## COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, the 14th, agreeable to a Requisition most respectably signed and presented to the Lord Mayor, a Court of Common Council was held, for the purpose of presenting a Congratulatory address to her Majesty, Queen Caroline, on her arrival in this Country. There was a good number of Members present, and the bar was crowded to excess with strangers anxious to hear the discussion.

At a quarter past 11 the Lord Mayor took the Chair. After some unimportant business had been disposed of, his Lordship rose, and observed, that when the Requisition calling this Meeting had been signed and agreed to, it was done under the expectation that ere this some arrangements would have been entered into, by which the unfortunate disputes existing between two illustrious individuals might have been amicably settled. As that had not taken place, he was sure that every one would see the necessity of observing the strictest propriety of expression in alluding to the situation in which those individuals were placed. He implored both parties not to suffer themselves to be hurried into any intemperate warmth of debate.

Mr. Favell then rose, and after disclaiming any wish or intention, in what might fall from him, to impede the arrangements which it was contemplated might still take place, but on the contrary, expressing his sincere desire to accelerate them, moved that the Requisition calling the Meeting be read.

The Requisition was then read by the Common Serjeant.

On the motion of Mr. Favell, the minutes of the last Address to the Princess of Wales were also read.

Mr. Favell again rose to move, that "a loyal Address of Condolence and Congratulation be presented to her Majesty Queen Caroline, upon her arrival in England." He observed, that the Minutes which had just been read shewed the high interest which that Court took on every question which involved the interests of the Royal Family. He pledged himself to the Court to urge nothing in the course of the debate which was not founded on the wisest and firmest discretion. He need not remind them that the loyalty of the Court had always displayed itself upon the arrival in this kingdom of any branch of the Royal Family, but especially of one of so high and elevated a rank. The course of his life had not made him a flatterer of Princes, but he had never been backward to render honour where honour was due, and should it be said that the present opportunity of shewing proper respect was the only one unattended to by the Court? *(Hear, hear!)* His motion embraced two points. The first point was, that of condolence for the loss of so many relatives, and upon this subject it was impossible for any one to differ. A little before the Queen's departure from this country, she had lost her father, a brave and illustrious Prince, whose whole life had been spent in opposition to the tyranny of Bonaparte. She had since lost her Sovereign, he whose countenance was the best proof of her innocence, and her best protection against her enemies. If the Members of the Court were at all affected by the common feelings of men, by those feelings which marked the Sovereign whom he had just mentioned, he was sure that a tear would rise in every eye when he alluded to that heaviest loss—the death of her daughter. Sorry he was to revert to that subject, but it was necessary, to point out the strong affliction which the Queen must have felt at the loss of that illustrious Princess—the hope and the regret of England, whose memory still survived in their grateful recollection. As far, therefore, as the subject of condolence was regarded, he felt certain that the motion must meet with the approbation of the Court. Respecting the main point of the Address, that of congratulating the Queen upon her arrival in England, he certainly did not anticipate any opposition. Who would refuse to pay proper respect to the Queen? Or, did any one deny the title? He did not know whether any champion was bound to support a Queen's right to her title; but feeble as he was, he would himself become her champion, and he was persuaded that she would find a champion in every honest and liberal mind. *(Hear!)* By agreeing to the motion they would no implicate themselves in the proceedings now pending; but for the Corporation of London to remain silent on the arrival of the Queen, would be to take a part, and a most improper part, in these proceedings. Having made these remarks, he should trouble the Court no further. The Worthy Member then concluded by moving the Address.

Mr. James Williams rose to second the motion. He begged to premise, that if in the course of his observations, any word should escape him, which might seem to convey an improper allusion to the highest authority in the Country, he solemnly disclaimed any intention of disrespect.—He was aware that some objections would be made to the motion. It might be said that it was interfering between man and wife—*(no, no!)* but that period had long gone past, and they could not be regarded in that light. It might be said that this would be casting a reflection upon his Majesty's Ministers. In candour and in honesty he confessed, that he thought it impossible to discuss the subject without doing so. *(Hear, hear!)* Had the Queen been received with that attention and respect which belonged to her, had she arrived in proper state, for the purpose of submitting to an investigation, then perhaps it would not have been decorous to have brought forward this motion until the result of that investigation had been shewn. But when every attempt had been made to degrade her—when she had been treated with marked neglect—he thought it the duty of the Court to rise and protect her. He would not make use of the terms which he might use, but he would say, that from her first arrival in England, the Queen had not met that countenance from a distinguished female which was necessary to her guidance and her character. It was customary in that Court to speak highly of the virtues of their late Monarch—the father of his People; blessed be his memory! it would for ever be recorded to his honour, that he had extended his protection to the unfortunate Princess without screening her from, or impeding the ends of justice. He reverted with pleasure to the liberality of her conduct, in sacrificing £15,000 to the interests of her Country. *(Hear!)* Nor had her misfortunes ended with her departure from the Country. Had she not met with every species of ill treatment? Had she not been beset with persons hired to watch her motions? Had not the profession of the law been degraded by one of its members sinking into a spy? Had not her own servants been bribed to betray her? *(Hear, hear!)* Had not her locks been broken open? her actions watched, and, as if this was not enough, had not Princes, paupers on the Crown of Great Britain, treated her with marked disrespect? *(Hear, hear!)* The Worthy Member proceeded at some length, and concluded by expressing his cordial concurrence in the motion.

The Common Serjeant then read the motion as proposed by Mr. Favell.

Sir W. Curtis observed, that there had been a wish strongly and generally expressed by men of all parties, that this most important question should be treated with the greatest possible delicacy. Nobody could doubt the title of the Queen. She was Queen of England, and must be Queen; but while he deeply regretted the unhappy differences between the Illustrious Individuals, he thought that the less that was said, would be so much the better. He therefore would say no more than merely to move the previous question.

Mr. James seconded the motion of the Worthy Baronet. He should be extremely sorry to be betrayed into the mention or consideration of any of the deplored circumstances which gave rise to these disputes. They had no right to consider the charges, for they knew not what the charges were, or, positively, that there were any charges at all. It was decidedly the better course to abstain from the question altogether, and thereby to give time for that reconciliation which every man hoped would be the issue of the pending negociations. With that view he should second the Amendment of the Worthy Baronet.

Mr. Jubb considered this to be the most proper time for the Address which had been proposed. He thought it the more delicate way to abstain from all subjects of congratulation, excepting that of her Majesty's arrival. It had been, undeniably, the ancient usage of this Corporation to be the first in loyalty and duty, in congratulating members of the Royal Family on such occasions as the present; but, in this case, one corporate body, that of Canterbury, had already anticipated them. It would be seen from the nature of the motion carried in the House of Lords, that the papers in which the supposed charges were contained, were contained in a Green Bag. There was no opportunity therefore of cross-examining the parties who had furnished these documents, as a mere narrative was all that was to be read. He trusted that the Corporation would therefore boldly come forward as loyal subjects and address their Queen, to neglect whom would be a high mark of disrespect.

Mr. A. Brown sincerely trusted that the Court would come to such a determination, by sympathising with an afflicted woman, as would do honour to their feelings, as the Representatives of a great, a humane, a moral, and a Christian people. He was not prepared to go the whole length of the Address proposed, inasmuch as he thought that the arrival of her Majesty, under such grave and heavy charges as those which were impending, was not a matter of congratulation. This was a question quite distinct from all party feelings or prejudices, and one which ought on that account to be treated with great caution and deliberation. No man who knew him could suspect him of being too apt to blame his Majesty's Ministers, but on this occasion he certainly thought they had completely mistaken the interest of the Country in the line of conduct they had followed—*(hear, hear!)*—for let them consider who this Illustrious Personage was: she was the daughter of the gallant Duke of Brunswick, the niece of the late King, and wife of the reigning Monarch. Unfortunately she had lost her daughter, and was childless; but was she without friends? No. She has a friend in almost every British bosom. It was but too true that she had been the victim of unmerited persecution, but her innocence had been completely made out, and she had the patronage of the good and pious George the Third, one who knew well how to estimate the purity of the female character. She had been latterly excluded from Court, and was even an exile, but she had now come home to defend her innocence. Ministers had certainly misadvised his Majesty, and they would have done well for public morals had they drawn a veil over such conduct, and remembered the words of Holy Writ, "He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone at her." *(Hear, hear!)* Much more would it have been for their honour had they received her with due respect, instead of allowing her to come over in a common yacht, and to be obliged to live in a private citizen's house. The worthy Gentleman concluded by stating, that if the previous question had not been moved, he should have proposed, as an amendment to the original motion, an Address condoling with her Majesty upon the heavy losses and afflictions she had endured—congratulating her upon her late escape from the persecutions of her enemies, and hoping for a similar result, should an inquiry again be instituted.

