

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

This important contest commenced on Saturday. At an early hour, the friends of Mr. Ellis, who were admitted by a private door, filled the Court, and none of Mr. GRATTAN'S friends were able to gain admission until the doors were flung open at 12 o'clock. Mr. GRATTAN arrived in an open carriage at twelve o'clock, attended by several of the most respectable characters in this City, and, after considerable delay, he was at length enabled to get in to the Hustings.

The Proclamation was read by the Chief, terminating with the words, "God save the King!" and the Queen!" said a voice in the crowd. The other Proclamations, the Writ, &c. having been read.

The Lord Mayor rose and said, "Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, I beg your attention for a moment—indeed, I am not very well—" poor fellow! "said a voice in the crowd! I propose Thomas Ellis, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent this City in Parliament. (Hisses, groans, and cries of "Let him conceive him, I will only say, that if I did not conceive him, my conscience, to be a faithful and an honourable man, upon my honour I would not propose him. (Loud laughter, hisses and groans.)

Mr. McQUAY seconded Mr. Ellis's nomination, in a voice hardly audible to the Sheriff. (Continued hisses, and cries of "Let him conceive him.")

The Right Honourable WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM PLUNKETT then arose, amidst loud cheering, waving of hats, &c.—The following is but an imperfect outline of his splendid and affecting speech:

Mr. Sheriff, I shall endeavour, as well as I can, to perform the mournful duty which has fallen to my lot. [Here the Right Honourable Gentleman's utterance became quite choked, his lips quivered, and, after a vain struggle for a few moments against his feelings, he was overcome by their violence, and he burst into tears. Nearly every eye in the house steamed at that moment; and loud sobs were intermingled with cries of "Bravo, bravo, Plunkett!" As soon as he recovered some composure, he proceeded.] My friend the Lord Mayor has pronounced a panegyric upon Mr. Ellis. He has told you he is a man of honour, of integrity, of independence; and to the justice of that panegyric I most cordially subscribe. But when I heard my worthy friend, Mr. McQuay, say he was a fit person to succeed Henry Grattan, I felt the situation to which that Gentleman was reduced; I felt the humiliation he was undergoing when announcing Master Ellis as a fit person to represent Henry Grattan. (Loud cries of "never, he never shall!") If I were to stop here, and only pronounce that name without further comment, I know ten thousand responsive feelings would burn in the breasts of every man who regards the independence and honour of his Country. (Continued cheering.)

But, Sir, I must discharge my painful duty to my young friend—I cannot—I am unable—to express my affection of my nature is drawn back to the tomb of him who honoured me with his friendship. [Here his powerful emotion again overcame him, and again the whole auditory sympathized in his sorrow. As for Mr. Grattan, he wept bitterly during all the time the Right Hon. Gentleman was speaking.] I would deem it sacrilege and impiety, if I were to suffer any feeling of faction or party to interfere with this solemn duty; when I see Protestants and Catholics intermingled in this assembly, I feel I am surrounded by friends; and cursed be the wretch who, by any act or expression, would endeavour to kindle the flames of contention amongst them. (Loud and rapturous Cheers.) I will not here attempt the vain task of recapitulating the services and the virtues of the friend we have lost; they are far above the reach of my humble powers to do them justice. But, great as his patriotism was, no feeling was ever more grateful to his heart than the support of the Protestant Constitution. It was the rare felicity of that immortal man to have been at once the advocate of every class of his Majesty's subjects, and in the highest soarings of his enthusiasm, and in the warmest zeal of his exertions, the pole-star that guided both was his wish to strengthen the connection. (Hear!) I do not now talk to Protestants or Catholics; it would be profanation to the dead to make any distinction. I come here to talk to Ireland—(Cheers)—and never could I perform a duty more terrible to my country than to implore them not to degrade themselves by trampling on the ashes of their Father and their Benefactor. (Continued cheering, and cries of "never, never!") And I tell my Learned Friend, that I could never offer him a sweeter mark of friendship, than by advising him to retire from a contest—[loud shouts, and cries of "retire, Ellis, retire!"] in which he could not triumph without sharing in the degradation of those who have thrust him forward. How I should compassionate his feelings, who paraded through those streets; his memory would parallel to the days, when that great man, now no more, passed those same streets, between the files of his countrymen, who were resting on their arms, as it was said, in admiration of his virtues. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Even when proud Cesar, in his triumphal cars, The spoils of nations and the pomp of wars, Equally saw, and indignantly great, Should Rome her Cæsar's bones draw in state; As her dead Father's sacred image past The pomp was darkened and the day obscured— The train, in robes of purple and of gold, The world's great Master in a cap of gold— The last and most departed Rome adorned, And bound'd the car less than Cæsar's sword.

