

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

SCOTCH PEERS.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY rose to move the second reading of the Bill for regulating the Right of Voting at the Election of Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland. His Lordship observed, that neither in the Acts of Parliament relative to the election of Scotch Peers, nor in any of the resolutions come to at different times on that subject by their Lordships, was there any provision for the evil which the present Bill was meant to prevent. The object of the Bill was to guard against cases of unqualified persons assuming the right of voting, there being no power to reject their votes at the time. He appealed to Noble Lords who knew the practice, whether it was not the fact that scarcely an election occurred in which persons did not vote, who, in the opinion of every one present, were not entitled to give their suffrages. It was proposed by the Bill to exclude from voting (with some exceptions) all persons who claimed as succeeding to deceased Peers, until they had made out their titles. This would prevent the intrusion of individuals, who, from vanity, or worse motives, often interfered in these elections. The right of petition and redress would of course be open to those who might consider themselves wronged. The inconveniences of which he had spoken would not occur at the election for the Peers of Scotland, if the same provision had been made respecting them as exists with regard to the Irish Peers. No Irish Peer, not even the direct descendant of a deceased Peer, is allowed to vote at the election of a Peer to sit in that House, until he has fully made out his title. His Lordship, however, did not mean to interfere with the claim to vote where the right was obviously undoubted. The Bill, therefore, as far as regarded direct descendants, left the practice as it now stood, and only required collateral descendants to make out their titles.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE approved of the object of the Bill. Such was the practice at the election of Scotch Peers, that he could at any time procure fifteen or sixteen votes, which would be good for the time, though protested against. He did not think it competent to the House to attain the object of the Bill by a resolution. He believed it would not be necessary to insert the words "brother" in the Bill, as the brother of a Peer must be also the son of a Peer. (Lord Melville signified his dissent from this.) As Scotch Peers could not be created, it followed that the brother would be the son of a Peer. It could not be otherwise, unless the deceased Peer had succeeded collaterally. He was fully of opinion that Peers should make out their claim before they assumed the right of voting; but there was another class of claimants besides those to which the Bill applied. Against two claimants of this description (he alluded to the cases of Rutherford and another) the House had passed a resolution, directing the Clerk Register not to receive their votes until they made out their claims. He should, perhaps, on a future occasion, take upon himself to propose a resolution, that no person should vote until they made good their titles.

The LORD CHANCELLOR approved of the Bill. The provision in the law respecting Irish Peers was extremely salutary, and he thought it might be properly extended to the Scotch. An English Peer must have a writ before he appears to take his seat in that House. It was also necessary to prove that he was the legitimate son of his father, to whom he succeeded; and, in cases in which there could not be the slightest doubt, this proof often required some time. It might be worth their Lordships' while to consider whether a similar proof ought not to be required of persons claiming to vote at the elections of Scotch Peers.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. RICARDO moved for a return of the total number of gallons of foreign wines, together with the excise paid thereon, imported into the port of London, from the 5th of July, 1786, to 5th of July, 1819, distinguishing the French wines from the others; also for a similar return of the total number of gallons of spirituous liquors imported in the same period, together with excise duties paid thereon.—Ordered.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for the postponement of the third reading of the Motiny Bill until to-morrow.

BANK OF ENGLAND ACCOUNTS.

Mr. GRENFELL, in rising to move for the printing of two papers, containing Bank of England accounts of public balances, and of money payable for the management of the public debt (which papers were presented yesterday), would detain the House but for a very few minutes. But as, in that very select House which he had then the honour of addressing, there might possibly be some Hon. Members who had not sat in the last Parliament, he should feel it his duty briefly to advert to some of the reasons upon which his motion was founded; and, although he was well convinced that the sort of warfare which had existed between himself and the Bank of England (in saying this he could assure the House that there was upon his part no feeling of hostility) was now pretty well over, yet the necessity did not seem to him at all lessened of impressing this important subject on the attention of Parliament. He repeated his belief that that warfare had ceased

in consequence of the recognition by Parliament of certain principles which he (Mr. Grenfell), in common with other Members of that House, had always strenuously maintained as proper to be observed in the relations existing between the Government and the Bank of England. In what he had to say he should carefully abstain, as he trusted he always had done, from inquiring into any of the private transactions of the Bank of England, with which the House had nothing to do, and from proposing any thing which was inconsistent with those principles of good faith and fairness which had always distinguished the transactions between the Government and the Bank. It would be proved by documents, which were already in the possession of the House, and to which any Hon. Gentleman might refer, that, during a period of not less than from ten to twelve years, the corporation of the Bank of England had been in the undisputed possession, as he might say, of large sums of public money, deposited with them as bankers, amounting to an average, during that period, of between ten and eleven millions sterling. He had always taken the sum so deposited, whenever he had occasion to refer to the subject, at eleven millions. The average interest of that sum, according to the current value of money in the same space of time, had been not less than £575,000 per annum; therefore, the sum paid by interest on those balances, had been the same as it would have been had the money been deposited with any private banker. He begged the House would remember what had been the observation contained in the report of the Committee of Public Expenditure in 1817. He need hardly remind them that that Committee was distinguished by the names of Mr. H. Thornton, Mr. Sharpe, and others, who could not be regarded but as the highest authorities on these questions. That report estimated the loss which the Public sustained, by reason of a large sum of money being locked up in the Bank of England, as little short of £600,000. This certainly was an enormous amount; but, in justice to the Bank of England, it was to be remembered, and to be taken as against those large profits, that in 1806 and 1808 the Bank had advanced two loans to the Government. The loan of 1806 was advanced at an interest of only 4 per cent.; the loan of 1808 was to be repaid within a certain number of years, without bearing any interest at all; and this latter was so advanced by the Bank upon the specific ground, that the Public would thereby come into participation of the advantages which the Bank had hitherto derived from holding these monies. This was a very material circumstance; but he considered that the most important feature it presented was this—that the Bank, by so doing, recognised this right of participation, and thus the case stood from the year 1805 till 1817. He held in his hand a paper, for which he had moved at the conclusion of the last Session of Parliament, by which it appeared that the deposits in question amounted, at the period to which the return was made up, to about eleven millions and a half. At the close of the last year, 1819, they had been reduced to no more than four millions and a half, and it appeared that a further reduction of them had been effected since January last; so that they amounted at present to about £3,700,000 only: a reduction, consequently, had been effected of between 6 and 7 millions; and that was to be attributed, first of all, perhaps, to the contraction of pecuniary transactions upon the conclusion of an expensive war; although this cause he was not inclined to consider so operative as other gentlemen appeared to have imagined. It seemed to him that the great reduction of the public monies lodged in the Bank of England was principally to be ascribed to the attention which Government had bestowed on the subject during the last four or five years. In proof of this, he need only instance the introduction of two Acts, by one of which, lottery prizes and unclaimed dividends, which formerly had accumulated in the hands of the Bank to an immense amount, could not thereafter exceed in amount, if he remembered rightly, about £100,000. There had been also a very wise regulation adopted in regard to the Exchequer issues, which had tended to reduce the amount of public monies lodged in the Bank. At present the money was issued only once or twice a week, as it might be wanted. The next of these causes was the Act of the last Session, by which the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund was made applicable to the public service. It had been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although he (Mr. G.) did not see how it appeared, that these balances were now in fact reduced to only £2,600,000. It was, however, very clear, that whereas the Bank had been accustomed to hold between £11,000,000 and £11,500,000 of these monies, they held last year little more than £4,000,000. The practical object which he had in view, in moving for the printing of these papers, was to invite the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a very important consideration arising out of them. He was very sorry that he did not see that Right Hon. Gentleman in his place, as he really did wish to ask him whether, in the present state of their finances—whether (Mr. Grenfell) would not say the alarming state, but he was sure that with the Chancellor of the Exchequer even he should be justified in saying that it was a most anxious and difficult state of finances—when they were so loudly called upon by every part of the Country to adopt decided and practical measures of economy and retrenchment; he would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether this deposit account was not capable of still further reduction? And for this purpose it was necessary to consider, what was the nature of the