Mr. Jacks said, that he conceived any interference on their parts, in the manner now proposed, would be decidedly taking the part of the Queen against the King. *(No, no, no!)* The Court would recollect, that over-haste had more than once placed them in the most awkward dilemma. This was his opinion on the subject.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said, that after the very able and judicious manner in which this Address had been moved and seconded, he should not have spoken one word in support of it, did he not conceive that his opinion would be expected upon a subject which had formerly engrossed so much of his attention. As to the Amendment, to which a Worthy Gentleman (Mr. Browne) had alluded, he thought, that if that Gentleman had entered clearly into the views of the Mover, he would have discovered no difference in the real sentiments conveyed in the Address and those which he had himself expressed. Even if the conduct of her Majesty had been ever so blameable, still, never was there a woman under the canopy of Heaven more deserving of compassion. Every attempt had been made to traduce her character; and that was the most effectual of all ways to make any human being careless of their conduct. This was the very proper time for congratulation. Could they shut their eyes to the persecutions which that Illustrious Female had undergone? And did they suppose that by paying her studied neglect, who was not only the consort of our Sovereign, but otherwise nearly allied to him by blood, they should act agreeably to his feelings? It was impossible; it must give that Royal Personage the greatest satisfaction to see her Majesty's innocence clearly proved. Let them look at the degraded situation of their Queen. By erasing her name from the Liturgy, she had been, as it were, shut out of the pale of the Church. But the greatest degradation of all, was the proposition which offered her money—money to be taken from the pockets of a suffering People, to be spent in a foreign Country, and to one, who, if we believe the insinuations of the very men who made this infamous proposition, was wholly undeserving of support. Ought they not to admire her conduct in contemning these base proposals, and throwing herself at once boldly and nobly upon the justice of the Country, protesting against secret tribunals, and demanding open trial? The People were sick enough of Green Bag Plots, *(a laugh.)* and he believed they would never again be satisfied with any thing in that shape. It was their duty to go up to her Majesty, and tell her that it was their sincere wish to see her well out of the charges by which her character had been aspersed. He trusted the Address would be carried, and that too in such a manner as to convince her Majesty that it was not a cold and formal Address, but one springing from the heart in all the warmth and ardour of loyal affection.

Mr. T. N. Williams had every wish to agree with the Address of Condolence, but not with that of Congratulation.

Mr. Clarke could have wished that the previous question had not been moved, and that the discussion might have been postponed for a few days.

Mr. Pearson supported the Address at considerable length, and highly eulogized the patriotic exertions of Mr. Alderman Wood.

Mr. Dixon spoke in favour of delay, and urged the example which had been set by both Houses or Parliament.

Mr. Oldham had come to the Court with an intention to vote for the previous question, but he had not been open to conviction, and preferred the motion of Mr. Browne to the other. He strongly trusted that the charges against her would be found to be merely a scandalous plot. He deplored the circumstance of her Majesty leaving the Country at all, and he was of opinion that the fatal step had been recommended to her by some of his Majesty's Ministers.

Sir C. Hunter expressed his apprehension that, from the tone and temper in which this question had been discussed, the proposed Address, if carried, would not be very well received, either by her Majesty herself, or by any of the real friends of her Illustrious family. *(General cries of hear, hear!)* The Honourable Alderman said, that he regretted much to find the Court so little disposed to attend to the observations of any Member of the Board of Aldermen *(hear, hear, hear!)* he meant, of such Members as were not generally advocates for the views of the Commons. *(Hear, hear! and laughter.)* He begged the Court to consider whether this Address were likely to do good or harm. His fear was, that it would prejudice the cause of the Queen. *(Cries of "no, no, no!")* He appealed to the recollection of those who heard him, whether the Queen had not always spoken with the utmost respect of that distinguished person who ruled over us all, and yet observations had been made in the course of this discussion, which implied a wish to set up the Queen against his Majesty *(Loud cries of "no, no, no!")* He maintained, that highly disrespectful and indecorous language had been used with regard to the Sacred Person to whom he alluded.

Mr. Alderman Waithman, in rising to order, denied that any such language had escaped any Member of the Court, and appealed, upon the subject, to the memory of the Lord Mayor?

The Lord Mayor declared, that no such language as the Worthy Alderman thought had been uttered in the course of the discussion; adding, that if he had heard language of that nature, he should have deemed it a dereliction of his duty not to stifle it at once.

Mr. Alderman Hunter resumed, saying, that he really thought that expressions had been used, which were very derogatory to the character of the King. *(A general cry of "name, name.")* He was glad to find that if such expressions were used the Court was not disposed to sanction them. His opinion was simply this, that no terms should be used in any degree offensive to the King, especially by those who professed attachment to the Queen, to whom such terms must be equally offensive, as her Majesty's own expressions towards that great Personage justified him in believing. And as to the proposed Address, he had little doubt that if the mover had consulted the Queen's Counsel he would have found the impression of those learned persons to be, that such a proceeding was more likely to do harm than good. Such was certainly his own impression, and therefore he felt it his duty to vote for the previous question, the object of which was to put off the proposition of any Address of this nature pending the present negociation, or until those proceedings should terminate, out of which he hoped her Majesty would rise with a perfectly spotless fame.

Mr. Cawthorne earnestly exhorted Mr. Favell to withdraw his motion. *(Loud cries of "no, no, no.")* "Then if not," said the Hon. Member, "I will vote for the previous question."

Mr. Favell observed, that the Hon. Member had thought proper to move the previous question without stating any reason, which certainly was not the usual course in that Court, although such a proceeding might not unfrequently have happened in the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The question being put, the numbers were, for the previous question—

The Lord Mayor, 5 Aldermen, and 18 Commoners, with 2 Tellers ........ Total .......... 26
Against it—3 Aldermen, 103 Commoners, with 2 Tellers ........ Total ........ 108

Majority .................. 82

Mr. Browne moved an instruction to the Committee to be appointed for drawing up the Address, the object of which was to restrain them from inserting any passage in that Address expressive of an opinion with respect to the proposed investigation upon her Majesty's case.

This proposition was strongly opposed by Mr. Alderman Waithman, who contended that the construction of the address should be left to the discretion of the Committee, subject to the subsequent criticism of the Court, but that the Committee ought not to be fettered in the first instance.

Messrs. Browne, Dixon, and Williams contended on the other side, that the Court should not be allowed to commit itself upon a case, with the merits of which they were so imperfectly acquainted.

Alderman Heygate argued on the same side, and observed, that looking to the agitation of the public mind, the dignity of the monarchy, the interest of all the parties concerned, and the tranquillity of the country, he thought it much better that the Court should abstain at present from any such proceeding as the Address proposed, and thus follow the example of both Houses of Parliament.

The amendment was negatived, as was a subsequent proposition from Mr. S. Dixon, to postpone further proceedings on this subject for ten days.

The original motion was carried, and the Committee appointed, who brought up an Address, which was agreed to after one division.

The City Remembrancer was directed to wait upon the Queen in the course of the evening, in order to know when it will be her Majesty's convenience to receive the Address.

While strangers were excluded, Mr. Pearson, we understood, gave notice of his intention to move for Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament in favour of Catholic Emancipation, as well as for the repeal of all Penal Laws affecting Religious Opinions.

### SHIP NEWS.

Captured by his Britannic Majesty's brig of war Thistle, Captain Hogan, brig Rambler, Churchill, of Bristol, and schooner ——, Taylor, late Lawton, of ditto; also another schooner, an American, name unknown, with full cargoes of slaves, and ordered for Sierra Leone.

Extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated 3d instant:—"The Santa Croce, Croveta, sailed for Gibraltar about four months since, from this port, and has not since been heard of. She had on board a valuable cargo of colonial produce, some cases of gold dust, and gold in bars."

Another letter, dated same day, says—"We had an account by a Swede, about four days since, of his passing 14 dead men, floating on the water, pinioned together. They are conjectured to have been the crew of a Genoese brig, which sailed from hence four months since, for Gibraltar, with a considerable quantity of specie on board, and has not since been heard of."

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

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,570. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE LET,
*For such Term of Years or Lives as may be agreed upon,*
THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of BALLINACOURTY, as heretofore advertised.
Application to Robert Longan, Dungarvan.
The HOUSE and GARDEN, with or without the LAWN, would be LET for the BATHING SEASON.—Application as above.
June 19, 1820.

*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.

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

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

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

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

Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances 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.

*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. Panistan's, on the Quay.
Waterford, June 17, 1820.

BATHING LODGE.
*TO BE LET,*
FOR THIS SEASON,
*OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,*
A BATHING LODGE, situated at Whiting Bay, two miles from the Town of Youghal. It contains Two Sitting Rooms and Four excellent Bed Rooms, besides Servants' Apartments, &c. Attached are suitable Out-Offices, a walled-in Garden, and Ten Acres of good Pasture Land.—Apply to Richard Musgrave, Esq. Tourin, Cappoquin.
June 9, 1820.

*TO BE LET,*
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
*Either in the Whole or in Divisions,*
ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,
IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,
*Now in the possession of Mr. Richard Magrath.*
Proposals will be received by Michael Dunn, Waterford—or by Benjamin Ball, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.
September 6, 1819.
*(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)*

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

*THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,*
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 35s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

| | WHITE. | | | RANGED. | | | HOUSEHOLD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lb. | oz. | dr. | lb. | oz. | dr. | lb. | oz. | dr. |
| Penny Loaf, | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| Two-Penny, | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Four-Penny, | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Six-penny, | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 |

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion, and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Baker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.
June 22. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

## *LONDON.*

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

We have received Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday last. The discussion on the Budget continues to occupy the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. During the sitting of Thursday, Gen. Foy, in declaiming against the demand of 700,000fr. for the expenses of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, complained, among other matters, of the alleged influence exercised by England over the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. He said, "Having spoken of the English, and pronounced the name of England, I wish, before I descend from this tribune, to draw your attention to two circumstances of very recent occurrence, which interest our policy and our dignity.

"In the first place, the Queen of England has recently announced, that having entertained an intention of passing through France on her way to her own country, she had renounced it, in consequence of the influence exercised by the English Government over the Government of France.—*(Violent murmurs.)*

"In the second place, I find in a Report made by the Minister of Marine to the King, that 'a ship of the line & a frigate sailed from Toulon, on the 19th of July, 1819, for the purpose of notifying to the Barbary Powers, in concert with an English squadron, the intentions of the Powers of Europe relative to the piracies committed by the armed ships of those Regencies.'

"I ask you, in the name of French delicacy, is it well that an official testimony proceeding from so high a source should go through the world uncontradicted? Is it fit that the King's ships should sail and operate in conjunction with the vessels of those who burned our Toulon fleet—*(Violent murmurs and agitation)*—with those who were our most implacable enemies?"

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke de Richelieu, in his reply to General Foy's speech, alluded but slightly to these two points. With respect to the first, he only said, "You do not expect that I should explain the assistance given to the Spanish refugees, or to the Queen of England." The classification in this particular is not very respectful to her Majesty. With respect to the second, he remarked, that the observation made by General Foy was wholly subversive of every principle of mutual alliance by which a French frigate was joined with an English frigate to convey to the Barbary Powers an intimation of the wishes entertained by the two first maritime powers of Europe.

The election law, as it passed the Chamber of Deputies, was on Wednesday presented by the Ministers of the Crown to the Chamber of Peers for their concurrence. The project was referred to the bureaux, which were to meet on Friday for the purpose of examining it. The Chamber will then hold a general assembly, either to discuss the law or appoint a committee.

An ordinance of the Police revives the dispositions of former ordinances relating to persons who receive strangers to lodge in their houses in Paris. They shall, under a severe penalty, give notice at the Prefecture of the Police of the names, age, quality, profession, or condition of such strangers, within twenty-four hours after they shall have taken up their residence with them. A notice of their departure must also be given within the same period.

The *Moniteur* contains a copy of the official document issued by the late Congress of Vienna previous to its dissolution. It refers solely and exclusively to the domestic affairs of Germany, the Congress having been assembled, as the preamble of the *acte* declares, for the purpose of "giving the necessary developements to the fundamental dispositions of the federal *acte*."

These papers contain some extracts from the Madrid Journals of the 6th inst. The *Madrid Gazette* states, that the King has, at the desire of the King of France, given orders for the release of all Frenchmen who may be detained in any part of the Spanish territories, for any cause whatsoever, even though they may have been convicted of having given assistance to the American Insurgents.

Some divisions of the army of Spain occasionally express themselves dissatisfied with the late revolution, and excite apprehensions for the future tranquillity of the country. An account from Malaga states, that the battalion of Guadalaxara, in its march through that city, on the 20th of May, conducted itself in a manner that excited the liveliest solicitude. The battalion refused to cry *Viva la Constitucion!* or to beat the national march. It was accompanied by about fifty men of the infamous battalion of the *Guides*. In several towns of Andalusia detachments of troops have destroyed the constitutional Stones. "These *stones*," says the Madrid paper, "being hitherto made of *wood*, their destruction was not difficult; but measures are now taken to substitute for them real stone."

A Flanders Mail has arrived, with papers to the 16th instant. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange was delivered of a boy on the 13th. This is her third son.

Brussels, June 14.—According to accounts from the frontiers of France, several corps of troops in garrison in the 16th military division have orders to leave it, and march to the environs of Paris. Several persons of distinction and Officers of State have been summoned to the Palace of the Loo, to perform the duties attached to their respective offices.

The Hon. C. Hutchinson returned to town late on Saturday night from a visit to Bath, where he had been since the 5th instant in attendance upon a dying and much-loved sister, the late Honourable Prudence Hely Hutchinson, who died on the 12th, and was buried in that city on Friday last.

We are informed by an intelligent Frenchman, just arrived from France, that some very serious disturbances had taken place at Lyons. An immense mob assembled, who were attacked and finally dispersed by the Swiss, with the loss, however, of about 300 of the latter killed and wounded. That the Legion de la Vienne had refused to fire on the populace, and were in consequence decimated, and their Colonel thrown into prison. He adds, that the *censure* will not allow any of the above particulars to appear in the Journals.

Ali Pacha's declaration of independence is no longer to be doubted. Letters from the most authentic sources state this important intelligence, and add further, that the Turkish army does not seem to act with much decision or vigour against him.

### *IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.*

The following is a copy of a letter from G. Harrison, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, to Messrs. Inglis, Ellice, and Co.:—

"Gentlemen—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the merchants of London, engaged in the importation of spirits, who signed the memorial praying that the duty of Excise might not be charged on the deficiencies of spirits in the warehouse, that my Lords have given directions to the Commissioners of Excise to the following effect:—

I. "That exciseable goods hereafter exported, which shall have been warehoused for exportation only, and shall have remained uninterruptedly under the locks of the officers of the Excise revenue, in warehouses, as hereinafter mentioned, shall not be charged with duty on deficiencies of strength or quality, provided such deficiencies do not exceed two per cent.

II. "That if the deficiencies do exceed two per cent., the parties interested shall be required to pay the home consumption duty on the total amount of the deficiencies as at present, in addition to any other penalties to which they may be liable, unless upon an investigation of all the facts and circumstances, made with the strictest attention, and on the oath of the parties concerned and interested, the Board of Excise shall be fully satisfied that such deficiency shall not have arisen either from fraud or any want of due care and attention.

III. "That for the necessary protection of the revenue, as well as to encourage the building of docks and warehouses surrounded by high walls, from which the revenue and the merchants derive so much advantage, this indulgence should be confined to exciseable goods deposited in warehouses within the walls of the docks in the port of London, and to warehouses within dock walls, or surrounded by high walls, equalling docks in security, in the out-ports.

