(Concluded from first Page.)

ed Gentleman rejected as unsatisfactory the explanation made by his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh); but surely the memorandum which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman held in his hand containing those conditions must have shewn him that it was not intended to deprive the Queen of any of her rights. It was not required that she should renounce the title of Queen; though he was willing to admit that it was left to her Majesty to use some other name besides that of Queen. *(Laughter and loud murmurs!)* He would insist on it that the thing was totally different. *(Laughter.)* Indeed his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh) had stated that there were some rights which her Majesty, as Queen of England could not renounce; there were others which she might not exercise. As it was to be a part of the arrangement that her Majesty was to remain abroad, it was a natural consequence that she should not have a Court in London. This was a right which she could not exercise, but her substantial rights and the appointment of law officers she was not called on to renounce. It was said she was called on not only to renounce her title as Queen, but prevented from using any name belonging to the Royal Family; of that condition he (Mr. C.) knew nothing. *(Hear, hear!)* It might have been an inference of the Noble Person who made the proposal, but it was a condition not contemplated by Government, and the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would not find it in the memorandum which contained the substance of the propositions. They were asked how they could think of making proposals to her Majesty which must have been instantly rejected? Ministers had, at an early period of those discussions, received a communication under the seal of secrecy; the conditions under which they received that communication prevented him from stating the quarter from whence it came; but when Ministers were goaded for originating such monstrous propositions as those made to her Majesty were described to be, he felt it necessary to say, that nothing but the obligation of secrecy prevented him from naming the quarter from whence that communication came in the month of July, 1819; and every one of the propositions made to her Majesty were founded on that communication. Those propositions he was entitled to say, were but the prototypes of those suggested to Government from a quarter which certainly did not commit her Majesty *(hear, hear, hear! from Mr. Brougham)*, but still from a quarter which led the Government to suppose that the propositions made to her Majesty were not likely to be considered as degrading. He would declare upon his honour, that he for one felt the most undoubted confidence, that they would have been accepted. If, therefore, the negociation failed, as it unfortunately had failed, the lively and unexpected indignation of her Majesty he could well understand. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* But from the propositions that had been made he saw no reason for the expression of surprise or indignation coming from any other quarter. He believed the Honourable and Learned Gentleman went to the Queen anxious to complete the Treaty in a satisfactory manner. He (Mr. Canning) was astonished when he heard that the negociation had failed; but what he considered still more extraordinary, were the terms of surprise and indignation expressed by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. But leaving all external grounds, he would beg to inquire, why it should be concluded that a proposition requiring her Majesty to reside abroad should be rejected by her? In 1814, when he was unconnected with the Government, and had the honour of some share of her Majesty's confidence, he did advise her to reside abroad—he avowed the fact—he did think, that considering her situation, the settlement that had been made—the separation confirmed by the King, as the Sovereign of his People and the father of his family—considering too the state of incurable alienation and hopeless reconcilement in which she and her Royal Husband were placed, she would benefit herself to go abroad and live as she first intended with her family at Brunswick, or to travel on that continent of which she was the great life and ornament. He gave her Majesty that advice then—he adhered to it now. Why did he do so?—because he saw that faction marked it for its own—because he knew that her tranquillity would be disturbed. Of fascinating manners—of an open, generous, and unsuspecting disposition, she would insensibly become the rallying point of political intrigues. *(Cheers from the Opposition.)* If she were to remain in the Country now, she would become the rallying point of political intrigue. He would repeat the words—he gave her that advice which he considered no less necessary for her own happiness than for the tranquillity of the Country. But what reason was there for the supposition that the proposition would be unpalatable to her Majesty? Did not the fact of the separation now exist as it did in 1814? Now, with regard to the alteration of her name, the authority to which he had already alluded did distinctly suggest the use of another name; nay, it went further—it specified the particular name which might be assumed. Why then should this suggestion have excited either surprise or indignation? The negociation failed. Had the modifications of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman been made known in time, undoubtedly the Government would not, could not, have precipitated this proceeding. Long before the letter of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, disclosures had been made which served to irritate the public feeling through the Country, and the failure of the negociation was decided by the absolute arrival of the Queen in England. The negociation was broken off, and the course of the Government was decided—they had only to appeal to Parliament. He came now to the most painful part of the subject. While her Majesty remained Princess of Wales, there was no absolute necessity of going before Parliament; but on the accession of the King, something was necessary to be done—as the question, for instance, respecting the omission of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy; it would have been a wanton act of injustice to have gone out of their way when no alteration was absolutely necessary; but on the King ascending the throne, it became necessary to make an alteration. And why should that alteration be deemed offensive? Had not names been omitted in the Liturgy in other cases? The Duke of Cumberland was prayed for in the reign of George II., his name was omitted on the accession of George III.; his name was omitted because his relation to the throne was changed. *(Loud cries of Hear, hear! from the Opposition.)* The decision with respect to the Liturgy was made the same day that the propositions to her Majesty were decided on. The omission of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy was not an isolated point, but formed a part of the general arrangement, and was made in contemplation of her Majesty's residing abroad, and in that view not likely to meet the disapprobation of the Queen. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to say, that the case was one unexampled in the history of the Country—that it was one of unexampled difficulty; but one course was clear to him, as the proper and constitutional course: where the Crown found itself in difficulties, it was right to resort to the Parliament for advice, for counsel and assistance. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman found fault with part of the speech of his Noble Friend, in the comparison he made between a Committee of that House and a Grand Jury. The Learned Gentleman said, that Grand Jurors were sworn, but that Members were not. Were that objection to prevail, he feared nothing could be done, for the constitution of the House could not admit of that parity to the case of the Grand Jury. But, in his opinion, the Crown having come to Parliament for advice, it would be in the highest degree ungenerous not to entertain the proposition, or to retort on the Crown its own recommendation. He deprecated the idea of a Bill of pains and penalties against her Majesty. Parliament were not called on to become the accusers of her Majesty; and, said he, "I, as one individual, so help me God, I never will place myself in that situation." He regretted that all hopes of conciliation had failed. Inquiry was challenged and called for; the question now was, whether there should be an open or a secret Committee? If there should appear matter of crimination, there must be an open inquiry—the Illustrious Person should have the full opportunity of defence. His first wish was to avert inquiry; his next, that her Majesty might pass thro' the ordeal clear and triumphant. Never had he been involved in difficulties so distressing, as those which he had felt during the whole of this discussion. Had it been in his power to have avoided the calls of his duty, he would have been any where but where he had found himself during this debate.—But though he felt towards the Illustrious Person, who was the object of the investigation, nothing but affection and esteem, though there were no efforts he would have spared, no sacrifices he would have refused, to have prevented the necessity of such a proceeding as the present—though, if there had been any injustice meditated towards her Majesty, no consideration on earth should induce him to be a party to it, yet on the fullest consideration of the case, he had not thought that he should act fairly, if he suffered those private feelings to prevent the discharge of his duty to the Country, and to his Sovereign. He could not help coming to the inference, from what he had seen, that the proceeding was not other than fair and honest—that it was just and honourable.—By saying that it was just, he would not have it supposed that he gave an opinion on the validity of the charge, but that he was persuaded that the proceeding was instituted with a desire to come at the truth. It was but justice to those who acted with him to say, that they had undertaken the task with a perfect sense of what was due to the Sovereign, to the Country, to the Illustrious Individual, and what was of not less importance, as the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had said, to National morals. If he had found a feeling of another sort prevailing, no consideration on earth would have induced him to remain a party to such a proceeding. They had all the same spirit of zeal and of hope to prevent the necessity of such a discussion as the present, till all their efforts (such were the mean agencies that sometimes controled human affairs) *(hear!)* were brought to a fruitless end, he would not say by the ill intentions, but by the bad judgment of some indiscreet individuals, who had displaced the more sober advisers of her Majesty. *(Hear, hear!)* If there was any plan by which this event could have been arrested, or the consequences of it now averted, he should be content to retire to the most insignificant station. *(A laugh, and hear!)* He knew not what it was that amused the Honourable Gentlemen in this declaration. He knew it had been a common topic with the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) in the course of his speech, that the Ministers were clinging fast to their places. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman must have known that the charge upon the Ministers was not well-founded, and that they had the means of refutation. If this were a case which was as repugnant to his conscientious judgment as to his feelings, interests and affections, and if it could have been checked by the sacrifice of an individual, so insignificant as himself, he should think that sacrifice well repaid. Though with an unwilling and reluctant heart he came to this discussion, he came to it with a consciousness that every thing had been done to prevent it; but they had been frustrated in all their endeavours, the cup of expectation had been dashed from their lips. Having thus discharged the duty which he owed to his Sovereign and his Country, he should be allowed, he hoped, to consult his own feelings by abstaining as much as possible from taking part in all future stages of the proceedings. *(Hear, hear!)* [The Right Honourable Gentleman at times spoke in so low a tone that we could not always follow his sentiments throughout.]

