and Friday next was fixed for the third reading.

The Naval and Military Annuities Bill passed through the Committee, and was reported without any Amendment, after the rejection of a curious burlesque preamble, proposed by Lord KING.

In the Commons, Mr WILBERFORCE entered into a review of the measures adopted by other Countries with respect to the Slave Trade, and animadverted with just severity on the shameful conduct of those Governments which still permitted their subjects to carry on the detestable traffic, particularly those of France and Portugal. He concluded by moving an Address to the KING, praying for a renewal of the serious and urgent remonstrances of the British Government against those practices, which was unanimously agreed to.

The following proceedings, which occurred on same evening, possess so deep, and the latter part of them so melancholy an interest, that we insert them without abridgment:

SALT DUTIES.

Mr. DENIS BROWNE presented a Petition from certain Inhabitants in the City of Kilkenny, stating their apprehension that the provision trade of Ireland would be materially affected by the proposed regulations respecting the Salt Duties.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, it was his decided conviction that the total repeal of the salt duties would do no injury whatever, to the provision trade of Ireland, whilst it would confer benefit on the empire at large; the Irish salt beef would always obtain a preference in the English market.

Mr. DALY expressed a hope that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would make some allowance on the importation of rock-salt into Ireland.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON stated, that he had that day received a very interesting communication from the President of the Committee of Merchants in the City of Cork, stating, that although they did not feel any thing like jealousy on account of the advantage which England should derive from the proposed regulations relative to the duties upon salt, yet they were of opinion that they would materially affect the provision trade of Ireland.

The Petition was then laid upon the table.

IRISH PRISONS.

Mr. GOULBURN brought up the Resolutions of the Committee on Irish Prisons. Leave was granted to bring in a Bill founded on the said Resolutions.

IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.

Mr. GOULBURN postponed his motion for the Renewal of the Irish Insurrection Act to Tuesday next.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, he thought it due to the honour of the House, that they should not separate without some notice of the terrific accounts of the famine in Ireland, and some assurance being given that measures would be taken for its relief. It had been stated, on the authority of the clergyman of a parish, that fifteen persons in one parish had perished by famine; that twenty-eight more were past all hopes of recovery, and that one hundred and twenty persons in the same parish were ill from fever produced by want.—*(Hear!)* In other parishes almost equal distress existed. Under these appalling circumstances, the House could not separate without receiving from his Majesty's Government assurances as tranquillising as the case admitted of; and he could assure the Right Hon. Gentlemen that it was with no feelings either of hostility or distrust that he had called on them to say what means they had taken to arrest this dreadful calamity.—*(Hear, hear!)* From the information of a Right Hon. Friend of his connected with one of the distressed districts, the intelligence he received was painful in the extreme. In one parish, five days before the date of the letter, there had been found only food for two days for the people, and at the date of the letter they had been three days without food. In that parish the parochial clergyman had actually prepared his parishioners for their inevitable death, according to the rites of his particular Communion. *(Hear!)* It was merely superfluous to press on the House the necessity of taking decisive steps, and of making known, together with the extent to which the calamity had gone, the means that were taken to stop its progress. *(Hear!)*

Mr. GOULBURN acquitted the Right Hon. Baronet of any but the purest motives, and assured him that he felt as deeply as the Right Hon. Baronet, or any Gentleman, the awful calamity; the more so, because, with every exertion on the part of the Government, and with all the aid of man, much misery must take place. He alluded particularly to those parts of the country in which, from the state of communications, the conveyance of provisions was a matter of time and difficulty. He had that day received accounts to a degree confirmatory of the assertions of the Right Hon. Baronet, as to the extent of the suffering, especially in the county of Galway. Some time since the accounts from that county were so alarming, that though he knew the Lord Lieutenant was in communication with the gentry there, he had thought fit to ship to two ports of Galway cargoes of the most portable species of provision—naval biscuit. In consequence of the intelligence he had received that day, he had directed further shipments—*(Hear!)*—and though all efforts might be insufficient to avoid the calamity, they might have the satisfaction of having done all that was in their power. In addition to what was done on this side of the water, the Lord Lieutenant had now the additional sum of £100,000, which, according to the terms of the vote, was granted for the employment of the poor, but which, where there were no means of employing them, would be applied to their immediate relief. The engineer who directed the works to be undertaken had also a discretion to act upon the instant, without reference to any authority, that no delay might interfere with the efficacy of the relief. *(Hear!)*