IV. "That this indulgence should apply to all exciseable goods at present in warehouses as above stated: but it is to be distinctly understood, that no application will be entertained for a return of duties on goods already taken out of the warehouses, or which may be deposited in warehouses otherwise than as above stated.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
"G. Harrison.

"Treasury Chambers, June 16."

## *PARLIAMENT.*

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JUNE 19.

THE QUEEN.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that it must be fully in their Lordships' recollection the subject to which his Majesty's Message, which he had the honour of presenting to them, referred, which made it unnecessary for him to state it, and also that on that Message their Lordships had voted a Secret Committee to examine and report on the documents accompanying the Message. He had thought it his duty to postpone the meeting of that Committee from time to time, on account of certain negociations and explanations which were proceeding on the painful subject, and many Noble Lords having expressed their high expectation that it would not be necessary for the Secret Committee to have met at all, and in the latter part of the negociation he had the strongest hopes that it would have been so concluded as to have prevented the interference of their Lordships; that hope was now put an end to, as the negociation had completely failed, and he could assure the House that no persons could feel more sorrow for its coming to such a conclusion than his Majesty's Ministers. He held in his hand the whole of the correspondence which took place on that negociation, and he was commanded by his Majesty to lay them on their Lordships' table. As it was usual, when such a Message was received from the Crown, that the papers accompanying it were printed, he would move that these should, and they might be ready for the perusal of their Lordships in the course of to-morrow morning. He would also move that the Order of the Day for the Secret Committee first meeting on to-morrow should be discharged, for the purpose of postponing it to Friday next.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he wished to be informed whether the Noble Earl intended to move an Address on the Message of his Majesty, and if not, what other proceeding he intended to propose on the subject.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that he had no course to propose to their Lordships for their adoption. He thought that the House ought to be put in possession of every thing which occurred relative to the negociations before the Secret Committee met. He did not know if it would be his duty hereafter to make any motion as it related to the Message from his Majesty, but certainly he was not prepared at present with any notice of motion on the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, then he was to understand that what these papers contained was necessary for the information of the Secret Committee before they met, or, in other words, they added strength to the documents for the examination of which the Committee had been appointed.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, he intended no such thing; all he did mean was, that the correspondence should be printed, and then it would be open for any course that their Lordships might think proper to propose.

Earl GREY said, he rose for the purpose, if it was possible, of extracting an explanation from his Majesty's Ministers on this proceeding, but he had little hopes of success from what he had seen of them this Session. First, there came down to Parliament a Message from his Majesty, brought down by one of his Majesty's advisers, containing charges against the Queen Consort. A Secret Committee had been appointed to inquire into them, which had been adjourned from day to day by the same Noble Earl, not on account of any thing which he stated to their Lordships, but in consequence of what had taken place elsewhere; at last, the negociations are put an end to, to the great sorrow of the Noble Earl, and he assured him that he believed it was so, for it was a most painful subject to those who were not the responsible advisers of the Crown, and it must be much more so to them. Then followed the papers which had been brought down this night. What he wished to know was, what was the intention of laying the papers on the table? He had heard of a correspondence being laid on the table, on a negociation relative to war or peace with a foreign nation, but what their Lordships had to do with papers that related to a negociation between his Majesty's Ministers and certain persons on the part of the Queen Consort, he knew not; and he was also at a loss how they could interfere with the meeting of the Committee, which had been appointed by the vote of that House; or was he to infer, that his Majesty's Ministers thought if their Lordships were put in possession of the contents of these papers, that it would bring them to the conclusion that no further proceedings were necessary? He for one would not give them credit for such an intention; but he would tell their Lordships what they were struggling at. It was to throw the responsibility which was properly attached to them, as his Majesty's advisers, on Parliament, and throw it off themselves; for if they had a *prima facie* case made out which they could support, they did not want boldness or spirit to bear the odium themselves. *(Hear!)*

The Earl of HARROWBY said, that in a case like the present, where no light was to be had from precedent, and but faint glimmerings from analogy, he knew of no course of proceeding which better became the Ministers of the Crown to adopt than to ask in every instance the immediate advice of Parliament. The Noble Earl (Grey) was not perfectly correct in the statement he had made respecting the adjournment of the sitting of the Committee on former occasions. He would ask their Lordships, whether that adjournment did not take place as much in consequence of the wishes expressed by several Members of this House, as of any occurrence that might have happened in another place, to which it would not be quite regular to refer? The sense of the House indeed, had not been collected upon this point, by the way of vote, but it was not the less understood from the individual expression of the wishes entertained by several Members. He lit-

Monday next. In the House of Lords, the order for the meeting of the Secret Committee was deferred till Tuesday. Lord Castlereagh, however, stated that no further adjournment of the question would take place, but that, on Monday, a full communication would be made upon the subject. Whether this communication will be of a nature to supersede all further proceedings, or whether it will assign the reasons why they must be carried on, we profess not to know. Every probability, however, is in favour of the former supposition. During the interval that has elapsed, the broad general basis of an arrangement must have been submitted, and either received or rejected. If received, as we apprehend will prove to be the case, minor points of difference would easily be settled.

The reply of her Majesty, to the officious and ill-timed Address of the Common Council, was cautious and appropriate. It did not indeed, as we expressed a hope it might, convey any reproof to the addressers, for insinuating that a secret investigation of her Majesty's case was ever intended; but it negatively condemned it, by the fact that her Majesty did not deign to notice the calumny. As we have no doubt her answer was drawn up by her legal advisers, we think much credit is due to them for the prudent and reserved language in which it was couched.

There have been some tumults among the Colliers near Wellington, on account of the reduction of wages, and it was found necessary to call out the Yeomanry.

Died, on the 14th instant, at Aske, in the North Riding of the County of York, aged 79, Thomas Lord Dundas.

A Radical Cure.—The following item was delivered in a farrier's bill to a gentleman in this neighbourhood a few days since:—To "*curing* your honour's mare till she *died*—12s. 6d."—*Bristol Paper.*

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, in full state, attended by Mr. Aldermen Wood, Thorp, and Waithman, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, the Common Serjeant, City Officers, and about ninety Members of the Court of Common Council, set off from Guildhall about twelve o'clock, and proceeded to her Majesty, at Portman-street, where they presented the following Address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.*

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, his Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty with sincere expressions of loyalty, attachment and regard.

"We condole with your Majesty on the various afflictions your Majesty has sustained since your departure from this Country, by the loss of so many illustrious personages of your Majesty's family, especially by the demise of our late beloved Sovereign, your Majesty's paternal guardian, whose countenance and support, under the most trying circumstances, gave the best pledge to the Nation of your Majesty's innocence and the firmest protection against all your enemies, and also that of your amiable and illustrious daughter, the Princess Charlotte, the fond hope of Britain, whose memory will be ever dear to an affectionate People.

"Deeply attached to the Royal Family, and anxious for the preservation of public tranquillity, we feel called upon to express our earnest hope that the differences which unfortunately subsist may be arranged in a manner honourable to your Majesty, as well as to your Royal Consort, and satisfactorily to the Country; and that, should an investigation of these differences be still unhappily resorted to—recognising the dignified firmness which your Majesty has manifested, by the solemn protest you have entered against all secret investigations of your conduct, so repugnant to common justice and to the feelings of Englishmen—we trust such investigation will be conducted in an open and impartial manner, and terminate in the complete vindication of your Majesty's honour.

"We rely upon your Majesty's gracious acceptance of this Address, as a proof of the loyalty and affection of your faithful citizens of London, and of their attachment to the illustrious House of Brunswick, who they trust will long continue to sway the British sceptre, and maintain the liberties and happiness of the People.

"Signed, by order of Court,

"Henry Woodthorpe."

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I return you my heartfelt thanks for this dutiful Address, which is both loyal to the King and affectionate to me.

"If any thing could lessen the grief which I must still feel for the loss of those dear relations, of whom I have been deprived since I left England, it would be the proofs I now receive upon my return that their memories are cherished as their virtues deserved.

"In the new trials to which I am exposed, my first duty is to vindicate myself, and my next wish is to see nothing attempted that may hurt the feelings of others.