service performed by the Bank of England in this case, and what was the compensation proper to be paid for it? Now it must be known to almost every Honourable Gentleman, that this service was, in fact, nothing more than the simplest of all possible banking transactions. It was very advantageous to the Public, no doubt, to have such large sums in so safe a keeping; but, with respect to the premium for their management, it was necessary to observe, that that management was as simple as possible. It occasioned less trouble to the Bank than was undertaken by any single London banking-house in its dealings with a country banker. In the year 1807, it was paid by a sum smaller than that which he had noticed as being in the present year, raising the value of money at £4 per cent., which he thought he might fairly do, they were, in effect, paying to the Bank, for the same management, £149,000 to £150,000 per annum. It was for the House, then, to consider whether a further reduction might not be made in this deposit account. If a fair arrangement could be made between the Government and the Bank of England, (such, for instance, as that of 1808, when the Bank advanced monies without interest, by way of admitting the Public to a participation of advantages,) it was his own opinion that this account might even now be made a source of public saving, to the amount of not less than £100,000 a-year; he should therefore move, "That the account of the aggregate amount of public balances, deposited for certain periods in the Bank of England, and which account was presented from the Bank yesterday (Monday), be printed."

Mr. FEARSE addressed the House in so low a tone of voice that it was difficult to catch the purport of his observations. He said that those deposits of balances, to the amount of 11 millions and a half, which had been allowed to remain in the Bank, after it had advanced Government a loan without interest, did not continue, as might have been inferred from the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Grenfell's) speech, in the hands of the Bank for ten years afterwards, but were gradually reduced, from time to time, to seven, five, and six millions, and so on. The Hon. Gentleman might have dwelt at greater length upon the advantages which Government and the Country had derived from the conduct of the Bank, in a variety of instances. By the issue which the company made of silver tokens, at a time when silver was very scarce, and which was made for the public accommodation, the Bank lost upwards of £700,000. Then as to the advances which the Bank had made to Government at 3 per cent.; why, the difference between that rate of interest and 5 per cent. amounted to a loss of £300,000 a-year to the Bank. (The Hon. Gentleman contended that the Bank had always acted a generous and manly part, wherever its services had been required; and read an extract in support of his assertion from a letter addressed to the Directors by the late Mr. Percival, in which he observed, that the liberal disposition which had been manifested by the Court of Directors, in their handsome concurrence with the arrangement he had suggested, had occasioned him very great pleasure.) The Honourable Gentleman went on to observe, that they could never make a better bargain for the commutation of this management than that which already existed; and to show that for the replacing of stock, which had, in some instances, been fraudulently obtained by improper parties, and for other very important services, the whole sum received by the Bank of England last year did not exceed £262,000. He declared, that in every instance where the Bank was said to have derived advantages in consequence of deposits of public money, which the Public had reaped from the services and capital of the Bank.

Mr. GRENFELL, in explanation, maintained that within the last 22 years the whole profits of the Bank of England were to be ascribed to its connexion with the Government. From 1794 to 1798 or 1797, their dividend averaged about 61 per cent. But during the last 22 years, a profit of £30,000,000 sterling had been divided amongst the proprietors and company. He did not speak thus unduly, for he was himself a Bank proprietor. The Hon. Gentleman who had just spoken had remarked, in the course of his speech, that the Bank of England annually paid to the Government £600,000 for stamps; but all private bankers were obliged to contribute proportionally, in the same way, to the revenue; and the Bank would have to pay a much larger sum for stamps than this, if it were put on the same footing with the country banks.

Mr. RICARDO conceived, that if it were true, as he had been stated (he believed, by Mr. Pearse), that the Bank had made no larger profits in consequence of its connexion with Government, and its retaining those balances, than any private concern which might have held them would have made, the Bank must have managed its own affairs very badly. The Hon. Director had mentioned, as one of the great advantages which had accrued to the Public from the acts of the Bank, the lending of a sum of money without interest to the Government. But the thing was differently represented, he (Mr. Ricardo) could well remember, to the Court of Directors at the time. The Bank was then in this situation:—It had been allowed to increase the amount of its capital, instead of dividing a larger amount of profits among the proprietors—that is, instead of making a larger dividend, it had been permitted to add to its capital; and the understanding was, that the loan of £3,000,000, upon which no interest was

NATIONAL DEBT.

Accounts have been presented to the House of Commons of the amount of the Public Debt, both funded and unfunded, of Great Britain and Ireland, and the interest on the same, on the 5th of January, 1820.

Table showing National Debt details: Unredeemed, £704,980,481; Redeemed, including the Capital for the Sinking Fund, £420,888,751; Total, including Debt created in 1819, £1,215,869,232.

Table showing Unredeemed Debt details: Charge of Management, £99,789,637; Charge of Sinking Fund, 16,981,397; Total, £467,770,324.