Mr. V. FITZGERALD, as the person alluded to by his Right Hon. Friend (Sir J. NEWPORT), begged to confirm all that had been stated of the afflicting account of the intelligence he had received. He had heard, within the walls of the House, of individuals who doubted the extent of the distress—to them he had to repeat the fact, that in an extensive barony in the County he represented (Clare), and near the only town of that barony, numbers were prepared by their pastors according to the rites of their religion, to meet in death the relief from those sufferings, for which no other remedy appeared, and which they had borne with exemplary patience. *(Hear, hear!)* He had received from one of those clergymen, who displayed perfect examples of the pastoral character, the most affecting picture of the extent of the distress. This individual, having received a donation, found, that from the urgency of the famishing poor, he could not distribute the relief without such a pressure as his aged and debilitated frame would not sustain. He moored a boat at some distance from the shore, whence he sent the tickets for provisions from the store; but such was the earnestness of the unfortunate claimants, that those who were strong enough to bear the buffeting of the waves, swam off to the boat, clinging to it till he delivered them the tickets for the relief of their families. *(Hear, hear!)* He hoped the efforts of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Goulburn) would be as effectual as his benevolence could hope; but he feared the means placed at the disposal of the Government were as yet insufficient. One measure of great good sense and judgment had been the authorising an advance of money to meet the Grand Jury Presentments, without calling on the peasantry in their actual calamitous condition.

Mr. WILBERFORCE rose only to express his hope and conviction that whatever sum above the £100,000 already voted was necessary, it should be applied. The application of whatever sum was necessary was not an act of generosity, but of justice *(hear!)* as in a ship with a short allowance of provisions, it would not be thought generosity for those who had a superfluity to share it with the famished crew. *(Hear!)*

Mr. H. SUMNER did not think there was a Member of the House who doubted the magnitude of the distress; certainly there was not one who thought, whatever it was, that it should not be relieved. The object of the House had been, not to limit its vote to a certain sum, but that the distress should be relieved at any rate. The measure proper to be taken, he thought, was an Address to the Crown, authorising any expenditure that might be necessary.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose to add his testimony to that of the Hon. Member for Bramber, to a principle he thought very fit to be promulged, that the affording relief to the famishing people was not an act of generosity or humanity, or what was called charity, but of strict justice, and that in receiving it the people should feel that they received only their strict right.

Mr. PEEL observed, that in proposing £50,000 and £100,000 it was never meant to limit the relief to that sum, but it was thought better to vote the money as it was required. Before Parliament separated a vote of what might be then thought requisite would be proposed.

The conversation dropped.

ALARMING FIRE.

On Saturday evening, about half-past 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable at the rere of the house of Mr. James Gleeson, innkeeper, Ballybricken, which for some time threatened to involve the whole of that populous neighbourhood in destruction. Fortunately, however, the houses in next being slated, and the wind blowing directly towards them, the fire-engines, which were brought up very speedily, and which (with the *usual* exception of those belonging to the Corporation) were very effective, were enabled to confine the conflagration to the back premises where it originated; but these, with a large rick of hay, were entirely consumed. Had the wind been in any other direction, some of the numerous thatched cabins contiguous would in all probability have been set on fire by the sparks, and it is impossible to calculate the extent of the calamity that in such case must have inevitably ensued. The exertions of the Citizens were highly praise-worthy, and the steady behaviour of the First Regt. of Foot, which, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. McLeod, appeared on the spot at the first alarm, and continued there till the danger was over, did them infinite credit. The fire is believed to have originated in the negligence of a servant, in placing a candle in an improper situation in the stable. Mr. Gleeson's premises, we understand, were insured.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