When I look at my young friend who sits beside me, my mind is led back to the times when I saw his great father sitting and blasting with his lightning the ranks of venality and corruption—it is led back to those hours, when, disarmed of his lightning, I beheld him in the bosom of his family, surrounded by innocence and domestic tenderness. My young friend beside me inherits those virtues; his father's image walks before him, and when a mean idea could enter his breast, he must be possessed of a boldness in infancy beyond the share of moderate degeneracy. If, then, it be asked what security exists for his parliamentary conduct, I will answer, "HIS NAME." The son of the man unequalled in the annals of history—the man who raised his Country from the degradation of a Province to the rank of a Nation—the man who has been honoured by the great, the good, the illustrious—who sleeps amidst kings and patriots, and the most distinguished statesmen. The empire claims the honour of entombing him, and his very ashes confer a glory on Britain. (Long and enthusiastic cheering.) I am now led to consider the claims of my Learned Friend, whom I admit to be a man of honour, of integrity, and of talents. I will not ask what are the acts he has done, the proofs he has given, the trials he has undergone; but I will say in direct terms, if he possessed every qualification—if he possessed a genius as transcendent as the immortal man he claims to succeed—if he manifested as ardent a patriotism—if he procured a free-trade for his Country—I say that still Master Ellis ought to be rejected by the Citizens of Dublin. (Bravo, he shall be rejected.) Are you aware, that he is, at this moment, under a responsibility as awful as the trust you are called upon to repose in him? Are you aware of the duties he is bound to discharge by his office, which he has said (inadvertently no doubt) he holds independently, but in which he has decided you, for he only holds it during pleasure. (Hear, hear!) He is bound by his oath to sit in his office from eleven to three o'clock during term, and out of term from twelve to three. He is obliged, as he himself has sworn, to attend ten months of the year in his office, and to spend his evenings in preparing his decisions for the next day. Let me now ask how he can realize the promise of Mr. McQuay, that he will assiduously attend to his duties in Westminster? Will he keep that promise? He gives you bad security for it, when he abandons the old trust confided to him, and for which he is well paid. (Hear, hear!) Who is capable of doing all that? Is Master Ellis capable of discharging his duties in Dublin and in Westminster together? [Mr. Plunkett then read an account, from Mr. Ellis's own examination in the report of the Commissioners of Liquor, of the different important & difficult duties he had to perform, in all matters of account, taxing of costs, &c. &c. in the Court of Chancery.]

These are not like the duties of a Judge, with the intervention of a Jury; they are not like the decisions of a Judge pronounced in open Court, with the wholesome check of the public eye upon him. He has a difficult and complicated duty to discharge, in which he must exercise the soundness of his own discretion. I do not mean to say, that Master Ellis would suffer any impediment to sway his mind in the administration of justice; but when a disappointed suitor leaves his office, who has been opposed to another suitor who has a vote, and he himself has none, will he, however justly he be condemned, utter no murmur when retiring? Justice must be not only pure, but unsuspected? Will that man be unsuspected, who is deciding the cause of a person in the evening, to whom he has doled his hat in the morning, supplicating him for his vote? (Rapturous cheers.) I do not say this lightly—I am not now upon a topic calculated to catch popular applause, or tickle the ears of some individuals—but I pledge MYSELF THIS CIRCUMSTANCE SHALL NOT PASS WITHOUT BEING MADE A SUBJECT OF LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION. (A universal shout of " bravo! bravo!" burst from every corner of the Court, and Master Ellis's cheek turned pale at this announcement.) I am aware, that there are instances of English Masters in Chancery having been in Parliament. My answer to that is twofold. It is physically possible for a Master in London to discharge the duties of both offices. But how is a man, who is obliged to remain in his office in Dublin for ten months in the year, to be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties in London? He can only be absent from his office for two months in the year, as he himself has sworn, and that in the middle of the long vacation, when Parliament is not sitting; therefore, if he is so anxious to assist the Legislature, he can only do it with his attire, and he can do that as he is. (Cheers.) It is no easier to collect them by hisivade, in God's name, let him give it to them now. But I assert there never was such a thing heard of as a Master in Chancery, even in England, canvassing for a contested election. If such a flagrant outrage of the first principles of justice were attempted in the sister Principality, the delicacy of English notions of right would shrink with alarm from it. And let me ask my honest friends, are they acting a worthy part when they propose to a man to do an act which would be considered an outrage to justice in London. (Continued cheers.) They think they are now serving themselves; that they are promoting their interests and forwarding certain schemes; but I predict that, BEFORE MANY MONTHS WILL HAVE ELAPSED, EVERY MAN WHO HAS TAKEN A PART IN THIS DEGRADING TRANSACTION WILL WISH HE WAS NOT BORN ON THE DAY HE FIRST INTERFERED IN IT. [Here the thunders of applause that greeted the Right Hon. Gentleman all through his speech were redoubled; the blood once more forsook the cheek of Mr. Ellis—and even Alderman King himself trembled; and long after Mr. Plunkett had concluded, the tremor continued so violent, that he was unable to peel an orange which he took from his pocket.]