Table showing Unredeemed Debt details: Charge in respect of Unredeemed Debt, including Annuities for Lives or Years, and Management of Sinking Fund, £99,604,755; Charge in respect of Redeemed Debt, including Sinking Fund, 16,981,397; Total Charge, £449,509,152.

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HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.—EDINBURGH, JUNE 9. The Lords Commissioners appointed by the Special Commission of Oyer & Terminer for trying all Treasons and misprisions of Treason, committed within the Counties of Stirling, Lanark, Dumfriesshire, Roxburgh, and Ayr, have fixed their sittings for submitting Bills to the Grand Juries of the said respective Counties, as follow:—

Stirlingshire—Friday, June 23d, at Stirling. Lanarkshire—Monday, June 26th, at Glasgow. Dumfriesshire—Thursday, June 29th, at Dumfriesshire. Roxburghshire—Saturday, July 1st, at Paisley. Ayrshire—Tuesday, July 4th, at Ayr.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay. Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and CO. 10, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Agents for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSON and CO. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

THIS Corporation, established near almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears to be Long. A large sum of money for Widows or Voluntary Service, spring within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any constraints or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others. The Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security in the Assured case of Loss.

BANKERS ACT.

We repropose the Act of Parliament with respect to Bankers:— BANKERS ACT—23 GEO. 2. c. 14. 1788. PRINCIPAL HEADS. S. 2.—Deeds of Bankers selling or mortgaging &c. their lands, except leases not exceeding three lives or 31 years at full rent, without fine, to be registered within one month if within the kingdom, three months if abroad.

S. 3.—All grants, sales, &c. of land from a Banker to his children or grand-children, or in trust for them, void against every creditor, although made for valuable consideration, and although the creditor became such after the grant, &c. &c. S. 4.—Any Banker's Note or Receipt, with any promise therein contained for the payment of interest, to be void.

S. 5.—After a Banker stops payment, his receipt for money due to him at the time of stopping, or stopping payment, all debts and conveyances, although for valuable consideration, are void, unless they be for the use of all the creditors, according to the course in which the debts of such Banker ought to be paid, or unless such deed shall be agreed to by all the creditors.

S. 6.—From the time of absconding, concealing himself, or stopping payment, all the Banker's estates and effects are subject to his debts without priority, other than debts contracted before he became a Banker, and other than debts registered as aforesaid, which debts shall have the same priority as if this Act had not been made.

S. 7.—From the time of absconding, concealing himself, or stopping payment, all the Banker's estates and effects are subject to his debts without priority, other than debts contracted before he became a Banker, and other than debts registered as aforesaid, which debts shall have the same priority as if this Act had not been made.

S. 8.—From the time of absconding, concealing himself, or stopping payment, all the Banker's estates and effects are subject to his debts without priority, other than debts contracted before he became a Banker, and other than debts registered as aforesaid, which debts shall have the same priority as if this Act had not been made.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THE LANDS OF GRACEFIELD, ON FRIDAY, THE 23rd INST.

TWENTY-ONE MILK COWS, TWO HORSES, TWO large Ricks of HAY, and Eight Champs of BRICK, distrained for Rent and Arrears of Rent. Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock, TERMS AT SALE. JOHN FLIZPATRICK, Auctioneer. June 16, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29th OF NEXT SEPTEMBER, THE INN AND STABLES, &c. NOW OCCUPIED BY THE WIDOW STRANAY. The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rear. Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. 10th June, 1820.

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S. 9.—From the time of absconding, concealing himself, or stopping payment, all the Banker's estates and effects are subject to his debts without priority, other than debts contracted before he became a Banker, and other than debts registered as aforesaid, which debts shall have the same priority as if this Act had not been made.

ately promulgating its doctrines, though sometimes a trait of obliterated humanity interposed, and astonished the auditor:—"I have today to blush for a crime which I alone committed; I have, however, in dying, the consolation of thinking, that I have dishonoured neither the Nation nor my family. I ought to be considered as a Frenchman who has devoted himself to be sacrificed, in order to destroy, in virtue of my system, a portion of those individuals who have taken my arms against their Country. I am accused of having deputed a Prince of his life—I am alone guilty; but among the men who hold the reins of Government, there are others as guilty as I am; they have proclaimed, according to the notions, crimes for virtues. The worst Governments which France has had have always punished those who betrayed it, or who carried arms against the Nation.

"According to my system, when foreign armies menace, parties in the interim should cease, and rally to combat in a common cause against the enemies of all the French. Frenchmen who do not rally are guilty. In my opinion, if a Frenchman is obliged to quit France in consequence of the injustice of Government, and appears in arms against France with foreign armies, that Frenchman is guilty, and is no longer entitled to the advantages of his quality of French citizen.

"According to my opinion, I cannot help thinking that, if the battle of Waterloo has been so fatal to France, it is to be attributed to the Frenchmen who, from Ghent and at Bussel, introduced treason in our armies and furnish a succour to the enemy.

"Conformably to my opinion and to my system, the death of Louis XVI. was necessary, because the Nation consented to it. If a handful of factious men had not penetrated the King's palace and put their Sovereign to death, I might believe it; but as Louis XVI. and his family were long in a state of imprisonment, one cannot conceive that the Nation did not approve; so that had there been but a few persons concerned in it he would not have punished—the whole Nation would have approved it. Today the Bourbons pretend to be masters of the Nation; but, in my judgment, the Bourbons are guilty, and the Nation would be dishonoured if it suffered them to govern it.

The Paris Journals of Tuesday have arrived. In the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, the long-pending discussion on the electoral project was brought to a close, and adopted by a majority of 151 against 95.

PARIS, JUNE 13.—On Sunday the superior officers of the Royal Guard had the honour of being presented to the King. His Majesty, addressing Count de St. Chamans, Colonel of the Dragons of his Guard, commended to say, "M. de St. Chamans, I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing to you, that I am extremely satisfied with the conduct of the Dragons of my Guard." "I never doubted it," replied the King.

M. the Baron de Courson de la Ville-Vaite, Colonel of the 5th Regiment of the Infantry of the Guard, had next the honour of being presented to the King, to whom his Majesty said, "I am equally satisfied with the Infantry of my Guard. These expressions of approbation, on the part of the King, will be entered in the order books of all the Regiments.