"But in all the troubles through which I have passed, the generous attachment of the English People has been my safeguard against the King's enemies and my own, and be well assured that no time can ever weaken the grateful impressions of such obligations."

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*(From Cohen's Exchange List of June 16.)*

The Hamburgh letters received this morning confirm the intelligence received by the Dutch mail of Tuesday. Coffee continued improving, the stock was small, not exceeding 2,000,000lb. at the beginning of this month; fine ordinary was selling at 13¼. Sugar was also in brisk demand, and large parcels have been disposed of. Brazil white 9¾ to 13 grotes. Brown and yellow 7¼ to 9. Havannahs white 12 to 14½. Brown 8½ to 10.—Cottons were dull of sale, the stock of American was estimated at about 3000 bales, of Brazils about 2200, West India 1900, Bengals 8000, and Surat 2000 bales. Crushed Sugar was selling at 11¼, and loaves at 13.

A sale of the cargo of the Lodwig, from Bengal, is advertised at Copenhagen, for the 28th instant, consisting of 2600 bags Patna Rice, 401 ditto Benares Sugar, 507 ditto Sago, 539 ditto Ginger, 100 bales of Cotton, 143 chests of Indigo, and sundry drugs.

The following is an extract of a letter from Genoa, of the 3d inst. "Coffee has not of late been so much demanded in this market, some sales have from time to time taken place, the last of any note was 20,000lb. Porto Rico at 29 sols. Crushed Sugars are from 6 to 8 per cent. lower, 193 hhds. were sold this week at 57 to 62 according to quality, and 16 hhds. fine brought yesterday only 63¼. Pepper continues in request at about 13 sols, for 30 bags, a few days since ¼ more was obtained."

Accounts of the Trieste market of the 30th of May state that Maranham Cocoa was steady. Coffees had experienced some improvement since the advices from England, and were expected to advance: the stock was very trifling. A sale of Sugar, being the remainder of a large cargo from the Brazils, which had been a year and a half in the warehouse, took place on the following terms—305 cases low, 1st, 2d, and 3d, at 24½f.; 220 ditto, 18f. Few or no Sugars remained in first hands, and the refiners were in full employ.—The late importations of Refined Sugars having increased the stock, they were dull of sale. Upwards of 700 hhds. had arrived in the last fortnight, and about 1200 hhds. of crushed were in the market. Havannahs continued steady.

In this market Coffees have continued very steady: a large public sale took place yesterday, which went off at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. on all descriptions. Sugars have been more inquired after this week, and prices are rather improving. Pepper has experienced a great demand, and several large parcels have been sold at higher prices. In Cotton there is no alteration. The stock of East India Cotton on hand consists of 83,104 bales Bengal, 40,936 ditto Surats, 372 do. Bourbons, and 7590 do. Madras.

The stocks at the West India Docks on the 10th instant were—9545 hhds. and 1479 tierces of Sugar, 8688 casks and 16,950 bags Coffee, 302 casks and 4321 bags Pimento.

## *THE DUKE DE FRIAS.*

Yesterday a numerous body of Spanish merchants resident in this Country waited on the Duke de Frias, the new Spanish Ambassador, to congratulate him on his arrival. Mr. Bernales was the organ of the deputation, and, in addressing his Excellency, stated, that he felt proud of having been chosen to convey the sentiments of his countrymen now in London. It had not been usual, he observed, for Spanish merchants to pay their respects to their ambassadors collectively; but they felt called upon to do so in the present instance, that they might convey to him their high satisfaction at having a man of his liberal sentiments for their national representative in this Country, and to pay their just tribute of admiration to one who had fought the battles of his Country both in the field and in the cabinet.

The Duke de Frias replied nearly in the following terms:—"I am happy to find among my countrymen abroad the same spirit which animates those at home. Those few Spaniards who are not yet become sensible of all the benefits of the Constitution are nevertheless enemies to tyranny and oppression. For my own part, I have ever been the decided friend of a free government, and that cause shall never want my support. When the French first entered Spain, I was of that age when a man begins to feel that his Country has a claim upon his services. I therefore took up arms, and during six years combated those enemies—I may say, with success. The remaining six years I passed in retirement, lamenting the misfortunes of my Country; but my grief exists no longer, and all Spain is rejoicing over the prospect of happiness that awaits her. It gives me pleasure in being able to assure you, that the King is as sincerely attached to the Constitution as any man in the Country. Spain, I trust, will now become the abode and asylum of rational liberty, where persons from all parts of the world, who seek it, may find protection."

## *DISTRESS IN IRELAND.*

In pursuance to a notice which has been published in all the Daily Papers, a Meeting this day took place at the Thatched-house in St. James's-street, of Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in the present distressed situation of Ireland, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to alleviate the Distress in that Country. The Meeting was appointed for four o'clock, but nothing took place until five. At that hour, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Donoughmore, Colonel Bagwell, Major Torrens, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, and many other Members of both Houses of Parliament, were present. It was expected, that Lord Donoughmore would take the Chair.

Lord Donoughmore, without taking the Chair, addressed the Meeting. He thought that, after what had passed in the House of Commons last night, the present Meeting was rendered useless, and unless any Gentleman had any direct proposition to make, he should propose, that the Chair should not be taken, and that the Meeting should immediately separate. He felt infinitely grateful for the liberal and handsome manner in which the Government had come forward on the present occasion to supply the wants and necessities of the Irish People—*(hear, hear!)*—at the same time, he felt that £500,000 was not of itself sufficient to alleviate the distress which pervaded all classes in that Country, and he earnestly entreated all those interested in the State of Ireland to come forward liberally to relieve the sufferings of the People. He thought this, however, not the proper occasion on which to make any direct proposition of that nature; for his part, he had none to make—and, unless any Gentleman had any Motion to submit, he should propose that the Chair be not taken.

Mr. S. Tighe begged leave to differ from the Noble Lord in the opinion he had given, conscious that this was a fit opportunity to take the question into consideration. He should wish, that the Noble Earl who had just addressed the Meeting would take the Chair, and he was most anxious that Government should be thanked for its liberality on the present occasion. He knew, that such was the distress of Ireland, that £500,000 would have but little effect; and he should wish that some proposition should be immediately submitted, by which more substantial and effectual relief might be afforded; for this purpose he should wish that the Chair be immediately taken, because, if the Meeting should separate without the adoption of some such Resolutions as he had hinted at, it would be supposed that nothing further was to be done.

The following are the Resolutions intended to be proposed by Mr. S. Tighe:

"Resolved, That this Meeting, deeply interested in the welfare of Ireland, has learned, with infinite satisfaction, the liberal disposition so generally evinced in Parliament to adopt any measures that may be proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, for the relief of that Country from the heavy pressure of unexampled distress.

"Resolved, That, whilst this Meeting reflects with feelings of gratitude upon the favourable disposition, and must derive some consolation from the prospect of any efforts to alleviate the distresses of Ireland, it must also feel that it would be injurious to that part of the United Kingdom, and unjust both to Parliament and to his Majesty's Ministers, were it to conceal its apprehension, that the measure proposed, of advancing £500,000 in aid of the Banks of that Country, would be now, if unaccompanied by other measures, inadequate to afford essential relief under the existing distress, and still more inadequate to afford any substantial security from the greater and more extended calamity which there is too much reason to apprehend must result from the continued operation of the same causes, unless met and counteracted by measures more commensurate with the evil.

"Resolved, That this Meeting conceives that it would be taking a very erroneous view of the distresses of Ireland to consider them as the result of the over-trading of any number of commercial establishments, or to expect, that those distresses can be put an end to, or even materially lessened, by the mere temporary relief of those establishments. The calamity which with a fearful and rapid progress has reached every portion of the Population of Ireland, and seems to threaten its very existence, has been, through various modifications and channels, the result of the unbounded and disproportioned sacrifices for the Common Cause, which that poorer and less improved portion of the Empire has never ceased to make, during the continuance of a War unexampled in duration and expense. Ireland now with justice claims, and this Meeting with a firm and cordial confidence expects, from the wisdom and liberality of Parliament, a firm and united effort to save the Population of that Country from a too probable ruin, and wretchedness of the most appalling and heart-rending nature.