Mr. BROUGHAM said the House would feel that he was placed in circumstances so peculiar and delicate, that it would allow him to trespass beyond the bounds of an explanation. In the first place, as to the transaction which the Right Honourable Gentleman had referred to as having taken place in the month of July last, which he had effected to abound in such mystery, yet had revealed in every part to all the House—as to the survey of that transaction, the individual who made the proposal to 15 Ministers, could hardly have been supposed to expect secrecy. The House was not bound by the rules of Courts of Justice, but it was reckoned one of the most disgraceful professional expedients; it was always most decidedly discountenanced by every judge when an attempt was ever made by counsel, agent, or party, to utter one syllable of an imperfect and incomplete negociation or compromise. The Solicitor or Attorney-General, or the Chief Justice of Chester, would say whether such disclosures were not discountenanced by every Court, as the means of preventing all amicable arrangements. Though the Right Honourable Gentleman had not felt himself bound to secrecy, he (Mr. B.) felt himself still to some degree under that obligation, but he felt it necessary to state in justice to the Royal Individual concerned, who was now chiefly in question, and he asserted, solemnly on his honour, that her Majesty was not in the slightest degree implicated in those proceedings. The Right Hon. Gent. might treat as he pleased the person who made these propositions, but her Majesty had no more knowledge, no more influence over those propositions than the child unborn. He at present felt himself under a difficulty of entering into his defence, which was foreign to the present question; but he pledged himself, when the inquiry was at an end, to bring forward that defence, and if he did not justify himself in being a party to that proposal, and if he did not shew that there was nothing inconsistent in his taking part in that negociation, and in taking the course which he now had done in the present discussion, he hoped the House would not give any credit to an assertion of his hereafter. If he had been disposed at that moment to enter on his defence, yet the Right Honourable Gentleman, alluding unexpectedly to a negociation which he professed to keep secret, had taken him unprepared with a single scrap of paper to which to refer. There was one difference in the dates which presented in part an obvious defence. The Illustrious Person was not then Queen, and it was a very different proposal that she should forbear to assume a title which might fall to her at some distant and contingent time, and that she should lay down what she had in course of law assumed. Widely different too was that proposal from the proposition of Lord Hutchinson; the one calling on the Princess of Wales not to assume a particular title, which might afterwards descend to her, the other to renounce any title taken from the Royal Family of England. In the next place, as to what had passed between him (Mr. B.) and Lord Liverpool. He was sorry to find that the Right Honourable Gentleman and Lord Liverpool both seemed to be under a material mistake on this point. The Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have conceived that he (Mr. B.) had in the negociation been employed by Lord Liverpool. Not one of his Majesty's Ministers had ever presumed to make such a proposision to him, and he believed he was the last man in the world whom they would have thought of employing in any of their missions; that he should undertake to negociate in their behalf with his own principal was an idea quite preposterous. He had waited on Lord Liverpool, not at the desire of that Noble Lord; he had not applied to Lord Liverpool, he had made an application to a higher quarter, and it was in consequence of a command from that quarter that he had applied to Lord Liverpool. He received from Lord Liverpool a proposal, which, as the servant of the Queen, he was bound to deliver to his mistress. That proposal too was materially different from the proposition communicated by Lord Hutchinson, and did not contain that extraordinary proviso, that her Majesty should renounce every title connected with the Royal Family of England. He was still of opinion, that if her Majesty, after a complete and ample acquittal, should, either for her own comfort or for the peace of the Royal Family, choose to reside abroad, there was no mischief in her being gratified. If by giving up the title of Queen were meant, as it had been explained, the preservation of an *incognito*, under which, in fact, the Queen had often travelled, the proposal was widely different from that by which she was to preclude herself from taking any title connected with the Royal Family, and to give up all her rights—a proposition which he had at once counselled her Majesty to reject. If in the hurry of the debate he had said that he had received it with indignation, he allowed that the word was improper. He had advised her Majesty to reject it before she had time to want it at her indignation. That indignation it was for her Majesty to show, as she had shown to the consciousness of innocence—not for him to be professional adviser. The proposals which had been sent through him he had expected to be modified, though, as it had turned out, they had been aggravated by the explanations entrusted to Lord Hutchinson. He could not at the time give any explanation of the mission of Lord Hutchinson, but on the supposition that the Noble Lord was enabled to offer terms more favourable. He begged also to refer the Right Hon. Gentleman to a letter which he had written to Lord Liverpool the day before he departed, in the apprehension of a mistake similar to that into which the Right Hon. Gentleman had fallen. In that letter he had stated that he could give no opinion of the proposals transmitted through him till he had seen her Majesty, and that he could not pledge himself that, after seeing her case, he would not advise her immediately to come home. *(Hear!)* The proposition which had been made he had then advised her Majesty to reject, and he was confident that the proposition had not been made by the Noble Lord (Lord Hutchinson) without authority and instruction, whether they came from his Majesty's Ministers or no. *(Hear!)*

Mr. TIERNEY said it was impossible that any man of good feelings could come to this question without the deepest anxiety. His only satisfaction was that he had nothing to do with the negociations which seemed to have brought all the parties concerned in them into a piteous plight. *(A laugh.)* All he knew of them was what he had picked up in the course of the discussion. If only the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken, had been uttered, he should have felt himself bound to say a few words, because without any negociation at all, and without even any conscientiousness on his part, it had been proved by the Right Hon. Gentleman, by an argument like the House that Jack Built, one thing drawing on another, that he (Mr. T.) by refusing to vote a sum of money, had brought this discussion on the House and the Country. Want of room prevents us from giving the Right Hon. Gentleman's able speech.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, there was nothing, he would say, but the absolute despair of any reconciliation or adjustment in this case, which would compel him to abandon the course which he now felt it his duty to adopt, with a view of preventing the dreadful discussion with which they were threatened. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*—His Hon. and Learned and Friend had stated, that the proposition respecting the title of the Queen, which had been made in a different sense from that which had been submitted to him, was the chief cause of the unfortunate termination of the negociation. That alone was a powerful reason with him for thinking that an accommodation was not yet impossible. He could not help entertaining also some hopes, not only from the circumstance, that the present proceedings became in some degree necessary from the conclusion of the negociation abroad. but also from the circumstance that the proceedings had commenced so soon after the arrival of the Queen. He believed there was not a man in the House who did not participate in his feelings of wishing, if possible, to prevent the matter from going on. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* If he should feel any corresponding disposition in the House, he would propose that they yet paused for a day or two, before proceeding farther in this business, *(loud cheering)* in order that the parties might have time to cool, *(hear, hear!)* when he thought they must see how much better any amicable arrangement would be than forcing on the dreadful discussion of this case. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* It was impossible for any one who knew any thing of the present situation of this Country, not to see that nothing could be more fatal to the dignity of the Crown, than the discussions with which they were threatened. He should wish, therefore, if agreeable to the House, to submit a proposition for adjourning this debate. *(Here the Honourable Gentleman was interrupted by loud cries of "more, more!")* The Honourable Gentleman concluded with moving that the farther debate on this question be adjourned to Friday next. *(Loud cheers of approbation.)*

Mr. F. BUXTON said, as the Sovereign had condescended to ask their advice, they would give him their advice, and a wiser advice never was given by any Parliament to a Monarch, namely, that of sparing to the House, the Country, and himself, disclosures of so dangerous a nature as those with which they were threatened. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*

Mr. C. W. WYNN said, that some might apprehend more and some less evil from the proceedings on which they were about to enter; but all would agree that pure and unmixed evil must result from them. The delay proposed, by affording opportunities for reconsidering this subject, might yet prevent the evil. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. S. WORTLEY said, after what had taken place he had very little hope of any compromise; but as a great many Members thought that the delay might produce a compromise, the House would do well to consider whether it ought not to make that small sacrifice.

