



LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

ticularly for prime samples from Essex and Suffolk. The oat trade is exceedingly heavy, at a decline of 1s. per quarter, there being scarce any demand. In Early, Peas and Beans, there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Price of Stocks this day at Twelve. 3 per Cent. Cons. 104 1/2, 4 per Cent. 78 1/2, Ditto for Account 64 1/2, 5 per Cent. 80, 3 per Cent. Red. 134 1/2, Omnium (money) 224 1/2.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday. They confirm, in a Letter from Marseilles, the account of the terrible massacre at Bona. About 200 Christians were killed. Sixty wounded got back to their boats, and reached Cagliari. All the houses of the Christians were pillaged. The Letter concludes by saying, that the insurrection was produced by the discontent at the Treaty between Lord Exmouth and the Dey of Algiers. "Let us hope," and sincerely do we join in that hope, "that such atrocities will be avenged in a signal manner."

Mails from Hamburg and Holland arrived this morning. The papers brought by them contain the following articles: "FROM THE VISTULA, JUNE 5."—It is said, that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has now invited his Majesty the King of Sweden and his Royal Highness the Crown Prince to join the Holy Alliance, and both have declared their readiness to do so.

"VIENNA, JUNE 5."—The escape of Generals Lallemand and Savary, whom the English had prisoners at Malta, has excited some sensation here. "There is but one opinion upon the excellence of the principles and ideas of the new Patent of the Finances, to obtain the desired end of gradually withdrawing the paper currency from circulation, by voluntary redemption, and restoring the circulation of coin.

"The course of exchange, in consequence of these measures, which, even now, are not fully appreciated, has been noted to-day at 309 1/2, and 299 upon Augsburg at two months; and there is no doubt of its improving considerably in the course of this month, particularly when the operations of our national bank have commenced, by which means the prices of commodities will be reduced to a more reasonable rate."

The marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester is postponed from Tuesday next; and another day has not yet been fixed for it. It may be delayed for three weeks or a month. The reason is, that great alterations and improvements are to be made at Bagshot Park, which must be completed before the marriage, the Mansion there being intended for the reception of the Royal couple, immediately after the ceremony. A considerable number of workmen have been employed for the last fortnight. The order of the apartments will be much changed, and the greater part of them entirely new furnished. The Duke's house in Piccadilly will remain nearly as it is.

SILVER COINAGE.—On Thursday, the 13th inst. a meeting of the principal tradesmen and other inhabitants of Peterborough was held, to take into consideration whether they should continue to take plain shillings and sixpences; when it was determined to apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for his opinion on the subject. We have been favoured with the answer which was received by Mr. Atkinson on the Saturday morning following, and publish it for the information of our readers in general.

Whitehall, June 14, 1816. I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th inst., by this morning's post, desiring to know whether shillings and sixpences, not having the mark of the current coin of the realm upon them, should be taken or not.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, that the coin of the realm, though defaced, ought to pass current, and Lord Sidmouth hopes that the inhabitants of Peterborough will be encouraged to take it as heretofore. His Lordship desires me to state, for your information, that no loss or misapplication can be felt by persons taking such coin, inasmuch as new shillings and sixpences will be given in exchange for the old and defaced coin now in circulation, as soon as the new coinage can be completed. If in any instance, where the new coin is issued, there should be found in circulation silver shillings and silver sixpences not being the coin of the realm, they will also be taken at the price of silver, and new coin given in exchange. Lord Sidmouth adds, therefore, that no loss or inconvenience can be felt in any case whatever.

Yours most obedient humble servant, J. BLACKETT. To the Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of Peterborough.

ROCHESTER ELECTION. First Day.—Barnes, 169; St. F. B. Thompson, 115. Second Day.—Barnes, 216; St. F. B. Thompson, 202.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The first General Meeting of the Junior United Service Club took place on Thursday, at the British Colledge, when a most respectable assemblage of Officers, in all the various branches of service, attended. The rules and regulations for its future conduct were put and carried unanimously. A considerable portion of the Members afterwards partook together of the invited favours of the Club, and passed the evening with the utmost conviviality and harmony. Among the usual toasts were given the following: "The Duke of York and the Army;" "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy;" "The United Service Club;" "The Junior United Service Club;" "A perfect and constitutional Union of the Junior Servants of their King and Country."