Mr. PLUNKETT then alluded to the Catholic Cause, and the late Mr. Grattan's advocacy of it, whose object he said he knew was to give strength to the Protestant constitution, and serenity to the empire. It is the basis (he continued) of liberty, and I shall therefore be their advocate. They are not storming the Constitution by wild theories and dangerous innovations, but are calmly, temperately, and constitutionally, seeking for their rights. And if they desist, they would be degraded; if they were contented to be the creeping slaves they are, and abandoned their lofty aspirations after liberty, I would warn every Protestant in the land against the contagion of their society.

The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by saying, (after some further eloquent observations,) I am probably shortly to lay their claims before the Legislature, but I shall feel disabled and paralyzed, if I do not see my young friend beside me, sheathed in the armour of his immortal father.

He then proposed HENRY GRATTAN, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent the City of Dublin in Parliament.

When Mr. Plunkett concluded, the applause which greeted him rung through the house for several minutes. He himself, who appeared to be struggling with his feelings whilst speaking, gave way to his grief as soon as he sat down; he held his handkerchief to his face, and seemed quite overpowered during the rest of the time he remained on the hustings. As soon as the applause subsided,

Mr. ARTHUR GUINNESS rose, and seconded the nomination of Mr. Grattan, in a beautiful and eloquent speech, through which we regret we are not enabled to follow him; we were by this time so overpowered by the crowd. He was enthusiastically cheered.

Neither of the Candidates addressed the Electors.

The Sheriff then called for a show of hands first for Mr. Ellis. Three hands were raised amidst an uproar of groans and hisses. The Sheriff then called for a show of hands for Mr. Grattan. Instantly hands, hits, handkerchiefs, and numerable, waved in the air, and the acclamations were almost deafening. The Sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Grattan. [The acclamations were redoubled.] Alderman King demanded a poll, and the Sheriff's Assessor proceeded to make the necessary arrangements, swearing in the Deputies, &c.

The polling commenced, and continued until six o'clock.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, JUNE 26. Interference of the Military—Gross Outrage—Mr. Grattan's Electors cut down by the Horse Police, and made Prisoners by the Military. It is with pain that we have to mention a most daring violation of the Freedom of Election, and the grossest partiality exercised, without disguise, against the Popular Candidate at the present Election. Mr. Grattan's tally-rooms are situated at the opposite side of the street from the Hustings; towards the middle of the day, Mr. Ellis's tally-rooms began to fail; Mr. Grattan's Electors had collected in great numbers about the tally-rooms, and were expressing their anxious hopes of the probable result of the Poll, when the Horse Police, who were drawn up in front of Mr. Ellis's tally-rooms, attacked them. They struck the people with their swords, and one man was knocked down, and his head cut open; several others received many wounds and injuries. Mr. Grattan's carriage standing opposite the Hustings, a friend of his, Mr. Williams, the Master of a most respectable Corporation, ascended the carriage, and addressed the People and the Electors, protesting against the illegal and outrageous conduct of the Police, and calling upon the People to be firm and decided, but at the same time to be moderate in their proceedings. While he was standing on Mr. Grattan's carriage, the Sheriff's Guard at Newgate, who were standing with fixed bayonets in the street, and pointing at Mr. Williams, who was in the carriage, commanded the Officer to make him prisoner. Immediately the Military charged, surrounded Mr. Grattan's carriage; the Horse Police charged with their drawn swords, and Mr. Williams, together with another Elector, were dragged out of the carriage, beaten by the Policemen, and the Military, with their muskets, and thrown into Newgate, where Mr. Williams remained upwards of two hours. Mr. Grattan in vain endeavoured to see him, and to get him surgical aid.