Marshal Oudinot, Duke de Reggio, is still confined to his bed, though he is much better.—On Monday morning, he was honoured with a visit from his Royal Highness Monsieur, who remained with him an hour, and anxiously made the most minute inquiries relative to the manner in which his accident occurred. The King sends daily to inform himself of the state of his health. M. Aumant, Lieut. of the Chasseurs de la Legion of the Lower Rhine, had been missing on the evening of Saturday, the 3d inst. His body was found, on Friday the 9th, in the Seine, between the bridge of Arts and bridge Neuf. It is thought that he was a victim of the popular effervescence of the former day. He was decorated with the star of the Legion of Honour. It is probable that he was knocked off his horse, and afterwards thrown into the river. He is much regretted.

Last night (Monday) about one o'clock, some incendiaries broke a pane of glass in a window of a stables of her Royal Highness Madame, situated in the Rue du Bourbon, and threw in a packet of ignited combustibles, which set fire to the litter under the horses. The noise made by the animals awakened the two persons who had the watch. The flames were soon perceived, and the soldiers at a neighbouring guard-house arrived, and by active exertions extinguished them. The litter of three horses was entirely consumed, and the mouth of one of these noble animals had the slightest influence on him. It was the result of an abstract perversion of local notions operating on a weak intellect, but on a determined resolution. Louvel seemed to represent the genius of evil: he was Jacobinism personified, dispassion-

not have any seditious cries heard. Detachments of the National Guard, of the Royal Guard, and of troops of the line are there drawn in tranquility.—Jan-oulet de Paris. "This was not so. Similar precautions have been taken this as on former days to preserve the public peace. Troops of infantry and cavalry are posted on the Boulevards, from Chateau d'Enn to the faubourg, Poinsonniers, and on the place Vendôme and the place des Victoires. The population is peaceable. An assemblage had taken place at Porte St. Martin, which was promptly dispersed by the patrols. Every thing indicates that the night will pass quietly.—The Quotidienne.

LONDON. SATURDAY, JUNE 17. Stocks this day at One. Bank Stock 810 3 per Cent. Red. 663 3 per Cent. Cons. 44 3 per Cent. Cons. 44 3 per Cent. Cons. 44 3 per Cent. Cons. 44

India Stock—India Bonds 8 pm. Ex. Bills 1 dit. Long Ann. 17 13-16 Cons. for Ac. 691 Omnium 1 dit.

It is with much pleasure we announce the entire suppression of every unpleasant symptom connected with the refractory conduct of the Battalion of the Guards, to which we yesterday alluded. The misguided men are already deeply sensible of the error into which they were betrayed, and they came forward voluntarily, yesterday morning, to their Commanding Officer, to express their sincere contrition for what had happened, and to implore of him that he would intercede with the Commander-in-Chief, in their behalf. They all promised that they would endeavour, by their future good conduct, to evince their loyalty and attachment to their King.

The only overt act of insubordination which was committed, was by one man, who yesterday morning refused to obey orders, and he will be tried by a Court-Martial. The other wing of the battalion marched off this morning for Portsmouth, in the most perfect order, discipline, and good humour. Attempts were made, as might be expected, on the part of the rabble, to avail themselves of this occurrence for their own base purposes. Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a mob collected round the Horse Guards, shouting and huzzing, and calling out, "long live the Queen!" They tried every thing in their power to excite the Guards to mutiny, and to irritate them, but without effect. It was impossible for any man to act better, or with more forbearance than they did.

Towards evening, also, many persons assembled round the gates of the King's Mews, which were closed. As it grew dark, the crowd increased; very much, and became so noisy and riotous, that the police interfered, and several broken heads were given and received. Two or three of the mob were eventually carried off to Bow-street; but this only increased the turbulence of the others, and about eleven o'clock it was thought necessary to call out a detachment of the Life Guards. No serious disturbance, however, took place.

Many idle rumours were current this morning, with respect to other regiments having manifested symptoms of disobedience; but they are wholly without foundation, and have been propagated either from criminal motives, or from the natural tendency to exaggeration which commonly attends such occurrences. A Liverpool Island Mail has arrived, bringing accounts from Margareta of the 10th, and Trinidad of the 22d April, and from St. Thomas's of the 10th May, which announce the defeat of a Spanish corps under Col. Arana, at Santa Clara, in the Province of Comana, by the Patriots under the command of Generals Saraza and Monegas. The loss on the part of the Royalists was considerable, and they lost by desertion after the engagement 200 men. According to the latest intelligence from Gen. Bolivar, it seems that he had gone to intercept General la Torre, who was supposed to be stationed in the neighbourhood of Maricao. An upwards of 30,000 stand of arms had reached Angostura, in the months of March and April, the campaign in Venezuela and New Grenada was to have commenced last month.

Letters have been received from Barcelona of the 3d instant, which mention the arrival of a vessel at that port, with intelligence that the plague had broken out at Majorca, but no particulars are given. The Paris Journals of Wednesday last arrived just as we were going to press; their contents are of little interest. It is stated that all is tranquil throughout the capital; and no further assemblages have taken place; and the service of the military is limited to a few patrols, as a measure of precaution.

The adjourned debate respecting her Majesty, was, as we anticipated yesterday, further postponed last night, in the House of Commons, till