SUNDAY, JUNE 23. An unexpected difficulty occurred yesterday, at the London Docks, which at this moment, when, from untoward circumstances, every feet-

ing is responsive to alarm, excited a powerful sensation. Application was made to this great depot of commercial property for the customary delivery of goods, when it was found they could not be obtained; and a report was immediately circulated, which, we believe, was wholly unfounded, that, in consequence of extents issued by the Government, to the amount of £300,000, a stop had been put to all business until the public claim was satisfied. The apprehension was so strong, that all the ships that could in a moment get at liberty left the basins of the Dock, and entered the River. Another conjecture was, that the bonds on a quantity of wines, and other liquors under the same obligations, had expired, and that the proprietors had not, in obedience to the notice received, discharged the duties. The fact we believe to be, after making the proper inquiry, that skins, to the number of 4 or 5000, and a quantity of barilla, deposited in two or three of the ware-houses, have been discovered, and on which, from some cause or other, no duty has been paid. The revenue officers in attendance detected the omission, and having seized the merchandise, according to the established forms in such cases, made the usual report to the Commissioners, and the avidity of these persons is very great in such cases, on account of the eventual advantages they derive from the sequestration. It is not unlikely that these skins and this barilla will be found to be a surplus quantity. As the weight is greater or less of such commodities according to the dry or humid state of the atmosphere, and as the Dock Company in many cases are held to be responsible for any deficiency, it is, we understand, supposed by them, that they are entitled to any surplus weight in the merchandise thus placed in their custody.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

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On the motion of the Earl of LIMERICK, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Landlords and Tenants Bill.

Earl STANHOPE proposed an amendment, meaning to follow it up by others, to prevent the occupying Tenant from being distrained upon four or five times (as it might happen in some cases), by different middle men as well as the head Landlord.

Lord RIDENDALE opposed the amendment, contending, that the only object sought by the Bill was, where the occupying Tenant deserted the land, and nothing was left to distract, that his Lessor should have a summary mode of obtaining possession of the land.

Lord HOLLAND thought that the amendment would be better suited to another part of the Bill. The amendment was negatived.

Some further conversation took place upon the different clauses, and respecting verbal amendments, between Lord HOLLAND, Lord RIDENDALE, the Earl of LONGFORD, and other Noble Lords.

Earl FITZWILLIAM moved, as an amendment, that those middle men who had not paid their rents to their Landlords should not have a right to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bill.

On this amendment a division took place. For the Amendment, 6; Against it, 7. Majority, 1.

The Bill then passed through the Committee, and the House having resumed, was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

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The Marquis of LANSDOWN urged the importance of Grand Jurors deciding upon oral evidence, and observed, that by the Bill, in order to obviate objection, a power was given to the Judges, to send the depositions in any case in which they should think fit to a Grand Jury. An arrangement was also making to withdraw from the Grand Jurors a great part of the civil business, which at present pressed upon them, and he understood it was intended to intimate to the Judges to allow more time at the Assizes.