Mr. GRATTAN immediately ascended the carriage, addressed the Electors, reproached such conduct, and called upon the Sheriff, who were standing hearing, to act towards him as they had acted towards Mr. Williams, if they conceived he had committed a breach of the peace. He recommended to the People to be firm and decided; he commented on the illegality of the act, and declared he should be happy to go to goal as Mr. Williams had done, if by so doing he upheld the liberty of Election.

not of a complimentary nature, ensued, but the parties separated soon afterwards. Mr. O'Reilly in about an hour, was about to enter one of the booths, when the Alderman cried out, "Here's a spy! Policemen, do your duty." Upon this a number of persons fell upon Mr. O'Reilly, and assaulted him with great violence. Fortunately, he escaped without much personal injury.

The following is the state of the Poll as announced by Master Ellis:

Mr. Ellis received 631
Mr. Grattan received 382
Majority for Mr. Ellis 249

According to Mr. Grattan's Books the majority is only 161, and we are assured, that he has a great number of Voters in reserve, whilst his opponent is already nearly exhausted.

The tricks and the outrages which were practised yesterday to embarrass and defeat Mr. Grattan have been followed by one of the most signal displays of public feeling which the City of Dublin ever witnessed. On Mr. Grattan's leaving the Hustings, he was cheered by shouts that resounded to the Heavens; his carriage was first drawn by the People to Mr. Wallace's, in North Great George's-street, where he alighted. Mr. Wallace shortly afterwards appeared at the balcony, and addressed the assembled multitude in a strain of manly eloquence; he regretted that his friend Mr. Grattan felt so exhausted from the exertions he had made that day, that he was really unable to address them, as it was his wish and his intention. Mr. Wallace declared, that it was beyond the power of any Master in Chancery, or even the Masters of any Master in Chancery, to check the public feeling, or still the public voice when aroused, as in the present instance, so unequivocally and so decidedly.

Tuesday, Three o'clock.—We understand that Mr. Grattan is the leading Candidate this day; but such is the confusion, that it is impossible to ascertain the state of the Poll.

WATERFORD MARKETS. There were 146 firkins of butter at the weigh-house on Tuesday, a large proportion of which sold at 9s. 4d. and 9s. 6d. and a few at 9s. 6d. The supply yesterday being considerably larger (592 firkins), the price was 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower, for though a small number obtained 9s., the general currency for first quality did not exceed 9s.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday morning, in the Cathedral Church, Anthony Thompson, of Parkour, Co. Tipperary, Esq. to Miss Louisa Russell, of New Ross, and daughter of the late Vernon Russell, of this City. June 19, 1820.

PORT VERNON—PASSAGE, JUNE 23. ARRIVED.

26th—Two Brothers, Pearce, Falmouth, ballast; Alice, Miller, Bridport, ditto; Prosperous, Mitchell, Coeur, tobacco pipes, cheese, and 1 case French wine; Union, Randall, Cardiff, coals; Providence, Williams, Swansea, colm; Sarah, Jones, Newport, colm; 27th—Percy Regent, Jacob, London, and Marys, Hak-koi, Portsmouth, ballast; Margaret, Morrison, Glasgow, coals; Providence, Harris, and Salter, New Ross, colm; British Queen, Carter, Liverpool, rock salt; Martha, Day, and John, Carter, Swansea, colm; Maydown, Preston, Dartmouth, cider.

DEPARTED.

26th—Concord, Hollis, Portsmouth and Southampton, butter, bacon, barley, &c.; Cornwall, Striphings, Bristol, bacon, lard, &c.; Prosperous, Scholler, London, oats; Jane, Elliott, and Four Brothers, Alton, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Kitty, Widger, Plymouth, oats. 28th—Dinah, Ansool, Newry, burned cattle.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT RICHARD MCGRATH'S TIMBER YARD, DUNGAVAN.

On Saturday, the First of July next, A CARLOAD of Superior NORWAY TIMBER and DEALS, such as Logs, &c. may be agreeable to the Purchasers. They are well worth the attention of those who want to purchase—and it is hoped that the Purchasers will not be displeased at signifying to them, that the Terms are Bank of Ireland. Dungavon, June 27, 1820.

WATERFORD SCHOOL, Conducted by the Rev. Wm. Price, A. M. and the Rev. Jons Grenan, A. B.

AT AN EXAMINATION held on the 27th and 28th of June, the Corporation Premiums were adjudged to the following gentlemen: Grammar, 21 Class—Barron, James, prem. 34 Class—1st prem. Ringwood, 24. Dyer, 10s. Class—1st prem. Lawson, jun. 24. Usher, 24. Latin, 1st Class—prem. Sprigg, 24. 2d Class—prem. Dyer, 34 Class—Barron, 1st prem. 4th Class—Kingwood, prem. cut with Hobbs & Lawson, sen. 5th Class—1st prem. Lloyd, cut with Usher, jun. 2d prem. Bracken, jun. cut with Lawson, jun. 6th Class—Farrer, prem. 7th Class—prem. Keatney, jun. cut with Hall, 8th Class—King, prem. 9th Class—Garden, prem. 10th Class—Carter, prem.