(Hear, hear!) To him Ireland owed it that her legislators were now making laws for their Country here, instead of receiving them from England. (Hear!) There was one circumstance in the history of Grattan which he should bear in mind to mention. He was the only man in the history of eloquence who had attained the highest character for eloquence in two assemblies, of tastes, habits, and prejudices as different, perhaps, as those of any two other in Europe. Confessedly the first in his own Country, where wit and eloquence spring up spontaneously—he came to this Country late in life, where he had to encounter the force of prejudice, the still greater disadvantages of a great name, and unreasonable expectations; but his genius overcame them all, and surpassed even the expectations of his friends. He would produce another circumstance of peculiarity, which would serve to show that the course he was pursuing was one becoming the case. This great man died in the discharge of a parliamentary duty—not in the House, but in a public service, and for the good of his Country, to which he willingly sacrificed what remained of his life. It was not necessary for him to speak of the nature of that duty; he did not require any man to modify his opinion of the question connected with it. It was enough for his purpose that Grattan had risked his life to advance it, because he looked upon it as the means of healing the long bleeding wounds of his Country, of diffusing harmony and union through that island, on which he had before conferred a political independence, and also of vindicating the honour of the Protestant religion, and wiping out a stain, whose erasure was necessary to complete reformation. Such was his (Mr. Grattan's) conscientious conviction of the magnitude of the object to which he sacrificed his life. There was one circumstance more, and but one, on which he should venture to say a few words. The public fame of Grattan was without alloy—he was a rare instance of a great man, the purity of whose life was to be held equal to the brightness of his glory. He was one of the few in whom private virtues, borrowing a lustre from the splendour of public abilities and services, shone forth as an example to the whole community. (Hear!) He was very sorry to say that it had not been his good fortune to know him till a late period of his life. He had always observed simply to be an attribute of men of genius; but among all the men of genius whom he had ever known, he could not say that he had ever observed such naked grandeur of mind, deep wisdom, and benevolence, united to a playfulness and simplicity almost infantile, as were observable in Grattan. (General cheers.) If he were to describe his character shortly, he thought he might do it in the words of the ancient historian, "etia innocentissimus, ingenio fortissimus, propositis sanctissimus." The hopes and prayers of his countrymen should forget their religious and political dissensions, and unite in harmony and affection, and cling indivisibly to the same Constitution; and that the Legislature would at length see the wisdom and propriety of expunging the long-existing stain of religious intolerance. Having said so much, he hoped he might observe, without being deemed too fanciful, that the honours paid to Grattan were after his death might have some effect in fortifying the object most dear to him in life. He thought it possible that the Irish might be taught a lesson in seeing that Englishmen knew how to estimate, even at the expense of their own pretensions, the respect and honour due to that distinguished name, which should ever command the reverence and gratitude and pious affection of every Irishman. (Hear, hear, hear!) When the mortal remains of Grattan should have been conveyed to their destined receptacle in the repository of the illustrious dead, he thought that the verses written of one who differed from him in every respect but that of a refined taste and blameless simplicity of life, might, with equal justice, be applied to him—

who vanquished the mercantile prejudice, that the poverty of Ireland was the wealth of England—(hear, hear, hear!)—and thus led the way to the establishment of that principle of commercial intercourse, the fruits of which we were now enjoying, and which Parliament was engaged from time to time in ameliorating. (Hear, hear!) From the time that Mr. Grattan had come to exhibit his talents in this Country, notwithstanding the difficulty of the undertaking—for it was not easy to transplant a tree of that growth and age—(hear, hear!) this Country had felt the benefit of the shade of that tree, whose tall fruits had been before shed on Ireland. His rare genius was always justly appreciated and admired—(hear!) and he certainly never spoke there without commanding the utmost respect and esteem from both sides of the House. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had said, with a great degree of taste, that he should abstain from the introduction of political questions which might give rise to any difference of opinion. However he (Lord Castlereagh) felt on the question to which the last years of Mr. Grattan's life had been devoted, or however he coincided with him on that point, would be foreign from the present purpose to enlarge upon; but he should say, that whether right or wrong, he at least gave the last testimony permitted to his feeble frame and great mind, of his sincerity in that cause which was nearest his heart—he thought it his duty to make the last effort of expiring nature on behalf of it. (Hear!) He wished he could express in terms of more adequate veneration with which he was impregnated for the general life, character, and political conduct and abilities of Mr. Grattan—(loud cheers) which was most sincere and deep, notwithstanding that they had differed on many and very important occasions; and he should be sorry to have it supposed that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman did not experience as warm a concurrence in every thing which had fallen from him, in his eloquent tribute to departed worth, genius, and eloquence, on this as on the other side of the House. (Cheering.) Mr. C. GRANT said, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had properly observed that the pronouncing of panegyrics should never be suffered to become a general practice; but he thought it due to the feelings of the House of Commons—he thought it due to those of the People of Ireland, to make this case an exception from the general rule. He should not attempt to enter on Mr. Grattan's public character, or on the consideration of those mighty achievements he had effected for his Country; the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had expatiated on this part of the subject with a degree of eloquence that made it hopeless to endeavor to follow him. But it was of the habits of that illustrious man's private life, with which perhaps he had a better opportunity of becoming acquainted, that he wished to say a few words. No man, who did not see him in the bosom of his family and his friends, could conceive how an individual that had devoted so large a portion of his existence to public cares, and that laboured so much and had gained such incalculable benefits for his Country, could unbend his great mind, and resign himself so completely as he did to the simple pleasures of domestic life, tranquil retirement, and literary leisure—and, above all, to the enjoyment of the beauties of nature, and the delightful and romantic scenery by which his residence was surrounded, to which he gave himself up with all the ardour and freshness of youth. (Hear!) One important lesson he thought was to be learned from Mr. Grattan's career—how deeply the elements of private virtue entered into the composition of meritorious public character. (Hear, hear!)—and it might be said that public virtues struck their roots so deeply, because they were grounded on the basis of the domestic affections. (Cheers.) Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that Mr. Grattan was a man in whom all selfish views, all private interests, were extinguished in love for his Country—the whole of the faculties and energies of whose mind were directed invariably to one object, the advancement of the welfare of his compatriots; and he rejoiced to observe the admiration and reverence which so exalted a character inspired, triumphant over all party feelings and considerations, and that all sides of the House were anxious to render justice to the name of so great and good a character. It was peculiar to Mr. Grattan to have triumphed over every thing, even what might be thought his own favorite feelings. That he was no friend to the Union, was well known; but he well recollected that afterwards, when he was reason to fear that the love of liberty which he had infused into his countrymen might tempt them to seek for freedom through licentiousness, instead of embracing the other beneficial and excellent of the British Constitution, Mr. Grattan hesitated not to risk the loss of his popularity to open their eyes and undeceive them. (Applause.) Mr. V. FITZGERALD hoped it might be permitted to an Irishman to give some expression to those feelings which he entertained in common with all Gentlemen in the House, but which he trusted a countryman of Mr. Grattan's would be allowed to feel more warmly than others. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had made the motion had dwelt upon the character of the illustrious man with great eloquence and feeling. It certainly was true, that if you would read the history of Grattan, you must read the history of Ireland—(hear, hear!)—for all the events attendant on establishing the independence of Ireland were not only connected with his name but effected by his talents. The chief glory of his triumph