"Resolved, That as this Meeting is fully convinced, that remedies inadequate in extent can only proceed from an inadequate knowledge of the nature and extent of the evil, it may be highly useful to afford the assistance which may be derived from a Committee of this Meeting, properly constituted, and respectfully offering to communicate to his Majesty's Ministers such information as it must naturally be supposed to possess on a subject so deeply interesting to every individual in this Meeting.

"Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting, and the gratitude of all who are connected with Ireland, are eminently due, and are hereby given, to his Excellency Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the promptitude and humanity with which his Excellency's Government afforded all the relief in its power, by incurring the responsibility of advancing a sum of money from the public Treasury."

Lord Donoughmore conceived, that what had been stated by the very respectable Gentleman who had addressed the Meeting was only a confirmation of his argument against proceeding to any direct measure on the present occasion. He felt that the sum granted by Parliament was not sufficient, but he was prepared with no proposition at the present moment by which further relief could be afforded. With respect to the thanks to Government, there could be only one opinion on that head, and he thought it would be unnecessary to make any motion on the subject.

Lord Limerick agreed with his Noble Friend, that this was not the proper moment to discuss the matter. He was present in the House of Commons when the Motion was made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he felt much gratified by observing the general feeling which pervaded the House when the Motion was submitted. It was carried by an unanimous voice; and he hoped that, instead of an Union between this Country and Ireland for political purposes, there would be an Union of affection in the hearts of both Countries. He was convinced, by the scene of last night, that there was such an Union of affection.

Major Torrens recommended, that the Bank of Ireland should resort to the system of issuing a greater number of Notes, in order to restore the Circulating Medium, and he thought that if Mr. Ricardo's plan were for a short time laid aside, it might have a beneficial effect. The Exchanges had shown that there had been a great run on the Country Banks, and the consequence was Universal Distress.

The Meeting then separated without proceeding to any business.

# The Waterford Chronicle.

*THURSDAY, JUNE 22.*

The attention of the House of Commons is at present directed with considerable energy to the affairs of Ireland. In addition to the grant of £500,000, of which our readers have already been informed, the following proceeding took place on this day week:

"In the Committee on Excise Duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a clause for the encouragement of Breweries in Ireland, which was agreed to.

"Mr. Hume wished to know, whether any change was intended to be introduced with respect to Scotland, as great inconvenience was experienced in that Country from the equalization of the malt duties.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention to propose a remedy which would at least remove the most serious part of the evil, the encouragement of illicit distillation."

We do not precisely know the nature of the measure which Mr. Vansittart has in contemplation, as we have not seen it so explicitly stated as to justify an unqualified reliance on the accounts; but we have reason to believe, that it relates to a draw-back on the duties on malt. This plan promises to be productive of great benefit to the Country; and it will be still more valuable, if it shall have that influence on illicit distillation which the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates.

Nothing of a definitive nature has transpired with respect to the King and Queen, but a prevailing opinion in London was, that all matters had been adjusted, and that only some formalities remained to be arranged.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* states, on authority, the following to be the arrangements for the Leinster Circuit:—

Wicklow, 10th July—Wexford, 13th—Waterford 17th—Clonmel, 21st—Kilkenny, 28th.—Barons George and M'Clelland, Judges.

A Post Assembly met in Dublin on Monday; there were 63 votes for Ellis, as a Representative in Parliament, and only 11 for Grattan.

The following paragraph is extracted from the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* of Monday:—

"A private letter from London, which we have seen, gives intelligence of the failure of an extensive Banking Establishment in that City.—The House in question had a close intimacy with the Waterford Bank, and that City is likely to suffer severely in consequence."

The London House alluded to above is that of Messrs. Brown, Langhorn, and Co.; and with whom, we are authorised to state, no Waterford Bank had ever the slightest connection; nor did they even know the parties.

## *MESSRS. NEWPORTS' BANK.*

Another Meeting of the Creditors was held on Tuesday, convened by the Committee appointed at the former Meeting, to receive their Report of the matters referred to them—

The Very Rev. Dean Lee in the Chair.

Counsellor Hobson, as Chairman of the Committee, briefly stated, that having been interrupted in the midst of their labours by the Messenger sent down from Dublin under the Commission of Bankruptcy, the Committee had consequently no Report to make on that part of the duty assigned to them which related to the Funds of the Bank. In pursuance of another part of their instructions, they had prepared and sent off by express a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying his Lordship to suspend all proceedings under the Commission. This petition was presented, and the case was ably argued before his Lordship, on the part of the Creditors, by two eminent Counsel, Messrs. Lefroy and Pennefather; but it appeared that it was impracticable to stop the proceedings in that stage, and the final decision on the prayer of the petition was therefore postponed to a future day. It was expected that it would have come under consideration on Monday, but it did not—and as Thursday (this day) would be the next open day for Bankrupt cases, it was probable the determination would then be made. Mr. Tandy, who with Mr. Crosthwait, a Member of the Committee, had been sent up with the petition, had prepared in Dublin a very able and well written case, which he submitted to Mr. Serjeant Lefroy for his opinion. That able lawyer had given them some useful advice and instructions as to their future course of proceeding; he strongly recommended to the Creditors at large to resort by all means to a Trust Deed, under the Bankers' Act, rather than submit to the Commission of Bankruptcy attempted to be imposed on them; he pointed out the steps necessary and proper to be adopted for this purpose—but he could not, of course, take upon himself to speak with certainty as to the ultimate success of the application. One of the first and most essential steps was to provide proper persons to whom they should confide the management of the funds—and he hoped that there would be no difficulty in finding three gentlemen ready to undertake this important trust. Another point necessary to be mentioned was, that it would be requisite to make a tender to the petitioning Creditor of the amount of his debt and costs; this would be about £600, the money for which could not be advanced without the sanction of the Creditors at large, who should unanimously authorise the expenditure by their Resolution. It would likewise be necessary to have another petition to the Lord Chancellor prepared, and signed generally by the Creditors, each specifying with his signature the amount of his claim on the estate, which was likely to be attended with considerable weight in the eyes of the Lord Chancellor. He would therefore move, that a petition be now prepared for that purpose, to be signed by the Creditors at large.

Counsellor Cooke felt it incumbent on him to state his opinion to the Creditors at large as to the propriety of endeavouring to have the Commission of Bankruptcy superseded, which, if suffered to proceed, he was decidedly of opinion would be ruinous to their interests, particularly to those of the humbler class.

The Resolution was then put and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hobson, in bringing forward the next Resolution, felt it necessary to explain, that it would be desirable to give ample powers to the Gentlemen to be named as Trustees, to select and appoint two able Lawyers, with whom they should be at liberty to consult on all matters relating to the important duties which should devolve on them. It would also be necessary to relieve the Trustees from all responsibility for every act done under the advice of these able professional men, in order to screen Gentlemen from the dangers and vexations which had been found to attend such a trust in former instances, and which appeared so formidable in the eyes of many Gentlemen as to deter them from coming forward on this occasion. To free the minds of Gentlemen from such apprehensions, it would be necessary to guard against those dangers, by consenting to take all responsibility off the shoulders of the Trustees, provided they continued to act according to the instructions and advice of the Counsel to be assigned them.

After some observations from Mr. Richard Walsh, the Resolution was carried unanimously.