Latin Verse Composition.—Alcock, sen. 1st prem.; 2d ditto, Jones. French.—1st Class—prem. Lawson, sen. cut with Lloyd, 2d prem. Moss, cut with Usher, jun. Prose.—Archdall, jun. prem. cut with Browning and Moore.

English.—Prem. Grant, sen. History, Grecian, 1st Class—1st prem. Grant, sen.; 2d, Ringwood. 2d Class—1st prem. Browning; 2d, Keatney, sen. Roman, 1st Class—1st prem. Sprigg, sen.; 2d, Ringwood, cut with Grant, sen. 2d Class—1st prem. Keatney, sen.; 2d, Browning, cut with Carroll. English—1st prem. Grant, sen.; 2d, Keatney, 3ius, cut with Clarke, 1ms. Geography.—1st Class—1st prem. Alcock, sen.; 2d, North, 2d Class—1st prem. Lloyd; 2d, Keatney, 1ms.

English Parsing.—prem. Roberts, jun. cut with Roberts, sen. Moore, and Browning. Fluency.—1st Class—prem. Bennett, 2d Class—John, Grant. Reading.—Prem. King, cut with Keatney, 3ius. Writing.—1st Class—prem. Dyer, 2d Class—prem. Bates, 3d Class—prem. Roberts, jun. 4th Class—prem. Garden.

Young Gentlemen who have entered the University prepared to every Branch of the Science and Classics of the Undergraduate Course. * * * Vacation ends on Monday, the 14th of August. North-street, June 28, 1820.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, 24, Cross-street, Waterford, and Co. Wm. Moore, London. Agents for Ireland, J. K. Johnston and Co. 26, Lower South-wall, Dublin.

County of the City of WATERFORD, under an Execution, at BELMONT, at 11 o'clock precisely on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, and following Days, the GOODS and CHATTELS of the late Wm. NEWSON, Esq. This Sale, which from its extent will be well worth the attention of the Public, will commence with the disposal of 50 SHEEP, 10 Hogs, 10 Cattle and Saddle HORSES, a number of COWS and PIGS, a RICK of HAY, and several articles of FARMING UTENSILS. The FURNITURE comprises every article necessary for the Residence of a Nobleman or Gentleman, viz.—Several Four-post and Wagon Road Bedsteads and Hanging Wardrobes, (all new), and Looking Glass, Tables and Basso Suardi, furnished; Full-length and Double Glass; Bed-room Chair and Carpeting; Dinner, Break, and Sofa Tables, a number of Work Tables; Marren and Chairs; Windsor, Gaiters, Siphon, Chamberlains, Branches, and Patent Lamps; Chimney and Pipe Cleaners; Prints, Paintings, and Drawings; 2000 vols. scarce & valuable Books; a pair of elegant Pier Ornaments; Sofa and Loungers; Dining, Bed-room, and Hall Chairs; Chairs; Turkey, Brussels, Venetian, and Rotterdam Carpeting; Kitchen, Dairy, and Bake-house Furniture, complete; Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Sets of China; Cans, Wagons, Shoes, Racks, Buns, Screens, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheel and Hand Barrows, Braces, Scales and Weights; Coals, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, and Wool; Fine Timber and Deals; Tackling for 8 Cans or Cars; two sets of Coach Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Halbers, and Green-house Plants; a valuable collection of Plate and Plated Ware, House Linens, a grand carpeted Piano Forte, and a large quantity of prime Old Wines.

HENRY H. BUNT, Sheriff. Waterford, June 26, 1820.

TO BE LET, For such Term of Years or Lives as may be agreed upon, THE HOUSE and DEMISE of BALLINACOURTY, as heretofore advertised. Application to ROBERT LOGAN, Dungavon.

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 SERRANUS. The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rear. Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. 10th June, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 4th of December last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland of Gunpowder, or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to the places therein specified, expired on the 30th day of May last; And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

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

Given at the Court Chamberlain in Dublin, this 13th day of June, 1820. THOMAS C. ERSE, FRANCIS DEE, MONTMAGUE, CHARLES KILDUFF, M. FITZGERALD, and SAURIN. GOD SAVE THE KING.

Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. 26, Lower South-wall, London. Agents for Ireland, J. K. Johnston and Co. 26, Lower South-wall, Dublin.

Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,573. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. 26, Lower South-wall, London. Agents for Ireland, J. K. Johnston and Co. 26, Lower South-wall, Dublin.