was, to make use of language applied to Lord Chatham—alone in the history of empires, a Revolution was achieved without shedding one drop of blood. (Hear!) Anxious as he was to avoid any thing which might give rise to a difference of opinion, it was impossible in some manner Grattan's death without addressing in some manner that question which at his last moments occurred to his whole heart and soul. These were, in the eyes of the House, the questions which he had resolved to put, by his will, enough to justify him in addressing to it, as from his life it had received the greatest support, so he confidently hoped that from his death it would derive its usual success and consummation. (Hear!) Mr. W. BECHER was anxious to give utterance to those feelings which must animate every Irish heart, on the loss of that individual who was undoubtedly the most useful and distinguished patriot that Ireland ever had. All descriptions of men in Ireland, from the highest to the lowest, concurred in sorrow for his death, respect for his memory, and heart-felt gratitude for the services which he had rendered to his Country. It was not his intention to enter on a formal panegyric, but he should take the liberty to read a document which contained an account of the last (as we understood) words held by Mr. Grattan on the Catholic Question. It was immediately acknowledged to writing by a friend, and intrusted to him (Mr. Becher) to be employed in the way in which he then read, and to the following paper, which he then read, and to the following effect: "I wished to have gone to the House of Commons to bring forward your question, but I cannot; the hand of death is upon me. I can meet death, but I fear for my Country if this question is not carried. (Hear!) The Catholics are loyal men, and should not be condemned to political inferiority because they worship God in their own way. I wish the question were settled, because I think it essential to the permanency of the connexion between the two countries." The document then conveyed a caution against uniting with the radical reformers of England, and concluded thus: "One thing more; carefully avoid making yourselves parties to any divisions which may arise between the branches of the Royal Family." (Hear!) He (Mr. B.) was sure the effect of this precept would not be lost on those for whom it was intended. The question was then put and carried.

PROTECTING DUTIES, &c. Sir H. PARNELL moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the provisions of the Act of Union between England and Ireland in relation to trade, and to report their opinions on the duties laid on the produce of either Country when imported into that of the other. A Member, with whose name we are unacquainted, seconded the motion. Mr. V. FITZGERALD hoped his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would refuse the Committee. He knew that nothing would be more productive of discontent and alarm in Ireland than such a measure. The expiration of the Act of Union did not point out the period when those duties should cease, but the time when any legislative interference could properly take place. Lord ALTHORP supported the motion. Mr. WILMOT spoke in favour of the Committee. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought he should be guilty of injustice both to this Country and Ireland, if he sanctioned the appointment of the Committee proposed by the Hon. Baronet. The manufacturers had, upon the faith of the existing duties, and any measure entered into large speculations, and any measure like that proposed would go to create discontent and alarm in the public mind. Mr. CURWEN was for going into the inquiry, not for the purpose of repealing the existing duties, but with a view to ascertain the period when they would be necessary to continue them. Sir N. COLTHURST hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not accede to the motion of the Hon. Baronet. He knew that it would be productive of considerable alarm and discontent in that part of the Country with which he was connected (Cork). At a period like the present, when the public distresses of that Country were so great from recent failures (and that distress exceeded all belief), it was of the utmost importance to avoid all subject of discontent or alarm. Lord CASTLEREAGH coincided with the Hon. Baronet who had just said down. He was aware that much distress prevailed in the South of Ireland from the recent failure of public credit, and it was necessary to give as much tranquillity as possible to the public mind. On these grounds he opposed the motion. Mr. HUME and Mr. W. PARNELL supported the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained. Mr. SHAW said, that though he agreed with the Hon. Member for Waterford (Sir J. Newport), that a graduated scale of reduction would be best, yet he should not oppose the present motion, as, if he did so, the question would be thrown back to next year. After a few words from General HART— Sir H. PARNELL rose to reply. He said, that from what had been urged against his motion, he felt it the more necessary to take the sense of the House upon it. The House then divided—

For the Committee 30
Against it 66
Majority against it 36

MUTINY BILL. Lord PALMERSTON moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Mutiny Bill. The Order being read, "That this Bill be now read the third time." Lord NUGENT begged to inquire whether the first Resolution included the service for India? Lord PALMERSTON said, that the Resolution had better be read. It was read by the Clerk; it did not include that service. Lord NUGENT then rose. He said it was far from his wish to enter at length into the details of this question, he feared the motives by which he was actuated, in addressing the House, would make but little impression on the Gentlemen opposite; the few observations which he had to make should therefore be applied to the principle, not to the details of the subject under discussion. He felt, however, that he should abuse the time of the House if he confined himself to that cold and uninteresting matter (he said it with deference to the Noble Lord) in which the estimates of so great a military force, in time of peace, were usually brought forward. The maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace was always looked upon with an eye of jealousy; it was a jealousy formerly strongly felt, but he feared that it had now become an old-fashioned feeling. He should be sorry if such was the case, but he could not help thinking that it was the fact. He did not, for himself, see the necessity of maintaining such a force; he thought, indeed, that a better mode of defence might, in times like the present, be resorted to. He considered that force, with reference to its avowed application, as worse than useless; he considered that it was supported in contradiction to the soundest principles of the Constitution. It would, he said, alarm our ancestors, if they could contemplate the present situation of the Country—if they could look at the state of our military establishments. After five years of profound peace we have an army of ninety-two thousand men, exclusive of twelve thousand yeomanry and other force! What did this force mean? What was it but a gigantic stride towards a military Government? (Hear!) He looked in vain, from what fell from the Noble Lord in the recent debates in that House, for any thing that, in the state of this Country, in the temper and feelings of the People, could justify this monstrous revolution in the constitutional government of England. The Noble Lord seemed to rest the justification of Ministers on the notoriety of the necessity for calling out that force. He was not disposed to admit as a postulate of the Noble Lord, that any thing which had recently occurred in the Country did justify to great a change in the Councils and Government. He recollected that, about four years ago, a set of estimates to a considerable amount was laid before the House. He must remind the House that on a former occasion, when Ministers had lost the Property Tax, they withdrew the Army Estimates, and that circumstance gave him hopes that on consideration they would conceive that something less than 92,000 men would now be sufficient. The Finance Committee, in the year 1817—a year, he remembered, of such imagined dangers, that his Majesty's Ministers had thought fit to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act—in that year the Finance Committee had recommended an approximation of the army to the standard of the year 1792. He admitted the public distress and consequent disaffection which existed, but he contended they were aggravated by the course now pursued. There was a Committee in another place on the Foreign Trade, and they had a Committee of their own on the Agricultural Distresses, but they could only come to the conclusion, that a large standing army was not the way in which the distresses of the manufacturer could be relieved, the enterprise of the merchant reanimated, or by which the farmer could be restored to his farm as it was before it was ruined by taxation, and, above all, it was not the way to reclaim the public confidence in that House, and convince the People that it stood where the Constitution had placed it, as a barrier between the Public and a system of profusion and extravagance unparalleled. The Noble Lord disclaimed any intention to give expression to exaggerated statements, but he must deprecate the frequent interference of the military on all occasions; the other day they were called in on the occasion of the election of a Member of that House. He must still contend that the addition last year, in time of profound peace, of eleven thousand men to the military force, was a total violation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as being raised without the consent of Parliament, and when the Parliament did meet it had not even been thought necessary to apply for a Bill of Indemnity. He considered the additional burden on the Country as by far the least part of the evil—yet, if the greatest number of men assembled in a tumultuous manner in Scotland, to which the Noble Lord had alluded, was only 200, and that was the case in the instance alluded to, where 19 prisoners were taken. He was satisfied that the army as it was in 1819, before the augmentation, was fully sufficient; and if the inhabitants of Lancashire would come forward as yeomanry, after the example of Scotland, a still greater reduction might be looked for. If the disaffection was so great as had been stated, it was not an army that would be able to stop it, and of this the recent example of Spain might convince them. He concluded by moving, as an amendment on the amendment of Lord Nugent, that 80,479 should be the number of men for the year. The SPEAKER then put the question, that the words proposed to be left out do stand as of the Bill? The House then divided—