DEAR SIR—Having been a spectator of the Fire in Ballybricken on Saturday night, notwithstanding the threatened destruction of property, I could scarcely compose my risible nerves at some of the scenes which I there witnessed. One in particular reminded me of those *Ruses de Guerre* practised in time of War, when, by a display of *Materiel*, the assailed endeavour to shew to their opponents an apparent strength which they do not possess. For instance, at a siege of one of the fortresses on the Rhine, the French made a great display of artillery; but judge of the surprise of the assailants, on storming the garrison, to find that the embrasures were occupied by *Leathern* cannon. At another time they dressed up automatons in military uniform, to increase the appearance of numbers to the confederated armies. Or, to give you an instance nearer home, at the time of the landing of the French criminals in South Wales, when the Welsh women appeared on a hill near Strumble Head on horseback in their customary dress of red cloaks and black hats, and so disheartened the *Sans Culottes* that they fled without waiting for battle. I fancied that it was for a similar *Ruse* that some of the Corporation fire engines were brought up to the scene of action on Saturday night; for one of them made an appearance of strength against the devouring element which it certainly did not possess. It was lying by me as a broken down tumbril, or a disabled piece of artillery, like a six-pounder which had been taken from the enemy, and lay on the field of battle as a trophy, spiked and rendered useless. But, Sir, the difference between the two was this, that the piece of artillery is rendered useless by being made air tight, whereas the fire-engine was not water-tight. As we do everything Irish like, its breech, I was told, was obliged to be supported by large stones, to endeavour to prevent the water from rushing out of the Cistern, and as water was rather difficult to be procured, having to be brought from some distance to the spot where the fire was, it was indeed vexatious to have it wasted after so much labour being used to procure it. As I observed a Cotemporary Print not long since *had most prodigiously* the Keeper of the City Engines for their effective order (I think a Mr. de *Somebody*), I am induced at this time to remind him, or whoever now has the charge of these valuable protectors of our lives and property, that it is mockery of the worst description to make an appearance of usefulness at such time, without the power to effect it. Always preferring the language of commendation to the tone of censure,

I am, Sir, Yours,

CIVIS.

Waterford, July 1st, 1822.

On Saturday, at a meeting of the Corporation of this City, Alderman EDWARD WEEKES was chosen Mayor, and WM. MARCHANT ARDAGH and RICHARD POPE, Esqrs. Sheriffs, for the year commencing next Michaelmas.

BRITISH CATHOLICS.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 26.

"Mr. Blake was not appointed Secretary to the British Catholic Board, in the room of Mr. Jerningham, as it would interfere with his extensive professional and other avocations. The Secretary, chosen on Saturday, was Mr. Blount, of Bellamore, in one of the midland Counties. Mr. Blount is Auditor to the Duke of Norfolk, and a most intimate friend of his Grace's. Mr. Canning is, I find, in very high favour with the Catholic Body in this Country, particularly the Aristocracy. Parliament, I understand, will be up on 23d July."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DOCTOR LAWRENCE.—Some of our contemporaries have stated, "that the Rev. Doctor Lawrence has declined accepting the Archiepiscopal See of Cashel." We should like to know on what authority such a statement is made. We can only say, that we do not believe it.—*Patriot.*

A Hebrew Professor has already been appointed to the University of Oxford, in the room of Dr. R. Lawrence, its late *Regius* Professor of Hebrew.—*Ibid.*

Royal Letters Patent, for the appointment of Dr. Lawrence to the Arch See of Cashel are daily expected in town. His consecration will take place immediately on his arrival in this country.—*Ibid.*

ORANGEMEN OF BANDON.