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

This Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Building, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. It also insures Lives of all Ages, with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy years. No Medical Certificate or needless expense required, when the Life to be insured appears of the proper age. No extra charge made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Premiums are charged upon 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 29th June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 30th August, their Policy will be null and void, and no claims allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SANDHAM FLY. Agent and Receiver to the said Corporation. Ross, June 19, 1820.

TO BE SOLD, A FREE SIMPLE ESTATE, IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD. THE ESTATE OF BALLINACOURTY, and CLOONMORRIS, TULLOH, and FERRYNOE, on the River Blackwater, and forming part of the Village of Ballinacourty. The Estate contains upwards of 1000 Acres of Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Land, together with a great tract of very fine mountainous Land, upon which there are several Turbaries in Ireland. It is now set at moderate Rent, and produces a Rental of £300 per Annum, having a small recovered Rent of £100 yearly to be paid to the Proprietor. There are also very fine Lime-stone Quarries on the Lands of Clonmora, close to the River Blackwater, and a great quantity of very valuable and ornamental Timber growing on said Lands, and ready for cutting. The Estate is proposed to be sold by Public Auction, on the 15th of July, 1820, at 12 o'clock, by W. PUGH, Esq. of New Ross, who will infallibly sell the same, when the value is offered.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 4th of December last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland of Gunpowder, or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to the places therein specified, expired on the 30th day of May last; And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

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

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TO BE LET, FOR AN UNDEVELOPED TERM OF 45 YEARS, AND UNDEVELOPED PERIOD OF 15 YEARS, THE HOUSE and GARDEN in JONES-STREET, late in the Possession of ANTHONY BLOOM, deceased. The House is in perfect repair, and the Garden, which is well watered, is in the best order, well stocked with Fruit Trees of all kinds, and well cultivated. The Estate is proposed to be sold by Public Auction, on the 15th of July, 1820, at 12 o'clock, by W. PUGH, Esq. of New Ross, who will infallibly sell the same, when the value is offered.

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That this House has learned with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament have not led to the amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family and the Nation; that this House fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she may have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved, yet, feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, this House cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that, when such large advances have been made towards that object, Her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion yet remained, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a new proof of the desire which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament, thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to Her Majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire."

Mr. S. WORTLEY seconded the motion, observing, that it had his most hearty concurrence, because he feared that if it were not adopted, the only alternative left to them was inquiry. (Hear, hear!) As the door of arrangement was still open, without requiring any relinquishment of honour, let not the opportunity be lost. He thought the means were now pointed out by the Address. In all the conferences that had taken place with those who approved of the Address, every endeavour had been exerted to direct the motion of every party view, so that the question might be fairly thrown on the House.

Mr. BROUGHAM then rose amidst loud cries of *hear, hear!* He said he rose thus early in the discussion, partly on account of the indisposition under which he laboured, and which he feared at a later period of the evening might prevent him from addressing the House as he could wish; and partly from the desire of thus early expressing his sentiments on the important question before the House. High as was his station in the law department of her Majesty, he felt that he had to argue no small part of the question as a Member of that House. It was true that the result of the negotiations was unfortunate; but he was bound also to observe, that no little had been gained by her Majesty in those negotiations. (Hear!) Her Majesty had made it the *sine qua non*, that her unimpeachable honour and unsuspected title to be Queen should be recognised. Here her Majesty had been inflexible, and it was the only point in which she had been inflexible. She required the recognition of her rights, her rank, and her privileges as Queen of England, and that such recognition should be obtained previously to the opening of any negotiation. Such recognition had been obtained. (Hear, hear!) However it had happened he would not stop to inquire, but such was the fact—the Queen had not arrived in this Country with all the pomp that usually characterized the progress of so distinguished a Person. But now, should departure from this Country be consistent with her domestic and circumstance paid to the highest personage in the State. This might be deemed a trifling circumstance; but where her Majesty was concerned, the return to attention that had been neglected was a good deal. It flowed from the recognition that had been obtained. Further, instead of the "comfort and convenience" before talked of, it was undertaken to see that her Majesty was received with suitable respect as Queen—to be announced as such by the proper authorities. And lastly it was said, there would be no disinclination to agree to a joint Address to her Majesties, (thanking them for making concessions, and yielding to the wishes of Parliament in making amicable arrangements. (Hear!) When it was recollected that only four months ago the gentlemen opposite could not be brought to mention the name of the Queen; that they talked of an illustrious Lady, the great Personage; that every mode of expression was exhausted to avoid mentioning the word; and that now they could constantly call her Majesty the Queen—that they would engage for her respectful reception at Foreign Courts—and lastly, that they could agree to propose an Address jointly to her Majesties—surely much had been gained. (Hear!) And yet there were those, even amongst the Members who sat around him, to whose efforts he was exposed, as well as the arguments of Members opposite, who could read the documents before the House, and afterwards say that the Queen had gained nothing in the recent negotiations. (Hear, hear, hear!) The first observation that he built on these advantages gained was that they afforded proof that the Queen's advisers had not abandoned her. Next, that ground had been actually gained in procuring the recognition of her Majesty as Queen. But the Gentlemen opposite nevertheless seemed determined that the Green Bag should be opened. Let them open it; the Queen had no objection to it; her Majesty feared it not. But would the House sanction such a proceeding?—that was the rock on which he stood—and he would call on Members to sanc-