For the Amendment 47
Against it 101
Majority 54

LONDON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14. Intelligence has been received to-day of the arrival in the Oronoko of additional supplies of recruits, arms, ammunition, &c. for the use of the Patriots, from the non-arrival of which their operations have been much cramped. The Russian ship Nicolai Polowitch, from Dublin, with 200 men on board, being the first division of the light infantry raised by General Deterex, arrived in the Oronoko on the 13th of April, on her way to Angostura. The schooner Maria, with 6000 stand of arms, for the same destination, reached the Oronoko the day previous. No foundation papers to the 9th all mention, that much hoisterous weather had been experienced there, and that the island was surrounded with ice. The seal fishery had turned out unfavourably. FRIDAY, JUNE 16. Bank Stock 220
3 per Cent. Red. 64 1/2
3 per Cent. Cons. 74 1/2
3 per Cent. Cons. 74 1/2
4 per Cent. Cons. 84 1/2
5 per Cent. Cons. 94 1/2
India Stock 100
India Bonds 110
E. I. 110 1/2
Long Ann. 11 1/2
4 per Cent. Cons. 84 1/2
5 per Cent. Cons. 94 1/2
Simp. 100
Last night's alarm impressions should be entertained upon the subject of the rumours of disorder in the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, it is due to the high character for loyalty and discipline which has ever distinguished this corps, to prevent it from suffering in the public opinion by any exaggerated reports, arising from some circumstances of discontent which had prevailed among the privates for the last few days. The fact is, that the recent removal of the men from billets into barracks, (in the King's Mews,) and the hard duty consequent upon the call for troops within the last week, occasioned some discontent and a hesitation in the prompt obedience to some orders yesterday. In consequence of this, it has been deemed expedient to change the quarters of the battalion, and the report received this afternoon, from the Commanding-Officer of the left wing of the regiment, on its first day's march, is highly creditable, in every respect, to the discipline and good order of the men. Nor is the report of the feeling shown by the remaining part of the battalion less satisfactory. THE QUEEN. It is said, that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, on the part of the King, and on the part of the Queen, Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Selton, had been named to settle existing differences, but that Lord Fitzwilliam has declined to act. House of Commons, Half-past Five o'Clock. At this hour Lord Castlereagh rose, and postponed until Monday next, the debate respecting the Queen. Beyond that day, he said, he trusted no further postponement would be deemed necessary. Mr. Tierney hoped that Monday would settle the question. Mr. Brogden concurred with Lord Castlereagh in the propriety of this postponement, and that it ought not to remain longer at issue. House of Lords. The Earl of Liverpool postponed the sitting of the Secret Committee of their Lordships, from to-morrow to Tuesday next. Lord Holland presented his Bill to repeal the Act of the 12th Geo. III., commonly called the Royal Marriage Act, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. FUNERAL OF MR. GRATTAN. This morning, about eleven o'clock, the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan were removed from Richmond House, for interment in Westminster Abbey. The coffin was covered with rich crimson velvet and a profusion of silver nails, and a silver plate bearing the name and age of the deceased. The Sons of the deceased followed as chief mourners, after whom came his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and a number of Noble Personages of the first distinction, followed by many of the most distinguished Members of the House of Commons. The concourse of people was immense, and the street on both sides was exceedingly crowded as the procession moved on to the