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brought forward at the conclusion of the Session; to which he had to answer, that he did not intend to press upon their Lordships any substantive consideration of the Claims of the Catholics of Ireland in the present Session; his motion merely going to declare the fitness and expediency of entering upon the consideration of the subject at an early period in the next Session. His Lordship here read the motion with which he intended to conclude, and observed, that he could not anticipate any difference of opinion as to the allegations of the motion. Had not the great contest in which we had been engaged been brought to a glorious and satisfactory termination? Was not this country, at the present moment, in consequence, in a higher and prouder situation than at any former period? Had not the blood of all, without distinction of religious communion, been shed in the various actions that had accompanied this contest, had led ultimately to its glorious termination, and to the placing this Country in that high and pre-eminent situation in which she now stood? Was it not then fitting and expedient, and called for by motives of the soundest policy and of the best regard to the real interests of the Country, to unite all its inhabitants, thus equally deserving, in one bond of brotherly affection, by making them participators of equal privileges and equal rights. It was a satisfaction to know, that those who had most consistently and perseveringly opposed the Catholic Claims (he alluded to a Noble Lord on the Treasury Bench) had declared and protested, that it was not his opinion that no alteration ought ever to be made in the laws respecting the Catholics. Now it would be a great gratification to him, in particular, if the Noble Lord would state what the circumstances were under which he thought that it would be proper and seasonable to relax the laws against the Catholics, and how far he would go in that relaxation. That an alteration ought to be made, so far as to put the Catholics of this Country at least upon a footing with the Catholics of Ireland, the Noble Lord would certainly admit. The Noble Lord would not doubt give British Catholics all the privileges which the Irish Catholics had enjoyed since 1793; and as the Noble Lord had not as yet proposed that this should be done, it must be because he had waited for an opportunity of taking up the whole subject of the Catholic Claims at once, and having the merits of the entire question fully considered and discussed. The Noble Lord must, therefore, be of opinion, that the matter deserved consideration, and he hoped that the subject would soon be taken out of his hands into those of the Ministers. Many of them had supported the claims of the Protestants, and the subject ought not certainly to be considered as a party question. The Noble Earl had a former occasion stated two or three grounds for his opinion, that the subject ought not then to be entered upon at all. The first objection was, the claim was put forward as a matter of right, which was not, as the Noble Earl said, a proper mode of petitioning. It was improper, the Noble Earl had observed, that the Petitioners should state it as a right, whatever it might be called by Noble Lords in that House; but the Petitions now in their Lordships' table were clear of that objection. The second objection arose from the state of Europe; and the third from the temper of the Catholic body themselves. With respect to the state of Europe, it could not surely be contended, that this was now a good objection. The temper of the public mind, too, did not appear to be at all unfavourable to concession, and there was no room for the objection which had formerly been made from the conscientious scruples of the Personage at the head of the state, could not be indisposed towards concession. The Catholics had at one time been taught to believe, that he not only was not adverse to their claims, but that he was fully disposed to concede them. The Petitions which had been presented on this occasion were all couched in the most proper and respectful language, and the argument from the temper of the Catholic body was at an end. The Roman Catholic Clergy, with the Bishops at their head, had come before their Lordships with a very respectful Petition, and there was now no irritation, nor any thing that could afford a reasonable ground for refusing to take the subject into consideration; and even those species, which, whatever mischief they might do, could certainly answer no good purpose, were not now heard. Nothing could ever afford any thing like a pretence for such a refusal, unless any one thought it worth while to object to the language of a Catholic paper, of which, as a friend to the Catholics, and a supporter of their claims, he was heartily ashamed. This paper was the organ of a few individuals who pretended to conduct and express the sentiments of the whole Catholic body, and had probably been the means of compelling Lord Fingall and the most respectable of the Catholics to retire from the meetings of those who claimed to represent the general body of the Catholics, and had then, under the necessity of petitioning by themselves. The majority, however, of the two Houses of Parliament who opposed the Catholics could not be so mean to complain of the conduct of that paper; for their violence was directed against those who supported the Catholics, or who were called the Opponents; and particularly against the humble individual who addressed the House to address them. They had violated not only the Government, but the Judges of Ireland, and the Grand Jury of the Courts to which he had the honour to belong, because they had expressed their partial abhorrence of the detestable nature of a villainous and active Magistrate, and had endeavoured to bring the justice to justice. But the Editor of that Paper, a disgrace to the learned