Some Gentlemen having expressed a desire to hear the opinion of Serjeant Lefroy on the case submitted to him,

Mr. Tandy came forward and observed, that if the Meeting thought proper to require that the case and opinion should be read at length, he would of course comply with their wishes; but he thought it right to observe, that as the answers of Mr. Serjeant Lefroy to the questions submitted to his consideration were chiefly in the shape of marginal notes attached to the questions, and as the case contained many perplexing details unnecessary and unfit to be laid before a public Meeting, perhaps the object in view would be as effectually attained by confining himself to the substance of the principal questions, and to Mr. Lefroy's answers to them. This suggestion being generally approved of, Mr. Tandy read several passages from the case and opinion, from which it appeared, that Serjeant Lefroy considered the Trust Deed as practicable and expedient—that the joint property of the Bankers could be vested in Trustees as effectually as it could in Assignees under the Commission, but that the separate property of the late William Newport, Esq. could not be got at, either by Trustees or Assignees, except by a Bill in Equity—that Trustees, as well as Assignees, had the power of impeaching any settlements of property made by the Bankers—that no particular class of Creditors would have any advantage over others, by a Trust Deed, which they did not equally enjoy under a Commission, but that all Bank Creditors should come in equally and rateably—that though there was not any power given to Trustees under the Bankers' Act to compound or sell Debts, they might safely exercise such power if conferred on them by the Creditors—that, as to the general question of the eligibility of Trustees, or of Assignees, he was of opinion, that negligent or fraudulent Assignees would have a better cloak than negligent or fraudulent Trustees, and could with more difficulty be brought to account for their misconduct, but that Trustees doing their duty fairly and diligently had abundant protection—that if the Trustees did their duty, the expense was certainly less than that of a Commission—that if the Creditors should decide on a Trust Deed, they should arm their Trustees with ample powers to compound or sell debts, or any way to render the funds productive rather than by instituting legal proceedings upon a long list of debts, which in other cases has been attended with ruinous expense, without any profit. Mr. Serjeant Lefroy added an observation, that it was very hard to foresee what the Chancellor would think fit to do about suspending the Commission—that it would mainly depend upon shewing him that the great body of Creditors were decidedly in favour of a trust deed—that in such case he would probably suspend it, or supersede it, on their paying off the Petitioning Creditor—but that nothing short of a well-founded supposition of their unanimous wish to proceed by a deed would warrant the superseding of the Commission.

Colonel Hardy here observed, that he had felt much disposed to quit the Meeting without giving his assent to the proposition of his friend Mr. Hobson; but that, after hearing the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Lefroy, than whom he knew no man could stand higher in point of professional reputation, he had relinquished his previous determination, and would now fully accede to the Deed of Trust.

Mr. Hobson was happy to find that all their proceedings were likely to be unanimous and satisfactory. The next point to be proceeded to was the choice of Trustees, the powers to be vested in whom he again explained. He concluded by proposing William Hobbs, Esq. as a Gentleman of the highest character and integrity, who was chosen unanimously, as were also Thomas Meagher, jun. Esq. and Samuel Crosthwait, Esq.

An expression having escaped from a person present, which seemed to impute to the Trustees in the case of Messrs. Hayden & Rivers, that they had taken care to secure the payment of their own claims in the first instance,

James Wallace, Esq. felt himself called on to address the Meeting. His father, he said, had been one of the Trustees in the case alluded to, and had been a Creditor of that firm to the amount of £7000—and though twenty-seven years had elapsed since that failure took place, not a single shilling, he solemnly asserted, had yet come into the possession of his heirs, of either principal or interest, which, he believed, taken together, would by this time amount to near £20,000. So far from helping himself, as had been insinuated, he might truly say, that his father had not only lost his property, to the amount he had stated, by the failure alluded to, but had greatly suffered in his health, through the anxiety for the Public which had been brought on him by his situation as a Trustee. He could also point out the case of the late Sir Humphry May, another of those Trustees, as a further proof of the injustice of the imputation against them—it being well known, that that gentleman, notwithstanding his having had a large income from the Crown, and having lived with much economy, was greatly embarrassed in his affairs by his connection with the estate of Hayden & Rivers. He (Mr. Wallace) having been the person on whom it had devolved to act for his family in the business of that Trust, could therefore vouch, from his own personal knowledge, that the Trustees in that case had never appropriated any part of the proceeds of the estate to the payment of themselves, but had, on the contrary, been severely injured by the vexations to which they had been subjected. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*

Mr. Hobson, in introducing the Resolution authorising the application of a sum sufficient to pay the demand of the Petitioning Creditor, said, that he did not wish to point out the conduct of that young man to the indignation of the Meeting—he might possibly have had sufficient motives for acting as he had done—but, in case of the Lord Chancellor's compliance with their Petition, by paying this person the amount of his demand, he would be got rid of as a Creditor, and they would thus escape from the hands of his agent, a gentleman whose character he had not the slightest wish to asperse, but of whom the Creditors had no knowledge, and with whom he believed they wished to have no connection. Of the sum to be raised on the estate for this purpose, however, no more would be expended than should appear absolutely unavoidable.

Mr. Warner, a Gentleman from Dublin, rose and begged leave to state a matter which had come within his own knowledge, and which, as it appeared to bear on the present question, he thought he should be excused for taking the liberty to mention. In the case of the Newry Bank, with which he happened to be acquainted, and which was in many respects similar to that of Messrs. Newports, one of the Creditors had applied for the docket, which was granted as a matter of course; the majority of the Creditors afterwards petitioned the Lord Chancellor, and, though every possible opposition was made to their wishes by the Petitioning Creditor and his Agent, his Lordship decided in favour of the Creditors at large, superseded the Commission, vested the Estate in Trustees, and, instead of ordering the Petitioning Creditor to be paid the full amount of his demand, obliged him to fall in among the other Creditors, and to take his dividend accordingly. He would beg them to contrast this case, which produced 20s. in the pound to the Creditors, with that of the failure of another eminent bank, in which the mode of proceeding by Commission was adopted. In the latter case, every shilling produced by the estate had been expended in law, and a large sum was still claimed to be due on that score; but the Creditors had not yet got a penny, and he feared never would! Mr. W. again apologized for obtruding himself on the attention of the Meeting—for, though he had a demand to a small amount, he lamented the shock which had occurred to the feelings of the family much more than he did the loss of the paltry sum for which he was a Creditor, and he would not have thought of taking any part in the proceedings, being a stranger merely passing through, but that he thought it might be useful to the Creditors to state the facts he had mentioned, which came within his own knowledge. *(Hear, hear!)*

After a few remarks from Colonel Hardy, the question was put and carried unanimously.

It was then intimated that Mr. Crosthwait, who had been nominated as one of the Trustees, desired to decline acting in that capacity.

Several highly respectable Gentlemen, amongst whom were Messrs. John Harris, Wm. Aylward, Wm. Ridgway, Patrick Galwey, Edmund Rice, Edward Courtenay, Richard Fogarty, and James Lahisy, were successively named as fit and worthy persons to be invested with this important trust; but each of these Gentlemen begged to be excused from accepting it, feeling that it's duties would interfere too much with their other necessary avocations. Mr. Aylward, however, in compliance with the reiterated request of almost every person present, at length agreed to accede to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, and was unanimously chosen as the third Trustee.

After some further conversation, a Resolution was adopted to allow a remuneration of one per cent. on the receipts of the Estate to the Trustees for their trouble; and another to continue the existence of the Committee appointed at the former Meeting, until they should have prepared and perfected the Trust Deed.

The Dean then quitted the Chair, which was taken by the Deputy Recorder, Thomas Cooke, Esq., when a Resolution of Thanks to the Dean, for his very proper conduct in the Chair, was unanimously passed, and the Meeting dissolved.

The Petition to the Lord Chancellor was sent off yesterday, and sanguine hopes are entertained that his Lordship will comply with it's prayer. Lest, however, any disappointment of these hopes should occur, it will be advisable for Creditors to prepare the necessary proofs of their respective Debts without delay, that they may be thereby qualified to take a part in the choice of the Assignees on the 29th instant, in case the Commission should continue in operation—a choice of vital importance to the interests of the Creditors, and on which the ultimate productiveness of the Estate may essentially depend.

## *THE LATE MR. GRATTAN.*

TO JAMES AND HENRY GRATTAN, ESQRS.

London, June 7, 1820.