We regret to perceive, by the subjoined letter, extracted from the Cork *Southern Reporter* of Saturday, that the pleasing hope held out by a previous article on this subject, inserted in our first page, is likely to be disappointed, unless the strong arm of authority shall be interposed in time to prevent the threatened mischief:—

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

SIR—It must surprize the thoughtful and startle the timid portion of your readers to be informed, that the approaching anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne is, as usual, to be celebrated in Bandon. Neither the denunciations of the Press, the parting admonition of his Majesty, the tenor of the present Government, the pretty pledge of conciliation on the part of the Inhabitants, the mild maxims of Christianity, nor the memory of past or the fear of future homicides, has power to dissuade the great body of the Orangemen from going, on Monday next, through the ostentatious and insolent mummery of a public procession.—Many of them have been actually heard to observe, that, regardless alike of consequences, and trials, and entreaties, from whatever quarter they may proceed, they were resolved to support their established customs. Language of bolder defiance to law was never uttered. The Prætorian Guards overturned the empire for the protection of which they were first embodied.

Until very lately, it was generally believed that all open and noonday exhibitions of this offensive nature would have been dispensed with in future. Lord Bandon's rejection of the application made to him for Oak contributed somewhat to strengthen the impression. But, as our National Minstrel sadly yet sweetly writes—

Oh! the joy that we taste, like the light of the Poles,
Is a flash and darkness too brilliant to stay.

The *Boys* were determined that they should not be disappointed. They proceeded in large numbers, within the passing week, on a nocturnal excursion of plunder—cut a tree in some wood adjacent to Enishannon, the property, it is supposed, of the Duke of Devonshire, and brought it into Bandon. Benjamin Poshan, Esq and Mr. Swanston, agents to his Grace, being made acquainted with the story, on the following morning, despatched persons, with a laudable promptitude, to the place where it was deposited, had it conveyed to one of their own houses, and the people on whose premises it was found committed to custody. One is, however, I am well assured, have been since stolen; and there is much timber already cut down for the purpose of Orange decoration, as would have supplied, in the opinion of the thermists, had it happened a few months earlier, half the County with Pike handles.

Thus, Lord Bandon's humane and conciliatory conduct is disregarded and even defeated—the vigilance of the Magistracy is eluded—and the partial opposition which has been shewn seems to have irritated rather than appeased the passions of the multitude. Some stronger measure, indeed, than negative resistance appears necessary for the preservation of good order.—The civil power is evidently to blame when it permits a riot to be provoked, and only interposes after the rabble of two dissenting religions have engaged in furious conflict. His Excellency has been addressed on the subject; and there is little danger that he will not prescribe, from the resources of his sound and liberal mind, some adequate cure for an evil, the most disgraceful to the national character, and the most destructive of harmony and happiness that can possibly exist. I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

PACIFICUS.

Bandon, June 28, 1822.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUIR,

BETWEEN CARRICK AND CLONMEL.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser.)

While we know that the River Suir between Clonmel and Carrick requires the application of science and industry to improve its navigation, and that hundreds of the operative classes are suffering from the want of labour in the midst of plenty—we are surprised that no application has been made to Government from this Vicinity, for a part of the Grant by Parliament, towards employing the Poor of Ireland. Mr. Killaly, the Engineer, has recently made a survey of that part of the Suir, and pronounced upon the practicability of improving the navigation at an expense comparatively small with the advantages derivable therefrom. The Land Proprietor of this County is more interested in the success of such an undertaking, than the Merchant of Clonmel—for in proportion as the price of transporting our produce to the sea is cheapened, will the Merchant be enabled to advance in his prices to the Country. In the present condition of the navigation, it is as cheap to send goods by Scotch carts as by boats, and therefore the disadvantage to the Public must be considerable. It is now more than half a century since any thing has been done to improve this navigation—and then for the first, and only time, £1000 was laid out under the direction of the late Sir William Osborne, in making Weirs and Quays between Clonmel and Carrick, the advantages of which have been proved by an extensive trade for a long series of years. But the season has now arrived for repairing the ravages of time in a period of 50 years, when works upon a more improved and extensive scale can be set on foot—when so much of present benefit can be derived to society from the industry it will diffuse; and so much of permanent advantage conferred on the Landed and Mercantile Interests of the Country.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S ASCENT IN THE BALLOON.

DUBLIN, JUNE 28.—Yesterday, Mr. Livingston ascended in his Balloon from the Portobello Barracks, amid thousands of admiring spectators.