tion the Queen's advisers till the Ministers conceded one step further—the restoration of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, or the granting of an equivalent. (Loud and continued cheers.) While the King's Message remained on their table, so long as the recollection of the Green Bag lasted, it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to prevent that misconception which would result so long as the omission in the Liturgy lasted. The restoration of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy would meet the wishes of many, if not the majority of the Members of that House; it certainly would be agreeable to an overwhelming majority in the Councils, (Cheers) and while it secured the honour of the Queen, it would not affect that of the King.—This restoration of the name presented the only difficulty that remained; he was as sure as that he existed, that if this obstacle were removed, arrangement would be easy. (Hear, hear, hear!) Let the Gentlemen opposite once talk of the Liturgy in an amicable tone, and all difficulty would be removed. But it was his impression, that it was of high and paramount importance that it should be removed. (Cheers.) He had to insist on this restoration. (Cheers.) He had to express his deep regret that ever such omission should have occurred, and it was contrary to law, because the Act of Uniformity said, that in all those prayers, litanies and collects, which do any way relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the names be—*not* expunged or admitted according to pleasure, but—"Altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present occasion." (Hear!) This meant that Caroline should succeed to Charlotte as Geo. IV. succeeded to Geo. III. That was the plain meaning—that was the law—and that was at once his case. (Cheers.) Abstract reasoning would be vain.—There was the difficulty, and they could get out of it, if so disposed; but if they were desirous of hugging this difficulty, then they could entangle themselves with ingenious subtleties and forced constructions. While the omission remained, a stigma remained; and a stigma which the King only as he acted by his Ministers, the question was, had the King's Ministers acted right or wrong? (Hear, hear!) They had adopted a hasty step; they were guilty of an offensive aggression, in quoting the instance of George the First. (Hear, hear!) But, if they had acted hastily and improperly, why should they not recede—he would not say recede—by obeying the Law, the general Usage, the Wishes of that House and of the Country. (Cheers!) The Ministers had committed the wrong, and it was therefore for them to recede and to recede. And let not the Ministers be afraid of consequences so far as to be concerned about their places; for if they, in obedience to the wish of that House, lost their places, as the reward of advising the restoration of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, he should like to see the men who would be rash enough to take place, on the avowed ground that the wish and voice of that House were to be disregarded. (Loud cheering.) Justice, policy, necessity, all required that such course should be pursued; then why should the House shrink from declaring as much, and why should the Ministers be afraid of acknowledging that a hasty step had been taken? Such were his opinions, speaking both as a Member of that House, and as the Adviser of her Majesty. In such capacity, he could not listen to party claims, or any other consideration, if any thing came in competition with his duty to the Queen. He should despise himself if he did not give her advice that was at once calculated to ensure her security and the safety of the Country. If he yielded to any claims, come from where they might, that came in competition with those duties, he should deem himself the meanest of traitors to the Mistress whom he served. So long as her Majesty would listen to such advice as he could give, he should disregard consequences, popularity, applause, or factious clamour.—The advice which he had always tendered to her Majesty, and which he should continue to offer, was such as he deemed best calculated to protect her honour, and to conduce to the interests of the Country, whether he met with opposition in or out of doors. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr. BANKES rose at the same time; but the vehement cry for his Lordship to proceed induced the Hon. Gent. to give way.