The motion for adjourning the Debate to Friday next, was then agreed to. Adjourned at One o'Clock.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,568. TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

COUNTY MEETING.

It has been found necessary to postpone the COUNTY MEETING, which was to have taken place on Thursday, the 15th. It is to be holden on Wednesday next, at 12 o'Clock, when a full attendance at the Court-House, Dungarvan, is earnestly requested.

R. MUSGRAVE, High Sheriff.

Friday, June 16, 1820.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

County of the City of Waterford. } TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by the Sheriffs of the City of Waterford, under an Execution, at Belmont, at 11 o'Clock precisely on Thursday, 22d June instant, the GOODS and CHATTLES of the late Wm. Newport, Esq.

This Sale, which from its extent will be well worth the attention of the Public, will commence with the disposal of 85 SHEEP and LAMBS, 10 Draft and Saddle HORSES, a number of COWS and PIGS, a Rick of HAY, and several articles of FARMING UTENSILS.

The FURNITURE comprises every article necessary for the Residence of a Nobleman or Gentleman, viz.—Several Four-post and Waggon Roof Bedsteads and Hangings; Wardrobes, Tallboys, and Noibbies; Dressing Tables and Basin Stands, furnished; Full-length and Toilet Glasses; Bed-room Chairs and Carpeting; Dinner, Breakfast, and Sofa Tables; a number of Work Tables; Moreen and Chintz Window Curtains; Superb Chandeliers, Branches, and Patent Lamps; Chimney and Pier Glasses; Prints, Paintings, and Drawings; 2000 vols. scarce & valuable Books; a pair of elegant Pier Ornaments; Sofas and Loungers; Dining, Drawing-room, Bed Room and Hall Chairs; Turkey, Brussels, Venetian, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Kitchen, Dairy, and Bake-house Furniture complete; Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Sets of China; Cars, Waggons, Sheep-Racks, Binns, Screens, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheel and Hand Barrows; Beams, Scales and Weights; Coals, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, and Wool; Pine Timber and Deal; Tackling for 6 Carts or Cars; two sets of Coach Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Halters.

In addition to the above are upwards of 1000 Hot-house and Green-house Plants; a valuable Collection of Plate and Plated Ware, House Linen, and a large quantity of prime Old Wines.

HENRY ALCOCK, } Sheriffs.
HENRY H. HUNT, }

Waterford, 17 June, 1820.

TO BE LET,

THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS, CHANDLING HOUSE, &c.

ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,

Late in possession of Messrs. Sam. Drapes & Co

Immediate Possession can be given.—For Terms, &c. apply to Messrs. Ivie & Mortimer, Solicitors, Waterford; or No. 1, Palace-Street, Dublin.

March 25, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 4th of December last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland of Gunpowder, or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to the places therein specified, expired on the 30th day of May last:

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service) do, at any time during the space of Six Months, to commence from the said thirtieth day of May last, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any part of the Continent of America, (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America,) or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or into any such Ports or Places on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted) without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the Thirty-third Year of his late Majesty's reign, entituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the "Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt Petre, Arms, and Ammunition, when prohibited "by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 13th day of June, 1820.

MANNERS C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. M. FITZGERALD. WM. SAURIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,

FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,

THE INN AND STABLES, &c.

Now occupied by the Widow Shanahan.

The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to Charles Tottenham, Esq. Ross. 10th June, 1820.

CHANCERY.

James Barron, Esq. *Plaintiff;* John Hearn, Esq. and others, *Defendants.* } PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 8th day of July last, I will, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June next, set up and sell to the highest and fairest Bidder, at my Chambers on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, all the Defendants' Right, Title, and Interest in all that and those that Part of the LANDS of SCARTHORE, in the County of Waterford, containing Thirty Statute Acres or thereabouts, upon which the NEW DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES are built, and which Premises are known by the name of the HOUSE and DEMESNE of PROSPECT—as also all that and those the UPPER PART of said LANDS of SCARTHORE, containing 35A. 2R. 20P. Statute Measure, situate in said County, or a competent Part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1820.

STUART KING.

For Title and Particulars, apply to Henry Dennett, Plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 101, Great Britain-street, Dublin.

STRAND

THE WAGER.

Lord B——— who in cock fighting took great delight
Once offered this wager to lay—
That when put down together the cocks should not fight,
But run from each other away:

For that he a greater attraction would bring
Than they to each other would prove,
A charm so alluring, that round the wide ring
They should follow where'er he should move.

The wager accepted, the cocks trimm'd and grac'd,
(What a concourse encircled the ground!)
And they were no sooner upon the turf placed,
Than each cock turned suddenly round.

They viewed not each other, but made a short stand,
Then swift at his Lordship they flew:
(His boots were by Warren's jet *Blacking* japann'd,
And surprisingly shone to the view.)

The secret was out, but the wager was won,
For the image of each was displayed,
In the high polished boots that so brilliantly shone,
And each cock attacked his own shade.

Then shouts of applause echoed loud from the throng,
To his Lordship's sagacity due;
But if praise to his Lordship's invention belong,
Warren! what must be given to you?

For without your jet *Blacking* his boots had not shone,
Nor have had such a *lustre* to boast,
The humour had failed, he the bet had not won,
And the sport of the day had been lost.

Each nobleman present then quickly declared
Warren's *Blacking* alone he would use,
So each one to Warren as quickly repaired,
To buy his japan for their shoes.

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING,
PREPARED BY
Robert Warren,
30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

Waterford by Farrell, Bull, White & Co. & Birnie. *Clonmel*, by Davies, Holmes, Farrell, and Gorman. *Dublin*, by Spence, Caldwell, and Ford. *Drogheda*, by M'Kenna. *Limerick*, by Cooke, Binns and Co., Ryan, Conolly, Crow, and Phillips. *Cork*, by Hayes, Byrne, M'Leod, Varien, & O'Connor. *Newry*, by Stevenson.

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

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6½d. 11d. 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 7½d. each. Also PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6½d. 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 7½d. each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four Shilling Bottles of Liquid.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, June 16, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
531 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	33	0	42	0	38	9¼
10 Bere, per Bar.	12	0	0	0	0	0
218 Barley, per Bar.	10	0	16	0	14	1¾
1433 Oats, per Bar.	13	0	17	0	14	5½
10906 Flour, per Cwt.	7	0	27	0	0	0
934 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	19	0	15	10¼
6 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
7782 Cwts. Flour	21	0	27	0	22	1¾

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 58s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 10465 } 1st, from 26s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 10096 } 2d, from 19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
3d, from 7s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Assize and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week

Quartern Loaf .... 4lb. 5oz. 8d... 10½d.

TO BE LET,

FOR SIX MONTHS,

SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION,

County of Kilkenny, to wit. The Lessee of the Earl of Bessborough, and of several others, *Plaintiff;* Trevor Lloyd Blunden, *Defendant.* Same v. same. } ALL that and those the LANDS of CLONMORE, containing 301A. 2R. 0P. Plantation Measure. Also, all that and those the LANDS of TUBRID, containing 209A. 0R. 32P. of like measure, both lately in the possession of Edward Elliott and his Under Tenants, and situate in the Barony of Iverk, and County of Kilkenny.