Abbey. The great bell continued to toll during the whole proceeding; and no person, except those who were in the procession, was permitted to enter the Abbey without a ticket. A tomb was prepared to receive the corpse, next to that of Mr. Fox. The burial service was performed by the Dean of Westminster. THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. TUESDAY, JUNE 20. The communications by the last London Papers will be found in our columns, and we can only at present refer to them. No Mail due. DISTRESSES IN IRELAND. We have the gratification to state, on the most unquestionable authority, that the Government has determined to adopt prompt and efficient measures to relieve the unprecedented embarrassment and distress occasioned in the quarter of the Country by the late unfortunate occurrences. We have been favoured with the perusal of a communication received yesterday evening by a gentleman of the highest respectability in this City, which states that a meeting was held on Friday, at the Treasury, in London, at which the Commissioners of the Excise were agreed to supply £300,000 to sustain the Commercial Interests in Ireland—the sum to be advanced on securities, to be approved of by Commissioners. A message to this effect, we understand, has been transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and a Bill was to have been brought into the House of Commons, and passed through all its stages, on Saturday. THE MARKETS. LONDON EXCHANGE, JUNE 14.—Our supply of Wheat continuing large, and far exceeding the demand, the trade was heavy this morning, and only the finest qualities found buyers, for which Monday's prices were obtained; but there was nothing doing in the inferior descriptions, although offered on lower terms. Oats are rather cheaper, in consequence of immense arrivals.—Beans are 1s. per quarter lower. In Barley, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration. JUNE 16.—We have had but little Wheat fresh in since Wednesday, but the quantity left over from that day was more than sufficient for this morning's demand, and which met heavy sale; and only the superior samples could be disposed of at Monday's prices; all other sorts were ineffectually offered at an abatement of 2s. per quarter. The Oat trade was exceedingly heavy, and 1s. per quarter lower, in consequence of increased arrivals. Fine fresh Barley was rather more inquired after, and what little appeared sold on full as good terms as on Monday. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration. DUBLIN EXCHANGE, JUNE 16.—The supply of Grain at market to-day was small, and in consequence holders were unwilling to submit to any reduction in price; but there being few purchasers, little business was done—and we cannot notice any material alteration from our report of Wednesday's Market. WATERFORD MARKETS. The supplies of Butter at the cruse since our last have been tolerably abundant, though considerably short of what appeared on Friday.—On Saturday 381 firkins were weighed, the price of which was from 92s. to 93s. for first quality.—Yesterday, there were 347 firkins at market; the price opened at 93s., but afterwards got up to 94s. and 95s., at which the greater proportion of the supply was purchased. Scarcely any thing yet doing in Corn, at least in parcels—and the receipts from Farmers too inconsiderable to warrant quotations. Flour and Oatmeal continue to go off heavily, with little or no alteration in price within the last fortnight. In the present gloomy state of the Country, it must be matter of great congratulation, that the appearance of the crops, both of grain and potatoes, gives promise of great plenty. Another harvest, which promises not less abundantly, is now about to be reaped by many—we allude to the golden grain which must fall under the sickle of Fortune in a few days, namely, the Prizes in the Lottery Wheel, all of which must be reaped by some lucky adventurers on Friday next. Seeing that they are so numerous and so rich (four of £30,000, and fifty-eight others) we could almost say, that those who are not at this Harvest-home will deserve to be thrashed. MARRIED.—Yesterday, at the Parish Church of Killiteran, near this City, by the Very Rev. Dean Lee, John Thomas Medlicott, Esq. only son of John Thomas Medlicott, Esq. of Rockwell Castle, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Ambrose Usher Congreve, Esq. of Mount Congreve, and step-daughter to Captain Fleming. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, and their lovely daughter, Lady Sarah, with the families of most of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country, attended at the Church, where the display of female beauty and fashion was truly fascinating. Captain Fleming gave the amiable Bride in marriage; her dress, which evinced great taste, was most superb—but she needed not the foreign aid of ornament. Scarcely had there been witnessed, on any similar occasion, so much curiosity excited as by the union of this interesting couple, the offspring of two of the most ancient and highly respectable families in this Country. THE NOTES OF MESSRS. NEWPORTS TAKEN IN PAYMENT AT 10s. IN THE POUND. JAPANESE AND PLATED GOODS BY AUCTION. Sale Room on the Mall, on THURSDAY next, a quantity of JAPANESE and PLATED GOODS. The Japanese Goods consist of Trays of different sizes, Bread-boards, Bed-Chamber Trays, Tea-Pots, &c. &c. all of the newest Pattern and best Workmanship. The Plated Goods consist of Salad Bowls, Tea-Pots, Bed-Chamber Candlesticks, Spoons, a Chalice, &c. &c. They are of the best Sheffield manufacture and new Pattern. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. June 20, 1820. NOTICE. THURSDAY, JUNE 20, in the Yard of Mr. JAMES MORRIS, of HARVEY STREET, a large assortment of NORWAY DEALS, which will be sold at the following Rates: 20 Feet 3 Inch 8 4
18 ditto ditto 7 6
16 ditto ditto 6 8
12 ditto ditto 5 0 And Two Inch Boards in the same proportion. Persons desiring to view these Choice Boards will do well to apply immediately, as the Terms are so very moderate that there will be none on hand in a few days. Cash will be expected in Payment. LATHS, SLATS, &c. also to be had in said Yard. Waterford, June 20, 1820. LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN TAN ROY, HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Ships, from Fire; AND FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES. THIS Corporation, established nearly almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactures, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Assurances are given effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, or for the loss of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any conveyance or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss. Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000. Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurance fall due on the 25th June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 10th August, their Policy will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire. SANDHAM ELLY, Agent and Receiver to the said Corporation. Ross, June 19, 1820. PEMBROKE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMPSON AND ASSISTANTS, Will re-open on MONDAY, the 24th July next. TERMS. YOUNG GENTLEMEN, selected and prepared for the Universities in the LATIN and GREEK CLASSES at Twenty-five Guineas per Annum and One Guinea Entrance. Boarded and instructed in the usual branches of COMMERCIAL EDUCATION at Twenty-two Guineas per Annum and One Guinea Entrance. FRENCH, MUSIC, DANCING, and DRAWING, Four Guineas per Annum. The usual military Examination at the above Academy took place on THURSDAY, the 8th of June, and the following days, when the undermentioned young Gentlemen distinguished themselves and were rewarded:— CLASSES. The first Prize was awarded to Master LEWIS, for the best Translation from Select Authors, for the same, and producing the best specimen of Syntactical Parsing. FRENCH LANGUAGE. The first Prize to Master G. S. MAC CORO, of Carraghmore, for the best Translation from French History, and evincing the most perfect knowledge of the Grammatical Construction of the Language. The second Prize to Master R. W. LOADER, for the same. GEOGRAPHY. First Prize to Master THOMAS LEWIS, for answering correctly the greatest number of promiscuous Questions, and exhibiting the most correct knowledge of working the Maps. The second Prize to Master G. S. MAC CORO. DIVINITY. The first Prize to Master MURDO, for evincing the most perfect knowledge of the Events recorded in the Scriptures, and exhibiting the most correct knowledge of working the Maps. The second Prize to Master CRAWFORD. ENGLISH COMPOSITION. First Prize to Master LEWIS. Second to Master H. JONES, of Stockpole-Q. av. Seventeen other Candidates for the different Prizes acquitted themselves with great credit. PEMBROKE is particularly celebrated for its salubrity and the liberality of treatment is extended by free Academic Institutions. Mr. THOMPSON purposes being in Waterford on the 4th July, and should be happy to receive any Communications addressed (post-paid) to the care of the Printers. * * * * * A Young Gentleman to be articulated for 5 years, who will experience every comfort, with the advantage of being liberally educated, 20th June, 1820. THE LAST DAY. NEXT FRIDAY, ALL MUST BE DRAWN. THE Annals of Lotteries cannot furnish such another instance as the present. GRAND STATE OF THE WHEEL. 4 of £30,000
4 of 1,000
4 of 500
4 of 400
10 of 300
10 of 200, 100, &c. Making, in the whole, SIXTY-TWO CAPITAL PRIZES, all of which must be drawn NEXT FRIDAY. From the very great demand which has been experienced in London, and the consequently very limited supply which has been received in Dublin, an early purchase is recommended of some of the Agents in this place, viz.— JOHN BULL, RICHARD FARRELL, STEPHEN PHELAN, and AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE. June 20, 1820.