Before he left the limits of the Barrack-yard, Mr. Livingston threw from the Car eight sixteenth shares in the ensuing Lottery, which were eagerly appropriated to themselves by some of the followers of fortune. He then waved a white handkerchief for some time, and as he ascended higher, he waved his flags as long as he was perceptible. The Balloon was visible for nearly an hour after the ascent; at one period it disappeared behind a cloud, from which it emerged in the space of about nine minutes. It appeared to take a N. E. direction. Tickets of admission to the Barrack-yard were sold at 3s. 4d. each, and the profits of the day were announced to be appropriated to the fund raising for the distressed peasantry of the South and West of Ireland.

Mr. Livingston descended about five o'clock, on the strand between Baldoyle and Howth. He effected a landing with much difficulty, as he was for a considerable time immersed in the water.—He proceeded to Howth, where he took some refreshment, and came from thence in a post chaise to Dublin, bringing the Balloon and Car with him.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

We are enabled to state, on the most respectable authority, that the following is the arrangement of the ensuing Circuit:—

Wicklow	Thursday, July 18.
Wexford	Tuesday, ... 23.
Waterford	Saturday, ... 27.
Clonmel	Wednesday, .. 31.
Kilkenny	Thursday, Aug. 8.

At Wicklow, business will commence at *Ten* o'Clock; at Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, at *Nine*; at Clonmel, at *Three*.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.—A small quantity of fine Wheat was got off this morning at Monday's prices, but there was scarcely any demand for the inferior qualities, of which description the stock in hand chiefly consists, and prices nearly nominal. More money was asked for Barley, Beans, Peas, and Oats, and 1s. per quarter more was obtained in a few instances, but the sales were far from brisk at that advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.—We have had but little Wheat fresh in since Monday, but from previous arrivals our market continues abundantly supplied, yet that of fine quality fully maintains the advance that took place on Monday and Wednesday, and there was rather brisker sale for prime samples.—Barley, Peas, and Beans, may be quoted full 1s. per quarter dearer, and Oats have advanced 1s. per quarter, although the supply is large.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter continues to advance rapidly. On Saturday, 76s. 6d. to 77s. was freely paid for first qualities; yesterday, 80s. was the opening price for this description, but 81s. was afterwards the general rate, though the supply exceeded any preceding day of this season. Weighed on Saturday, 355—yesterday, 551 firkins.

Very little Grain came to market yesterday. A few very prime samples of Wheat brought 20s.; but little general improvement could otherwise be stated. Oats were a shade higher, 10s. 3d having been paid by some exporting purchasers. In other articles no alteration.

BIRTH.

On Friday morning, the Lady of Wm. Henry Hunt, Esq. of Jerpoint, Co. Kilkenny, of a son and heir.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. Edmund M'Carthy, Bake-house-lane.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 1.

ARRIVED,

June 28th—Erin-go-Bragh, Bounty Hooker, No. 71, M'Daniel, from the Nymph Bank, with fish; Hope, Beale, Swansea, culm.

29th—Maria, Williams, Glasgow, coals, for Cork; Europa, Bress, St. John's, N. B. timber, deals, &c.; Felicity, Nutsias, Newport, coals; Pursuit, Harris, Cadiz, wine and minerals; Henrietta, Kuhn, Memel, timber, deals, staves, &c.; Worthy, Scott, Quebec, timber deals, &c.; Union, Tatchell, Liverpool, rock-salt and ware.

30th—None.

July 1st—Prince of Orange, Forbes, Liverpool, merchants' goods, for the coast of Peru, South America.

SAILED

June 28th—Concord, Hollis, Portsmouth, &c. bacon and butter; Bridport, Feaste, London, ditto; Waterford, Hodge, London, provisions; Blue-Eyed Maid, Chittenden, Stockholm, butter and oatmeal; Ann and Betty, Hughes, (from Ross,) Milford, live cattle; Eclair, Morse, Swansea, do.

29th—Elizabeth, Allen, Bristol, oats; Oulton, Evans, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, and butter.

July 1st—Wind W. N. W. at 8 morning.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.