Written Proposals will be received by Peter Walsh, Esq. Belline, Carrick-on-Suir, who will give any further Information that may be required, and immediate Possession. June 12, 1820.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

DISTRESS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

Colonel BAGWELL rose to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government had any measure in contemplation for the relief of the distress at present felt in the south of Ireland, such distress as had never existed there before?—Of fourteen banks in the south of Ireland, nine had stopped payment, the consequence of which was a degree of distress absolutely incalculable.—Business was almost at a stand, and the population of that province were in a state of starvation, because no provisions would be brought to market. *(Hear, hear!)* The country people found that the circulating medium was all withdrawn, and therefore would bring no articles of food into the market, knowing that, if they did, they would be seized by the populace. *(Hear, hear!)* He therefore called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give a favourable answer, as he valued the very existence of that part of the empire. He hoped to draw something from him satisfactory to the despairing inhabitants of it; and in a case so urgent and pressing, he trusted that the result of his inquiry would be some consolatory expression from the Right Hon. Gentleman, which would shew that the Government was not only disposed to afford assistance, but had resolved on some practical measure with that view.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not feel himself competent to give an answer to the Hon. Gentleman of the character he desired. The Government had not been inattentive to the subject, but it had felt, as he was sure the House would feel, that there was a great delicacy to be observed in interfering in a case of that description. The principle of leaving commerce entirely free to its own operations should always be acted on, unless in cases of absolute necessity. Further than this he could not say at present.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD assured his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), that no case similar to that in question, in magnitude and extent of suffering, had ever been known before. If some step were not taken for its relief, he believed the south of Ireland would be in a state of great danger. It could not be maintained that relief should be withheld by the Government on account of a commercial principle. Surely enough had occurred to justify a departure from that rule. He trusted his Right Hon. Friend would re-consider the matter, and that the opinion he had expressed would not go forth to the Country.

MR. GRATTAN.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, he rose for the purpose of moving that a new writ be issued for the election of a citizen to serve in the present Parliament for the city of Dublin, in the room of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan. *(Loud cries of "Hear!" and "Order!")* He had been deputed to this office in the absence of an Hon. Friend, whose request he always considered to be a duty, the Member for Waterford (Sir J. Newport), who had been compelled to leave town in consequence of a severe domestic affliction. He could assure the House, that his accession to the request had not been grounded on any hope, but was accompanied by the deepest sense of his inability to do justice to the memory of that immortal man. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* He could also safely declare, that it had not proceeded from any general preference or partiality for this line of proceeding; on the contrary, it was his conviction, that if ever it was to be extended beyond due bounds, and a limited number of cases standing on peculiar grounds, it would degenerate into a public inconvenience, & he should certainly prefer a speedy return to general silence. Indeed, studied panegyrics were foreign to the simplicity of our manners, and our national habits and usages; they seemed rather to belong to the tinsel rhetoric of enslaved Countries, who, being deprived of the liberty of free and manly discussion, their whole strength spent itself in undistinguishing, fulsome, and worthless panegyric; and if ever the practice of posthumous harangues should become in any degree general, he should lament it, as inconsistent with that reserve which he considered to be inseparable from the national character. The usage of modern times within which this course had grown up, had confined its application to recent deaths, when the effects of private feeling with regard to the deceased were yet warm—and this, he thought, was wisely done; for if the tribute was to be paid at any distance of time from the fatal event, it would at length become nothing more than hollow and hypocritical parade. If he should ever become a party to the breach of the rule, such conduct would not only betray a gross inconsistency, but would convict him of having been wanting in the duties of gratitude and affection to those whom he had most loved and honoured of all on earth (alluding, we presume, to the late Sir Samuel Romilly), after the death of whom he had remained silent, and resisted the strong wishes of common friends to the contrary. So much he owed to himself, to his own reputation, and to the memory of those, now no more, who had been the brightest ornaments of the House, and who were entitled to the highest honours in the power of it or the Country to bestow. He should hardly think himself justifiable in addressing the House in this manner in any case which did not possess some peculiar claims—where private were not united with public feelings—or where the sorrow of friends did not mingle with the regrets of the Nation on the loss of an individual whose career had been connected with the transactions and history of Parliament and the Country—he should think it unwarranted, wherever it was reasonable to expect the dissent of any one individual. He who followed such a line should recollect that he was speaking in the presence of posterity—*(hear!)*—who would pronounce their own opinion, and possibly reverse that of the Speaker.—When he said that, and mentioned the name of Grattan, he was sure that nobody would imagine future times would see reason for thinking him too partial. *(Hear, hear!)* He had been the only person in history, as far as he knew, certainly he was the only individual in our age, who received a parliamentary grant as a private gentleman, and without holding any office or place, civil or military. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* It was now near forty years since the Irish House of Commons had voted an estate to him and his family, not by way of recompense for his services, for no reward could be an equivalent to them, but as an unequal testimony of the gratitude of his Country. He then received the proud distinction of being called (in the language of the Act by which the public sense of his services was manifested) "the founder of the liberties of his Country." *(Repeated cheers.)* He found her the province, he made her the equal, and worthy of being the ally and sister of England. *(Cheers.)* He conferred a Legislature, liberty, and independence, on his brave, generous, and eloquent countrymen. *(Hear!)* He was the only man in the world who ever gained such a victory by the bloodless arms of wisdom and eloquence—*(Hear!)* and it was his singular felicity that his success procured him as much esteem from the Country whose claims he had resisted, as from that whose rights he advocated. To look at these transactions in another point of view, it was known to be impossible to contend for any great object without giving birth to honourable enmities. Accordingly, it was one of the felicities of Grattan that he survived the event to which he had alluded forty years—till the mellowing hand of time and the mild influence of his venerable character and age had softened down all other feelings into those of admiration for his talents and reverence of his virtues—till the tribute paid to his exertions, from all sides of the House, became, as he believed it would be at this time, deep, sincere, and unanimous.—*(Hear!)* He had said it was wise to bestow this homage only in cases where posterity would both revise and confirm the judgment. It was unnecessary to say, that Grattan would occupy a great space in history. *(Hear, hear!)* His name was blended with the history of his country during the last fifty years. *(Hear!)* Fertile as England had been of great men during the last fifty years, and he believed the fertility was as great as during any period of the same duration in her annals, Ireland had more than contributed her fair proportion thereof; but none of the illustrious names in which she had such reason to glory—not even that of Burke or Wellington, had greater claims on the gratitude of future ages, or was more certain to live in their memory than that of Grattan. *(Cheers.)* It was not his intention to introduce a single political controverted question on the present occasion, or to use one word which might provoke a difference of opinion; but he might be permitted to say, that the great question which had produced the universal gratitude of Ireland to Grattan, in the year 1782, stood quite independent of the subsequent one of the Union between the two Countries. For himself, he should say, that he thought no good was to be obtained by that measure till the independence of Ireland had been recognised—till the two kingdoms could treat together, and proceed on equal terms. *(Hear, hear!)* To Grattan, therefore, we owed that union of the two Countries, which could alone be useful or satisfactory to either, and which he trusted would be eternal

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 13.

THE QUEEN.

Lord LIVERPOOL said he had, on a former day, moved for a Secret Committee; since that period, however, communications and explanations had taken place, of what nature he was not prepared to state, but they were of such a character as to require further delay. He therefore should postpone the meeting of the Committee from to-morrow until Saturday. His Lordship complained of the insertion of garbled accounts of letters on the subject of her Majesty in several Newspapers. Those accounts must have been written by persons who had seen the original letters; a communication had been received from her Majesty's Attorney-General, stating, that he was unacquainted with the source whence they originated.

Lord HOLLAND postponed his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Royal Marriage Act, owing to the consideration of this question being deferred. He begged leave to remark, that a strange rumour had gone abroad, that it was his intention to introduce a measure which might have a retrospective object. He assured their Lordships that he had no such intention.—For the present he should postpone his motion *sine die*. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Sir N. COLTHURST moved the second reading of the Cork Harbour Bill.

Sir I. COFFIN supported the Bill.

Mr. CURWEN spoke against the principle of the Bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time this day six months.

In the sequel, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

After some unimportant private business, the House proceeded to the question regarding

THE QUEEN.