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profession of which he was once a member, was now, where he ought to be, in close confinement. He did not believe there was now, or ever had been, for a long time, any man in either House of Parliament, who thought it desirable in itself, that these disabilities should be continued, except perhaps a Doctor of Civil Law, now no more, who appeared to have had a peculiar pleasure in the contemplation of these penal statutes, and a fondness for talking over the whole list of penalties. Others, who thought they ought not to be relaxed, justified them only on the ground of necessity, and admitted that, when that necessity should be at an end, it would be desirable that all these disabilities should be removed. It was necessary here for him to say something as to the nature and object of these several Petitions, as it had been conceived that the Catholics themselves were not agreed on the subject of their claims. This, however, was an obvious misapprehension. All of them agreed in petitioning for the removal of their disabilities, and there was no substantial difference in the Petitions in any point of view. They all said, "we are under heavy disabilities; restore us, we beseech you, to our constitutional privileges and rank in the state." The Petition of the Catholics at large said nothing about securities, but prayed generally for the removal of disabilities, without giving a negative to what might be proper securities; so that there was no contradiction between this and the other Petitions. The Petition of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who met at Lord Trimbleston's house stated, that the Petitioners were willing to agree to such arrangements as might be consistent with the spirit and practice of their religion; and further expressed their opinion, that such an arrangement might easily be made. The Clergy offered a security which they called Domestic Nomination, while they rejected the Veto as contrary to the spirit of their religion, as giving the Ministers of the Crown a negative in the appointment of their Bishops. Now, as to this point of securities, his own opinion was well known. Ever since the year 1793, he had thought no further securities were wanted. The Catholics gave their solemn oaths—he knew them, and required no further security. But though that was his individual opinion, yet, when concession was to be made, and when, in order to render it fully beneficial, it was necessary that it should be satisfactory to all parties, he considered it proper that securities should be given. He conceived that this offer of Domestic Nomination ought to be eagerly seized upon by those who were anxious for further securities. It was the best that could well be devised against that beguiling, foreign influence. The Clergy said they had no doubt but the Pope would confer the spiritual faculty upon those who were elected by the Clergy at home, who must before have taken an oath of allegiance, and they were willing that a new oath should be taken by the electors, that they would choose no person of whose loyalty they were not fully convinced. As to the Veto, they objected to it; and he did so also, as one who was anxious for the peace of his Country. He trusted, then, that Ministers would at length take up this question and set it finally at rest. This hope was strengthened by the new accession which the Ministers had lately gained. That Right Honourable Gentleman, who had proved himself a friend to the Catholic Claims, would not fail, he was sure, to press the subject forward for consideration; and in this he would not be assisted by a Noble Lord in the other House, who was also favourably disposed towards the Catholics. He regretted that the Noble Lord to whom he alluded had not before taken up the subject. If the granting of the Catholic Claims had been made a *sine qua non* of the Union, his opinion was, that the point would have been conceded. Much more extraordinary things had been done in the course of that transaction, and then, instead of the individual who then addressed them, Lord Fingall would have been in that House as the Representative of the Catholic Body. Their Lordships would keep in view, that these were the Petitions of about four millions of his Majesty's subjects, praying for relief; and that all that was now required was a pledge to take the matter of the Petitions into consideration. The Noble Earl concluded by moving the following Resolutions:

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solution was, that their Lordships were perfectly ready to take the Catholic Petitions into consideration, and were only prevented by the late period of the Session. It was true, the adoption of this resolution would not be so valuable to the Catholics as granting their prayer; but, as the next thing to that, he should think they would deem it a most valuable pledge.

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Lord RIDENDALE opposed the amendment, contending, that the only object sought by the Bill was, where the occupying Tenant deserted the land, and nothing was left to distract, that his Lessor should have a summary mode of obtaining possession of the land.

Lord HOLLAND thought that the amendment would be better suited to another part of the Bill. The amendment was negatived.

Some further conversation took place upon the different clauses, and respecting verbal amendments, between Lord HOLLAND, Lord RIDENDALE, the Earl of LONGFORD, and other Noble Lords.

Earl FITZWILLIAM moved, as an amendment, that those middle men who had not paid their rents to their Landlords should not have a right to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bill.

On this amendment a division took place. For the Amendment, 6; Against it, 7. Majority, 1.

The Bill then passed through the Committee, and the House having resumed, was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWN, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Grand Jury Indictment Bill.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE intimated his intention of moving amendments on the third reading. His Lordship objected to the continuing Grand Jurors to receiving only oral evidence, as there was not sufficient time allowed them to get through the business which they had to transact, and if they were not permitted to rely upon the depositions taken before the Magistrates, it was impossible they could get through the criminal business, within the period allotted to it. It would besides be very difficult to induce the lower Irish to attend as witnesses before a Grand Jury.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN urged the importance of Grand Jurors deciding upon oral evidence, and observed, that by the Bill, in order to obviate objection, a power was given to the Judges, to send the depositions in any case in which they should think fit to a Grand Jury. An arrangement was also making to withdraw from the Grand Jurors a great part of the civil business, which at present pressed upon them, and he understood it was intended to intimate to the Judges to allow more time at the Assizes.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE was still of opinion, that the objection was not done away, as the Judges could not decide, amidst the mass of depositions before them, in what cases it would be fitting to send the depositions to the Grand Jury.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, it had become a consideration of importance to assimilate as far as possible the law of Ireland to that of England, in consequence of which this Bill had been framed; and in order to obviate any objection arising from the practice in Ireland, the clause was introduced, permitting, upon the application of the Grand Jury, the depositions in any case to be communicated to them by order of the Court. It was also intended to make another arrangement respecting great part of the civil business that now occupied the attention of the Grand Jurors in Ireland, and to