Gentlemen—Filled with veneration for the Character of your Father, we venture to express a wish, common to us with many of those who most admired and loved him, that what remained of him should be allowed to continue among us. It has pleased Divine Providence to deprive the Empire of his services, while he was here in the neighbourhood of that sacred Edifice, where Great Men from all parts of the British Dominions have been for ages interred. We are desirous of an opportunity of joining in due honours to tried virtue and genius. Mr. Grattan belongs to us also; and great would be our consolation, were we permitted to follow him to the grave, and to place him where he would not have been unwilling to lie, by the side of his illustrious Fellow-Labourers in the Cause of Freedom.

| | |
|---|---|
| Duncannon, | Darnley, |
| Fitzwilliam, | Darlington, |
| Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, | Bute, |
| William Fitzgerald, | Derby, |
| T. Ponsonby, | Spencer, |
| Althorp, | Edward Petre, |
| W. H. Lyttleton, | Tavistock, |
| Wm. H. Prinn, | J. Russell, |
| George Tierney, | Devonshire, |
| Clifford, | J. N. Fazakerly, |
| Hamilton Brandon, | Kinnaird, |
| Bessborough, | Thanet, |
| W. J. Ponsonby, | Vassall Holland, |
| Ossulston, | H. Brougham, |
| John Lenox, | Jersey, |
| John Bennett, | A. Hamilton, |
| C. W. Wynne, | Erskine, |
| St. Vincent, | Samuel Rogers, |
| Cowper, | Blessington, |
| R. C. Ferguson, | Henry Grey Bennett, |
| J. S. Lambton, | R. Sharpe, |
| Crewe, | Morpeth, |
| King, | H. Russell, |
| Miller, | Nugent, |
| Thomas Coke, | William Lamb, |
| Arundel, | Thomas Haveland Burke, |
| Rosslyn, | T. Macdonald, |
| J. Mackintosh, | H. Norwich, |
| Albemarle, | Norfolk, |
| Carnarvon, | Bedford, |
| | Surrey. |

*To his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen.*

In answer to the kind and flattering communication received by Mr. James and Mr. Henry Grattan, they beg to assure his Royal Highness, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen who have made it, that they are most sensible of the expressions of esteem and veneration which it contains for their Father.

In the calamity with which they have been afflicted, it is a consolation to them to find that he is honoured and mourned by those whom he esteemed and respected.

If private feelings alone were consulted, their wish would be, that his remains should lie in that ground purchased by the People of Ireland, as the reward of his exertions in defence of her liberties; but as so many individuals of Great Britain, and his own Countrymen and friends, agree that he should be placed in Westminster Abbey, they gratefully accede to the honourable request of depositing his remains in that sacred edifice, and by the side of that Illustrious Individual, whom, in life, he so tenderly loved, and near whom, in death, it would have been his pride to lie.

Baker-street, June 13, 1820.

We should have mentioned in our last, that several specimens of Wheat in ear had been left at our office; one of them from a field belonging to Lewis C. Kinchela, Esq. which is completely shot out. The country every where presents a very favourable aspect; but our financial gloom appears to have affected the atmosphere, and the weather continues cold, humid, and ungenial.—*Leinster Journal.*

## *WATERFORD MARKETS.*

There have been large supplies of *Butter* at market for the last two days, and a considerable decline in price has occurred since our last. On Tuesday, the rate for first quality opened at 94s., but towards the close 92s. was the highest to be obtained, and few purchasers seemed willing to go beyond 90s.; 553 firkins were weighed, exclusive of several withdrawn in consequence of the decline. Yesterday, a few firkins obtained 90s 6d. and 91s., but the principal portion of the supply (521) sold at 90s., and some lots were bought at 88s.—Few or no sales of *Corn* in large parcels have yet occurred since the late stagnation, and the supplies from the country continuing to be very trifling, prices still appear rather unsteady, but may be loosely quoted as follow:—Wheat, from 30s. to 33s.; Potato Oats, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Common do. 9s 6d. to 11s.

*Irish Stocks, June 20.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock | 207¾ op. |
| Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent | 78¾ |
| Do. Stock, 3½ per cent | 71½ op. |
| Gov. Deb. 5 per cent | [illegible] |
| Do. Stock, 5 per cent | [illegible] |

*Exchange,* 5¼.

## *PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 21.*

ARRIVED,

16th—Anna, Murray, Kinsale, potatoes; Lively, Evans, Cardiffe, coals; Margaret, Duck, Chichester, ballast.

17th—Expedition, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods; Maria, Hanson, Pillau, timber and deals.

18th—Artuose, Wade, Swansea, coals; Lord Nelson, Moore, Shoreham, ballast; Industry, M'Carthy, Cardiffe, coals, for Ross.

19th—Bridport, Freyte, Bridport, ballast; Union, Lethaby, Swansea, culm, for Youghal.

20th—Egton, Pallet, Dublin, ballast; Mary, Williams, Caernarvon, slates, a market.

SAILED,

17th—Speculation, Boe, from Cronstadt, Dungarvan, deals; Atlas, Coleman—and Lork, Hannington, from Kinsale, Dublin, potatoes; New St. Martin, ditto, ditto, from Baltimore; Hope, Randall, from Portsmouth, Cork, chalk, hoops, &c.; Hibernia, Dyer—and Amity, Jones, Liverpool, wheat; Union, Head, London, oats; Assistance, Beeby, Liverpool, flour and bran.

19th—Waterford, Hodge, London, wheat & oats; Blessing, Cousins, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Providence, Harris, Swansea, ballast.

20th—Mary, Atherton, London, wheat, oats, and rapeseed; Apollo, Denham, London, bacon, oats, and rapeseed; Success, Evans, London, butter, bacon, pork, tallow, &c.; Joseph and Ann, Read, London, butter, bacon, flour, oats, &c.; Shamrock, Hyde, Bristol, butter, bacon, flour, fruit, &c.

21st—Wind None past 7 morning.

## *SHERIFFS' SALE.*

County of the City of Waterford.

THE SALE at BELMONT, as heretofore advertised, is ADJOURNED until further Notice, of which the Public shall be duly apprised.

HENRY ALCOCK, HENRY H. HUNT, Sheriffs.

Waterford, June 21, 1820.

## TO BE LET,

*For such Term of Years or Lives as may be agreed upon,*

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of BALLINACOURTY, as heretofore advertised.

Application to Robert Longan, Dungarvan.

The HOUSE and GARDEN, with or without the LAWN, would be LET for the BATHING SEASON.—Application as above.

June 19, 1820.

## WATERFORD
## *PUBLIC BATHS AND GARDENS.*

THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage and Support of the Public to this useful Establishment, formed by indefatigable attention, at a very heavy Expense, and confident that it combines every Comfort and Advantage for promoting Health and Strength that can be derived from any of the kind in the Kingdom. Its contiguity to this City (being within *Ten Minutes'* walk) must render it a valuable convenience to Persons from the Country, who may stop in Town with their Friends, and reap the advantages to be derived from it at a very small Expense; or to those whose time is limited, as Business need not be neglected.

The Public can be accommodated from *Morning to Evening* with WARM, COLD, MEDICATED, VAPOUR or SHOWER BATHS; and where *Exercise* is found necessary or agreeable, they may enjoy a most pleasing *Promenade*, with a beautiful and picturesque Scenery of more than a Mile in extent, without interruption, as every attention will be paid by the Proprietor and Attendants to promote the comfort of the Visitors, and to preserve order and regularity.

Those who have not seen this Place lately are requested to make trial of it as soon as convenient, in order that they may be convinced of the Advantages to be derived thereby.

Waterford, June 21, 1820.

## *LIGNUM ON THE VENEREAL, &c.*

JUST PUBLISHED, price Half-a-Crown, A TREATISE on the VENEREAL DISEASE, containing plain and practical directions, by which any one may cure himself—by John Lignum, Surgeon, Manchester.

To be had of Mr. Lignum, Bridge-street, Manchester; of Simpkin and Marshall, Stationer's-Court, London; of BIRNIE, BULL, and FARRELL, Waterford; and of all other Booksellers and Medicine Venders.

As the above Work is divested of Technical Terms, it will be found a valuable compendium on this Disease.—The prescriptions are all given in English, and every thing is explained in the most intelligible manner.

☞ Mr. LIGNUM'S PILLS, for the infallible cure of all degrees of Syphilitic Diseases. One small pill is a dose, and the taking of one Box in a recent case, will convince the Patient of his speedy recovery. Nothing can be better contrived, more safe and convenient, than this remedy, in totally eradicating every symptom of this destructive malady, by sea or land, as it needs no confinement, restraint of diet, or hinderance of business.

Sold by Mr. Lignum, No. 57, Bridge-street, Manchester; also by the above-named Agents—price, 3s. 4d. each box.