Lord CASTLEREAGH addressed the House as follows:—"I rise for the purpose of moving the Order of the Day, for the further consideration of his Majesty's most gracious Message, with a view to its postponement until Friday next. In moving this adjournment, I trust the House will feel that it would be unbecoming in me to state any thing that has passed in the discussion, *(Cheers)* or, indeed, to say one single word as to the present state of the business; but I entreat Honourable Gentlemen to keep themselves and their impressions on the subject precisely in the same state as before until a full explanation shall be given as to the position in which this great question may ultimately stand. These successive adjournments ought to be viewed, if possible, not only as satisfactory to the House, but important to the public interest, in order that the real state of the question should be known as early as possible. Before I sit down, I have to beg of the Noble Lord, (Lord J. Russell,) who has already shewn so much indulgence in the arrangement of public business, to postpone his motion relating to Grampound until a future day, because it will certainly be the duty of his Majesty's servants to be in deliberation in the course of the evening.—If he should not consent, I must retire from the discussion; but, if the Noble Lord will name his own day, I shall be happy to go into the question."

The question was then put, that the papers brought down to the House by Lord Castlereagh be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said—"The House will be aware that I will not, for a moment, transgress the bounds so properly fixed by the Noble Lord, nor will I utter one single word on this very delicate subject; but I rise to express the very anxious hope I entertain, that every individual, either in the House, or out of the House, will so far forward the views of the Noble Lord, as most rigidly to abstain from injuring the cause of the illustrious parties, or the Public at large, by giving publicity to any documents—*(Cheers from all sides)*—or any correspondence, whether genuine or garbled, which may, by possibility, fall into their hands. I am sure I need only mention the circumstance to the House; every individual who hears me, and in the Country, will be convinced of the dangers that may arise, and must inevitably arise, from publications which can have but one effect, however unintentional, that of exciting prejudice against one party or the other. *(Hear, hear!)* I trust that, in saying thus much, I have not unnecessarily trespassed upon the House, but that it will meet the opinion I have given with its unanimous support."

Mr. BROUGHAM.—"I heartily concur in the recommendation of the Noble Lord, and that of my worthy Friend who spoke last, in wishing to abstain from saying a single word upon the progress of these transactions. I rise only to express my entire concurrence in the latter part of the Worthy Baronet's observations, and to make my most positive assertion, if it be required, that neither the illustrious person concerned, nor her legal advisers, entertain any other sentiment.—It is our sincere desire that every thing should be concealed whilst these negociations are pending. If any disclosure have taken place, it can only have been produced from some incredible degree of indiscretion or breach of confidence—*(Repeated cheers)*—for which no blame can be attributed to my Learned Colleague or myself, nor to the illustrious personage for whom we act, but which must in fairness be ascribed to a circumstance as unprecedented as all the rest of these transactions—I mean the situation of her Majesty, who is so circumstanced as to render it difficult to prevent the access of indiscreet persons.

Lord CASTLEREAGH. "In the spirit of what had just been said by the Hon. Gentleman, the House would feel that this is a question on which all parties ought to say as little as possible; and I cannot give the House a stronger pledge that I have no feeling which would lead me to enter improperly into the subject, than that I was determined to pass it over in complete silence. I was happy to hear what was so properly stated by an Honourable Baronet, and confirmed by the Learned Gentleman, regarding publications; tho' I certainly feel that the latter part of his explanation was unnecessary."

Mr. BROUGHAM did not mean any thing invidious by alluding to her Majesty's present accommodation. He was aware that money to an unlimited amount had been offered to her, to enable her to provide herself a more appropriate residence; but he mentioned it, because it was felt that her position was favourable to the propagation of reports, which it was impossible to control. *(Hear, hear!)*

The question was then put, and the further consideration of the King's Message postponed till Friday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL deferred his motion, regarding Grampound, until Friday, the 23d inst.

The Ballot on the Limerick Election Petition was postponed from Thursday to Tuesday week.

The Committee of Supply was postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. BROGDEN presented the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which was agreed to.

The Exchequer Court Bill was recommitted, after some remarks from Mr. P. Grenfell, Mr. Calcraft, &c. which were inaudible in the Gallery, owing to the noise occasioned by Members leaving the House. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

We have received this morning Washington Papers (the *National Intelligencer*) to the 13th ult.

In the Senate, on the 11th, some discussion took place upon the Bill which had been sent up from the other House, fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress at an earlier day (the 2d Nov.) than the constitutional day. The arrangement was opposed by Mr. Barbour, and others, on the ground of the extreme inconvenience to professional and agricultural members, and "the great sacrifice to those particularly who have families," to spend so great a portion of their time at Washington, and on the bad tendency of promoting the duration of the Sessions of Congress. The Bill was finally read a third time, however, and passed.

"After the message from the President," says the *National Intelligencer*, "to Congress, on the subject of our relations with Spain, there can be but little doubt that that matter will be suffered, by Congress, to rest where it now does.—There appears, indeed, no probability that Congress will, under present circumstances, authorise the President to cause to be occupied any part of the territory in the possession of Spain."

A prospective resolution, with regard to the recognition, by the United States' Government, of the Independence of certain South American provinces, was agreed to in the House of Representatives on the 10th. The *National Intelligencer* remarks, that this decision of the House was in consequence of the result of the negotiations respecting the treaty with Spain. The resolution was to the following effect:—"That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such Minister or Ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the Governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain."

A second resolution, moved by Mr. Clay, (who, in the course of the debate, avowed his intention shortly to retire from public life,) requesting the President to "cause to be presented to the General most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent Governments, the sword which was given by the Vice-Roy of Lima to Captain Biddle, of the Ontario, with the expression of the wish of the Congress, that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country," was afterwards withdrawn.

In the last New York Papers which we received (see *Courier* of June 5), there were the particulars of a battle said to have taken place between the Royal army under Morales, in Caraccas, and the forces under General Paez, in which the former were entirely defeated. We discredited this news at the time, and we now find it stated in these papers, under the head of Baltimore, May 9, that they were fabricated in the West Indies.

The Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th instant, M. Benjamin Constant complained that the continued dangers which threatened the capital and the Chamber precluded the possibility of deliberate proceedings. The safety of a considerable number of the Deputies was endangered. He instanced an attack made on M. Duhief, a respectable merchant, on the preceding day, at the place Louis XV. by an officer commanding a detachment of dragoons.

M. Lafitte, as a Deputy from Paris, claimed a right to be heard with especial attention. He attributed the daily renewal of the tumults of the metropolis to the employment of the Gendarmes and troops of the line instead of the National Guard, which, he contended, was the only force that could be constitutionally employed for the suppression of riots; and had their services been resorted to, the shedding of blood, he was convinced, would have been averted.

M. de Girardin said, that for 30 years he had not seen any assembly of the People dispersed by troops of armed soldiers until within a few days. Paris resembled a captured city; troops stationed in various quarters, and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured, that an exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force.

M. Martin de Garay stated having heard a noise in the street Riche Panse, where he resided; he put his head out of the window, and beheld a troop of dragoons galloping along the street, and brandishing their swords. Soon after a wounded man was carried into one of the neighbouring *Cafés*; he was an unfortunate old man. There was a man apprehended who was accused of having excited the tumult, but it was soon found out that he was a spy employed to raise disturbances, for he was perceived on his apprehension to give a friendly squeeze to the hand of one of the gens-d'armes, and some seconds after was allowed to escape quietly from amidst the guard. A voice from the left—"Yes; the agents of the police excite the disorders."

M. Demarcay gave a detail of what had happened to him, and to M. Corcelles, on leaving the Chamber on the preceding day. Two persons who met them asked the news of the Sitting, and they stopped for a few seconds to relate the facts, when a platoon of cavalry dispersed the party, under the authority of the order of the Police, which required, that three persons should not be seen together in the streets.

M. de Ambrugeac defended the conduct of the military, who, in his opinion, exhibited great moderation; the groups they dispersed were shouting—'Long live the Emperor.' The National Guard, although indisputably brave, were not equal to what was expected from their services; this had been seen on two remarkable occasions, the 20th of June, and the 10th of August. Without the employment of the regular troops, the Chamber might be assured that it would be impossible to re-establish or to preserve tranquillity.

M. Bignon,—Are we at Constantinople, then?

M. Mechin declared that the metropolis was treated like a besieged town. He was willing to do justice to the Duke of Tarentum, and also to the troops employed by the Police; but he conceived that accusation should attach to those Ministers who called in the regular troops. It would have been better to have availed themselves of the assistance of the National Guard, as it was better to arrest than to kill.