At London—Olive Branch, Angel—Constantia, Moyse.

At Liverpool—Carrier, Anderson—William, M'Kay—Favourite, Corry—and Peace, Davis.

At Shoreham—Jane, Austin.

Arrived at London, from Youghal—Diligence, Carter.

Mr. GOODMAN

TAKES the earliest Opportunity of informing the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, Tramore and Vicinity, that, being kindly accommodated by Lord DONERAILE with the GREAT HOTEL, in Tramore, now vacant, there will be a BALL and REFRESHMENTS there on MONDAY Evening, the 8th instant, and begs leave to solicit the Patronage of his Friends on the above occasion. He proposes to continue BALLS during the Season at Tramore, and being so far recovered from his long indisposition as to be enabled to attend himself to his Pupils, he has opened his ACADEMY at the GREAT HOTEL for the Season, for the convenience of those who may resort there for the benefit of Sea Bathing.

GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS............ 4s. 2d.
LADIES' .... 3s. 4d.

N. B. The best MUSIC will be procured.

STEWARDS:

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq., Tramore.
EDWARD BOLTON, Esq.
JAMES WOOD, Esq.

July 1, 1822.

AUCTION OF
TIMBER AND DEALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK ON THE 8TH INSTANT
THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE JAMES,
GEORGE GREEN, Master,
NOW LYING AT THE ADELPHI TERRACE,
Direct from Miramichi, North America,
CONSISTING OF ABOUT
300 Tons PINE TIMBER,
73 PINE PLANK and DEALS, and
5 Cords LATHWOOD,
IN LOTS AGREEABLE TO THE PURCHASERS.
TERMS AT SALE.

For further Particulars inquire of JOSEPH JACOB, WHO HAS ALSO ON SALE,
A CARGO OF
FRESH NORWAY DEALS,
Just arrived, per the *Amelia* from Tonsberg.
Waterford, 1st of 7th Month (July), 1822.

FIRE IN BALLYBRICKEN.

JAMES GLEESON begs leave to return his sincere Thanks to Lieut. Col. McLEOD, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the FIRST or ROYAL REGIMENT of FOOT, for their promptitude in repairing to his Premises, when on fire, on Saturday Night last—and for the Zeal, Vigilance, and Activity displayed by them in the protection of his Property. To ALEXANDER MANN ALCOCK, Esq. Sheriff, and to his FELLOW-CITIZENS generally, of all ranks, he also begs to present his heartfelt Acknowledgments, for their very great and unremitted Exertions in extinguishing the Fire. His feelings would prompt him to express his particular obligations to several Gentlemen whose Services were conspicuous; but he is restrained from naming any, lest he might inadvertently omit others, perhaps equally entitled to his Gratitude.

Ballybricken, July 1st, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of JAMES AYLWARD, Esq. and his under Tenants—containing 129 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford.—Those Lands lie adjacent to the Mensal or Demesne Land of the LORD BISHOP of WATERFORD and LISMORE. No promise has been made, or preference will be given, except to the fairest Bidder, who must fine down one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way in such cases.—Proposals, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon. the LORD BISHOP of WATERFORD and LISMORE, at the Palace, Waterford—and by Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, Treasury, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR hereby give Notice, that they will receive PROPOSALS for EXCAVATING THE MUD immediately in front of the QUAY, to a Depth to be determined by their ENGINEER.

Proposals, stating the Rate per Cubic Yard, to be left with the SECRETARY, *on or before* THURSDAY, *the 4th of next Month.*

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Sec.
Ballast-Office, Waterford,
June 25, 1822.

For Baltimore, United States,
THE AMERICAN SHIP
AMAZON,
WILLIAM M'KENZIE, Master,
IS THIS DAY ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE,
And will Sail again for that Port,
(WEATHER PERMITTING,)
On SATURDAY, the 6th of July next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THOMAS NEVINS.
Ferrybank, June 26, 1822.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER.

London Royal Exchange,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Ships, from Fire;
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

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

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

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

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 24th June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th of July, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.
Waterford and Ross, June 22, 1822.