M. Casimir Perrier, while rendering full justice to the Royal Guard, complained that violence was used in dispersing that portion of the people who merely stood up for shelter from the rain under the arcades of La Rue de Rivoli.

The Keeper of the Seals insisted that the excesses which had lately been perpetrated were the acts of a single party, leagued in opposition to authority, which was bound to disperse the mob.

M. Benjamin Constant commenced a reply in so intemperate a manner, that the Chamber refused to hear him further. The discussion on the amendments of the electoral *projet* was shortly resumed, and further adjourned.

On Thursday all was calm in the Chamber of Deputies. The proceedings commenced with the debate on the articles of the electoral *projet*, which was maintained with perfect regularity to the usual hour of adjournment, when the close of this interminable discussion was loudly called for by the right and centre of the Chamber. It was, however, rejected, and again postponed to the following day.

"PARIS, JUNE 9.—Yesterday the Marquis de Santa-Cruz, Ambassador from Spain to our Court, was introduced to the King in great state. His Excellency presented his credentials, and had an audience of half an hour with his Majesty.

"Public agitators, who never fail to profit by the troubles which they occasion, have, since yesterday, industriously circulated various false reports. According to these, the King had set off for Versailles, Fontainbleau, Lille, &c. It is not necessary for us to say, that his Majesty is at the Castle, in good health.—*Gazette de France.*

"After the execution of Louvel, the multitude dispersed peaceably. The most perfect calm appeared to reign throughout the capital. This state of apparent security was of short duration.—At half-past eight o'clock an assemblage of several hundred individuals took place on the Boulevard des Capuchines, armed with sticks. They paraded *en masse*, exclaiming, 'The Charter for ever!' 'Long live the Emperor!' Still more criminal cries were heard, but they are of a nature so atrocious, that we will not venture to repeat them. This seditious confederacy marched along the Boulevards of the Porte St. Denis, on their arrival at which their numbers were much increased; they were met at the entrance of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle by a picquet of Horse National Guard, who attempted in vain to arrest their further progress. A detachment of the Dragoons of the Royal Guard & another of Gendarmerie fell in with them at the Chateau d'Eau, and dispersed them; several were arrested.—Some of them repaired to the faubourg St. Antoine, uttering seditious cries, which had no other effect than to occasion the shutting up of the shops. The presence of the troops of the line stationed in that faubourg restrained them from further excesses; at ten o'clock tranquillity was restored. This evening, at nine, all was quiet in the metropolis.—*Journal des Debats.*

"M. Keratry, and several other Members of the Chamber of Deputies, have been summoned to join evidence this day before M. Jarry, Judges d'Instruction, relative to the events which have taken place in the metropolis."

A most honourable and just tribute of respect is to be paid to the remains of Mr. Grattan. A number of the principal Nobility of England, with his Grace the Duke of Norfolk at their head, have requested permission of his afflicted family for a public funeral and interment of the body in Westminster Abbey. The family have kindly consented, and the solemnity will take place on Saturday next. The corpse will be removed, in the first place, to some mansion, probably Northumberland House, from which the procession will move a-foot to the Abbey, the Noblemen and Gentlemen attending in full dress; and the body will be laid by the side of Mr. Fox. The motion for a new writ will be made by Mr. Grant, this day.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock —	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 68¾	India Bonds 12 pm.
3 per ct Cons. shut	Ex. Bills 1 pm.
3½ per Cents. 76⅝	Long Ann. 17 17-16
4 per Cents. 85¾	Cons. for Ac. 70¼
5 per Cent. shut	Scrip 1¾ pm.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Funds have been in a very unsettled state since the Loan was contracted. Certain interested parties have been most industrious in spreading alarming rumours to depress the Funds and bring the Omnium to a discount. Serious riots at Paris; a fall of two per cent. in the French Funds; the departure of Louis XVIII. from the capital, &c. were among these rumours. They are becoming stale, however, and now they have recourse to others, such as a change of Ministry, and other alarming reports. During these wild rumours, it is ascertained that very large purchases of Stock have been made for a distant day, as the Stock-jobbers now conclude, if there were so many offers for the Loan a half per cent. under the Contractors' price, it is more than probable that the monied interest must ultimately invest in Stock, and that they are using every effort to purchase at low rates."

Discontent and confusion still prevailed in Paris, and it was found necessary to keep the troops in a state of active preparation; but nothing has transpired of any importance.

The money market continues to suffer some depression, but not material.

The negociation between the Queen and Ministers has not been broken off, and it would appear to be rather in a state of increased activity. The result, however, is not likely to add to public tranquillity.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, leaving no mail due, have arrived. We can only refer to their communications.

MESSRS. NEWPORTS' BANK.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the Bank took place at the City Court-house on Thursday, pursuant to public notice, to receive a Statement of the Debts and Funds of the Concern, and to adopt such measures as might be deemed most beneficial for their interests. The Meeting was very numerously and respectably attended.

The MAYOR having been unanimously called to the Chair about one o'clock, his Worship read the requisition which had induced him to convene the present Meeting, and which was signed by SAMUEL NEWPORT, Esq. one of the Partners of the late Bank.

A Letter from the same Gentleman was then handed to the MAYOR by one of the Clerks of the Bank, which was read aloud to the Meeting.—It stated the wish of Mr. NEWPORT, that the Creditors at large should adopt such means as might seem best calculated to divide the assets of the Bank among the Creditors with as little delay as possible—and informed the Meeting, that the Docket struck against the firm in Dublin was taken out without his knowledge, and contrary to his wishes. It enclosed the following

STATEMENT *of the* DEBTS *and* FUNDS *of the* BANK *of Messrs.* NEWPORT *& Co.*

AMOUNT OF DEBTS.

Bank Notes out	£96,000	0	0			
Receipts for Lodgements unpaid	53,117	0	0			
Balances due by Accounts..	75,249	0	0	224,366	0	0
Cr.						
Cash on Hands	23,712	0	0			
Rialls' and Pike's Notes...	3,200	0	0			
Long Annuities	600	0	0			
Due by Harmans	18,415	0	0			
Do. by Pugets	14,840	0	0			
Do. by Pims	9,077	0	0			
Do. by other Correspondents	1,451	0	0			
Bills in the House, supposed good	36,000	0	0			
Balances on Leger, deemed good	18,114	0	0			
Mr. Wm. Newport's private property, supposed to be worth	30,000	0	0	155,439	0	0
Doubtful & bad Bills, Bonds and other Securities, prior to the present Firm	30,650	0	0			
Balances on Books considered bad or doubtful ..	13,100	0	0			
Doubtful and bad Debts since the present Partnership	19,867	0	0	63,617	0	

(Signed) WM. NEWPORT & Co.

On the reading of the Letter and Statement being concluded, the MAYOR intimated his desire to hear any proposition that any of the Gentlemen present might wish to submit to the Meeting. After a pause of a few minutes,

Counsellor HOBSON rose and observed, that, under the present circumstances, he thought the best and most prudent measure that could be adopted would be to form and appoint a Committee of experienced Gentlemen, who should have full powers and instructions to examine the books and papers of the Bank, as proposed by Mr. NEWPORT, and who, after being allowed a fair and reasonable time for the investigation, should report at a future day, to another General Meeting, the result of their inquiries, and their opinion as to the ultimate mode of proceeding most likely to promote the interests of the Creditors at large. Mr. HOBSON concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee, which proposal was unanimously adopted.

A conversation then took place as to the number of which the Committee should consist. Mr. HOBSON said that he had had it in contemplation to propose fixing it at twenty-one; but that, on further consideration, he thought thirteen would be a more convenient number. Several Gentlemen remarked, that a better attendance would probably be insured by fixing a smaller number; and it appearing to be the general opinion that a Committee of seven was likely to be more efficient than one more numerous, it was determined to limit it to that number, and a Resolution to that effect was accordingly adopted.

HENRY H. HUNT, Esq. suggested that it would be prudent to keep in view, in the formation of the Committee, the propriety of choosing persons from each of the respective classes of Creditors, so as that it might comprise Note-holders, Receipt-holders, and Book-debt Creditors; taking care, of course, to select Gentlemen conversant with accounts, and otherwise properly qualified.

The following Gentlemen were then unanimously chosen to form the Committee:—

JOHN HARRIS, Esq.
Counsellor HOBSON,
RICHARD DAVIS, Esq.
SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT, Esq.
THOMAS NEVINS, Esq.
WILLIAM AYLWARD, Esq. and
WILLIAM HOBBS, Esq.

Mr. HARRIS wished to take this opportunity of addressing a few observations to the Meeting. It appeared from the Letter of Mr. NEWPORT, which had been read to the Meeting, that the Docket had been taken out without the privity or approbation of the surviving Partners, and rather with a hostile intent against the concern. The Creditor in whose name it was sued out was residing in Dublin—the Attorney in whose hands it was placed also resided in Dublin—and the probable consequence of proceeding on it would be, that the large sum now forthcoming, for the benefit of the Creditors, would be sent up to Dublin, and there laid by as a provision to carry on, perhaps, an endless and ruinous course of litigation. There was no time to be lost in endeavouring to prevent the adoption of so destructive a course; he understood that to-morrow (Friday) was the day appointed by the Lord Chancellor for coming to a determination as to whether the Commission of Bankruptcy should or should not issue, and that several persons had been summoned from this City to attend in Dublin, for the purpose, as he presumed, of giving evidence of the bankruptcy; he meant therefore to propose to the Meeting, that a Petition should be immediately prepared and forwarded to Dublin, praying the Lord Chancellor to stay all further proceedings under the Statute of Bankruptcy, until the Committee now appointed should have had an opportunity of investigating the affairs of the Bank, and of offering their opinion to the great body of the Creditors as to the best ultimate mode of proceeding. He and the other Gentlemen who had already inspected the books of the Bank were fully impressed with a conviction, that if all classes of the Creditors would agree in adopting this course, the property of the Bank would afford to all a handsome dividend, which, by avoiding expensive litigation, was likely to be speedily realised—in fact, in a much shorter space of time than he had ever known to be the case in any instance of the kind that came within his knowledge or recollection. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* A very great proportion of the property contained in the Statement now submitted could be made immediately available—as, besides the cash in hand, large balances appeared to be due from Gentlemen of unquestionable credit and solvency, who would be ready to hand them in immediately on their being demanded—and thus the heavy misfortune which had fallen on this City and it's neighbourhood would be in some measure relieved by the immediate circulation of about £70,000, which otherwise would be sent to Dublin, and kept there to work law-suits *ad infinitum*. *(Hear, hear!)* An instance of the destructive operation of this mode of proceeding had recently occurred in the case of an eminent banking-house which had failed in a distant County. In that case, the docket having been struck by a person in Dublin, this person, by getting a number of powers of attorney sent up to him from holders of small sums in the Country, was enabled to obtain such a preponderance in the appointment of Assignees to the estate, that the Assignees might in fact be said to have been of his own choosing; and the consequence was, that the enormous sum of £35,000 had already been expended by this agent in law proceedings, without yet affording a single penny to the unfortunate Creditors!!! *(Hear, hear!)* The calamity which had fallen on this City was undoubtedly heavy indeed; but we should consider that, though we were suffering severely, we were suffering in common with the inhabitants of Cork, of Limerick, of Kilkenny, and of many other places. In all the instances which had unfortunately occurred in those places, with, he believed, but one exception, the Creditors had preferred the course which he now suggested to the operation of the Statute of Bankruptcy—and their applications to the Lord Chancellor, to stay proceedings under that Statute, had, he was happy to understand, been readily complied with. The motion with which he meant to conclude, he had no doubt, would meet the approbation of the Meeting, which he was convinced, from the number and respectability of the assemblage that appeared in his view, embraced a large majority in value of the Creditors of the Bank. In addressing himself to the holders of notes to a small amount, he would beg to impress upon them the expense and difficulty which would attend their claims in the event of the Statute of Bankruptcy being proceeded upon. The bare expense of lodging their claims would amount to thirty shillings. [A legal gentleman present intimated that it would be double that sum.] He stood corrected—then it appeared that the expense of lodging a claim under that Act, for even the smallest sum, would be no less than three pounds; and this circumstance, it was evident, would totally preclude a multitude of note-holders from recovering any thing. *(Hear, hear!)* It was evidently, therefore, the interest of the holders of small sums to concur in endeavouring to have the proceedings under the Docket stayed; and he was convinced that there was not a single Creditor to a large amount who would seek to withhold from the small Creditors their fair proportion of the available property, which it would be the undoubted wish of every Gentleman on the Committee to have divided with as little delay and expense as possible. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* Mr. HARRIS then read his Resolution, the object of which, he observed, was, as he had already explained, merely to suspend the proceedings under the Docket, which it was quite clear would be extremely injurious to the interests of every class of Creditors, and in the striking of which Mr. SAMUEL NEWPORT had assured them he had not been at all instrumental.

The observations of Mr HARRIS appeared to give great and general satisfaction, and the Resolution was adopted unanimously and by acclamation.

After some further desultory conversation, it was agreed that the Petition to the Lord Chancellor should be so framed as to apply to ALL proceedings under the Statute of Bankruptcy; and, on the motion of JOHN KENNEDY, Esq. of Harriet-lodge, the Committee was empowered to form and forward the Petition immediately, which, in order to save time, it was agreed should be signed by the MAYOR, as Chairman of the Meeting.

WILLIAM MILWARD, Esq. begged the attention of the Chairman and the Meeting for a few moments, while he entered into a brief explanation respecting some circumstances in which rumour had connected his name with the stoppage of the Bank. A variety of absurd and unfounded statements had been circulated as to the part he had taken in that event; and it had been asserted, he understood, amongst other matters, that the Bank would certainly have continued to go on but for his interference. The fact, he solemnly assured them, was decidedly otherwise; he had interfered no further than by offering his opinion when consulted; but he had exercised nothing like authority, and the question had been referred to the determination of Mr. SAMUEL NEWPORT, who decided for himself. It was now manifest, that the Bank could not have continued to go on; and he could confidently appeal to Mr. HUNT, whom he saw present, or to any of the other Gentlemen who had inspected the accounts, for their opinion as to the prudence or practicability of attempting to continue the business of the Bank, situated as it was, after the melancholy event of Mr. NEWPORT's death. To any one who would consider the subject dispassionately it must be evident, that it would have been inconsistent with prudence, & with justice to the remaining Creditors, to keep the Bank open a moment longer. Those who had large sums invested in the Establishment would undoubtedly have taken the alarm as soon as the lamented death of Mr. NEWPORT should have become publicly known, and, if the Bank had been kept open, would have hastened to withdraw their deposits, and thus have left nothing to pay the holders of small sums. It was therefore, he hoped, apparent to the Meeting, that the closing of the Bank was the best and fairest step that could have been taken at such a crisis, for the protection of the poorer description of Creditors, and of those whose distance from the Bank would have prevented them from applying there until nothing should have been left for them to get. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*

HENRY H. HUNT, Esq. said he felt himself bound to declare, as his name had been mentioned, that it was his decided opinion, from what had since appeared, that the stoppage of the Bank was, under the circumstances, the best measure that could have been adopted for the general interests of the Creditors; and he thought it would have been even better, if the Bank had not been opened at all on that day. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*

Dean LEE wished to inquire whether an investigation into the state of the *private* and *landed* property of the late Mr. NEWPORT was included in the powers of the Committee? This, it was declared in reply, was fully & clearly understood.

The MAYOR having left the Chair, and the Very Rev. Dean LEE having been called thereto, the Thanks of the Meeting, on the motion of the Rev. R. J. HOBSON, were unanimously voted to the MAYOR, for his proper conduct in the Chair. The Meeting then adjourned till further notice.

In pursuance of the Resolutions of the Meeting, the Petition was immediately forwarded to Dublin by Express, under the charge of SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT and CHARLES S. TANDY, Esqrs. and was, we have reason to believe, served before the LORD CHANCELLOR yesterday. That Petition will, we trust, suspend all proceedings, of every description, and leave to the Creditors the free and unfettered management of their own affairs, without the *gratuitous* aid of the talents and ingenuity of a Dublin Attorney. If legal assistance of this kind were required, it is to be obtained in the City of Waterford, where the profession of an Attorney, in the essential points of industry, of legal knowledge, and of irreproachable integrity, has been carried to its highest eminence.

We cannot conclude our detail of these proceedings without observing, that the Meeting was the most numerous, perhaps, ever assembled in the City Court-house, and that it was conducted with a decorum which would do honour to the highest assemblies of the State. All was patience, attention, and liberality; and the brief address of Mr. HARRIS was received with those applauses to which it was so justly entitled. His observations, as far as they could do it, were admirably calculated to restore confidence to the public mind, and they have produced the most beneficial consequences. The conduct of the MAYOR was candid and dignified in the highest degree.

The Trade of this City will, under existing circumstances, experience comparatively but little interruption, as we understand that the Bank of Messrs. SCOTT & Co. is discounting all approved Bills on London and Dublin, paying for them in Bank of Ireland Notes.

The Docket has been struck against the Bank of Messrs. SAUSE, of Carrick-on-Suir. We trust that our Dublin friends, who have shewn so much eagerness to bring us into difficulty, will be equally zealous in stating the *truth*.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 12.—Our supplies of all Grain continue abundant, particularly of Wheat and Oats, of which articles the arrivals have been unprecedentedly large for this time of the year; y t prime samples of White Wheat support Monday's prices, but all other sorts are full 2s per quarter cheaper, without being able to effect sales at that decline. Oats are full 2s. per quarter lower, and very heavy sale. Beans are 1s. per quarter dearer. Barley is nominally as on this day week, having little or no demand.—In Pease and other articles there is no alteration.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The business of our *Butter* market appears to have again become as lively as before the late sudden interruption. On Thursday 107 firkins were weighed, the price of which improved gradually from 90s. to 92s. and 93s. generally, and before the close some were purchased at 94s 94s. 6d. and 95s. Yesterday, tho' the supply was by far the largest that has been seen at the crane for many months, being 657 firkins, the demand was brisk, and the price generally steady at 92s., with the exception of only a few casks, which were sold in the morning at 91s.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 16.

ARRIVED,

14th—Juliana, Jones, Belfast, Irish Spirits; Constantia, Moyse, Newport, coals; Thetis, Swansea, Vernon, do.; Concord, Limbery, Newport, coals and luggage; Edward, Turner, Swansea, coals; Good Intent, Burnard, Newport, ditto; New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, ditto; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, culm, earthenware, and luggage.*

15th—Sarah, Harding, Newport, coals; Providence, Harris, Swansea, culm; Pacific, Ellis, Swansea, coals; Rising Sun, Budd, Falmouth, ballast; Kitty, Widgery, Bideford, bark; Henrietta, Bryan, Baltimore, potatoes.

16th—Hope, Randall, Portsmouth, chalk, hoops, apparel, &c.; Caroline, Walters, Swansea, coals.

SAILED,

14th—Argyle, Fell, Preston, oats and wheat; Ability, Roberts, Liverpool, wheat.

15th—None.

16th—Eagle, Morgan, Minehead, sheep and cattle.

Wind N. N. W. past 7 morning.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS of Messrs. WILLIAM NEWPORT & COMPANY, *held, pursuant to public Advertisement, at the Court-house, in the City of Waterford, on Thursday, the 15th day of June, 1820, the Worshipful* JAMES HACKETT, *Esq. Mayor of Waterford, in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—*

RESOLVED—That a Committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the late Bank, and to consider whether it will be practicable to adjust them without resorting to a Commission of Bankruptcy, or appointing Trustees under the Bankers' Act—and if they shall be of opinion that one or other of these measures is indispensable, to consider which of the two will be most for the advantage of the Creditors at large—and to report their opinion thereon to a General Meeting.

RESOLVED—That a Petition be immediately presented by the Chairman and Committee, in the name and on behalf of the Creditors at large, to suspend the proceedings under the Commission of Bankrupt, issued on the Petition of one JOHN BOGGAN, and to stay the issuing of any Commission of Bankruptcy whatsoever against the said Bank, until the Report of the Committee shall be made to and considered by the Creditors at large.

RESOLVED—That the following Gentlemen do compose the Committee:—JOHN HARRIS, SAMUEL HOBSON, RICHARD DAVIS, SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT, THOMAS NEVINS, WILLIAM AYLWARD, and WILLIAM HOBBS, Esqrs.

JAMES HACKETT, Mayor, Chairman.

It was then resolved—That the MAYOR should leave the Chair, and the Rev. DEAN LEE being voted into it, the Thanks of the Meeting were returned to the MAYOR, for his very proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

USSHER LEE, Chairman.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THE LANDS OF GRACEDIEU,
On FRIDAY, *the 23d inst.*

TWENTY-ONE Milch COWS, Two HORSES, Two large Ricks of HAY, and Eight Clamps of BRICK, distrained for Rent and Arrears of Rent.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

June 16, 1820.

COUNTY MEETING.

IT has been found necessary to postpone the COUNTY MEETING, *which was to have taken place on* THURSDAY, *the 15th. It is to be holden on* WEDNESDAY *next, at 12 o'Clock, when a full attendance at the Court-House, Dungarvan, is earnestly requested.*

R. MUSGRAVE, High Sheriff.

Friday, June 16, 1820.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, SARCOPHAGUS, &c. &c.

IN consequence of the great approbation which the general design and painting on the SARCOPHAGUS has met with, and the number of Persons who have already put their names down, as Subscribers to the Sale, J. S. ALPENNY is encouraged to proceed as formerly advertised.

The Collection can be viewed during the whole of next week, and the SARCOPHAGUS will be illuminated every Evening from half-past Eight, until Ten o'Clock, at his Lodgings, Mrs. PENISTAN's, on the Quay.

Waterford, June 17, 1820.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

County of the City of Waterford.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by the Sheriffs of the City of Waterford, under an Execution, at BELMONT, at 11 o'Clock precisely on THURSDAY, 22d June instant, the GOODS and CHATTLES of the late WM. NEWPORT, Esq.

This Sale, which from its extent will be well worth the attention of the Public, will commence with the disposal of 85 SHEEP and LAMBS, 10 Draft and Saddle HORSES, a number of COWS and PIGS, a Rick of HAY, and several articles of FARMING UTENSILS.

The FURNITURE comprises every article necessary for the Residence of a Nobleman or Gentleman, viz—Several Four-post and Waggon Roof Bedsteads and Hangings; Wardrobes, Tallboys, and Nobbies; Dressing Tables and Basin Stands, furnished; Full-length and Toilet Glasses; Bed-room Chairs and Carpeting; Dinner, Breakfast, and Sofa Tables; a number of Work Tables; Moreen and Chintz Window Curtains; Superb Chandeliers, Branches, and Patent Lamps; Chimney and Pier Glasses; Prints, Paintings, and Drawings; 2000 vols. scarce & valuable Books; a pair of elegant Pier Ornaments; Sofas and Loungers; Dining, Drawing-room, Bed Room and Hall Chairs; Turkey, Brussels, Venetian, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Kitchen, Dairy, and Bake-house Furniture complete; Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Sets of China; Carts, Waggons, Sheep-Racks, Binns, Screens, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheel and Hand Barrows; Beams, Scales and Weights; Coals, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, and Wool; Pine Timber and Deals; Tackling for 6 Carts or Cars; two sets of Coach Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Halters.

In addition to the above are upwards of 1000 Hot-house and Green-house Plants; a valuable Collection of Plate and Plated Ware, House Linen, and a large quantity of prime Old Wines.

HENRY ALCOCK, HENRY H. HUNT, } *Sheriffs.*

Waterford, 17 June, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 4th of December last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland of Gunpowder, or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to the places therein specified, expired on the 30th day of May last:

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service) do, at any time during the space of Six Months, to commence from the said thirtieth day of May last, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any part of the Continent of America, (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America,) or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or into any such Ports or Places on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the Thirty-third Year of his late Majesty's reign, entituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the "Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt Petre, Arms, and Ammunition, when prohibited "by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 13th day of June, 1820.

MANNERS C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. M FITZGERALD. WM. SAURIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.