Lord CASTLEREAGH assured the House, that he felt considerable difficulty in rising to address them at that moment. He was not so vain of his own powers as to hope that he could rivet the attention of gentlemen in the same degree that the Learned Member who had just addressed them had done. The great difficulty he felt was occasioned by his being obliged to rise, in opposition to the powerful impression which the speech of the Learned Gentleman had made on the House. He had spoken on this, as on other occasions, with all the talent and ingenuity which the House knew him to possess, and which always produced a very strong effect. The Learned Gentleman had said he was determined to treat this question in the superior character of a Member of Parliament, but that was only one amongst many other parts of his address in which he displayed his usual ingenuity; because, without losing any advantage which he might derive from his legal character, he had exerted his eloquence as a senator, to excite the strongest feelings in that assembly. (Hear Mr. Brougham, evidently much exhausted by the great exertion he had made, left the House.) Lord CASTLEREAGH, after pausing for a few seconds, said, "I will now give way to the Hon. Member (Mr. Bankes, we presume); it is quite impossible to proceed in the absence of

the Learned Gent." His Lordship immediately sat down.

Mr. TIERNEY (who had previously received a communication from an Hon. Member) stated in a low tone of voice, that his Learned Friend had retired on account of illness, but would return in a few minutes.

Lord CASTLEREAGH still remained seated, and, after a pause of a few minutes.

Mr. TIERNEY again rose, and expressed a wish that his Lordship would proceed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH. It is my duty to wait till the Learned Gent. returns.

A pause of a few minutes succeeded, when a general call for "Mr. Bankes" took place, but the Honourable Member paid no attention to it. This was followed by a partial cry of "Question."

Lord CASTLEREAGH. From the view he had taken of this question, he meant to have addressed the House in a later stage of the debate, which he might have done with propriety, because no proposition was submitted to them, but that of his Hon. Friend, which he did not mean to oppose. But the speech of the Learned Gent., which was delivered very early in the debate, rendered it necessary that he should explain himself, as soon as possible, on certain topics which the Learned Gent. had introduced.

Another pause ensued which was broken by Mr. R. MARTIN, who proceeded to address the chair from one of the galleries. The Hon. Member contended, that the introduction of the Queen's name into the Liturgy would be a total departure from the original agreement, which was, that the King should not retract, nor the Queen admit, any thing; and the insertion of the Queen's name would evidently be a retraction on the part of the King.

Mr. BROUGHAM now entered the House.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that as the Learned Gentleman had returned, he was ready to proceed.

Mr. BROUGHAM begged to tell the Noble Lord, that he had a right to go to a place in which he could breathe the free air. (Hear!) He saw no necessity for delaying business on that account, and he thought it most extraordinary that the Noble Lord should insist on the presence of a Member who was troubled with a very severe complaint in his chest, before he would proceed with his statement.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he was perfectly ready to delay his observations to any period of the evening which might suit the convenience of the Learned Gentleman. In acting as he had done, he meant not the slightest disrespect to him; but he conceived that the line of argument taken by the Learned Gentleman could only be understood the question, or how were he and the Hon. Gentleman to understand each other, if when he delivered his sentiments, the Learned Gentlemen were absent? (Hear!) It was from them that the House were to learn what was to be expected from either party.

Mr. BROUGHAM only wished to show the House that there was no blame on his part.

Lord CASTLEREAGH.—Whatever difference of opinion might exist between him and the Learned Gentleman with respect to the matter itself, there was but one common sentiment as to the manner in which the recent proceedings had been conducted; nothing could be conducted in a spirit of greater harmony. He would now proceed as briefly as possible to take his view of the question; and, in doing so, he would endeavour to confine himself to the only proposition before the House. He would, in the first instance, just observe, that there were some parts of the speech of the Learned Gentleman, in the introduction of which he appeared to be actuated by the feelings of an advocate, particularly when he threw out insinuations relative to the object of the question that had been brought forward by his Honourable Friend. He would abstain, as far as he could, from pursuing a similar course; for he most anxiously desired that the House should discuss the proposition of his Hon. Friend on its own merits alone. There was no necessity for going into a detail of the question. He was ready to take the question on the broadest grounds of personal responsibility; and if he could not show, by reference to the law, to the constitution, and to the practice, as illustrative of the law of the Country, that Ministers had taken a correct course, he was willing to abide by any consequences which that responsibility might entail on him. If the law were clear on this point, the argument of the Learned Gent. would be correct. But he denied that it was, and he would contend, that there was not a single step taken by his Majesty's Ministers, with reference to advice, that would lead them to feel any embarrassment. As to the recognition of her Majesty's title, he would say that it had been recognised. With respect to her Majesty's legal rights, no doubt was ever entertained, on the part of the Ministers, that she was, *de jure*, undoubted Queen Consort of the realm. (Hear!) When the question of allowance was mentioned in the House, he did distinctly state, that when the arrangements of the Royal Family came under consideration, it would be his duty to call their attention to a provision for her Majesty, in the character of Queen. He should state so much of the law, with respect to the Liturgy, as governed his own judgment, and that of his Majesty's Ministers, in the advice they had given. In the first place, he denied that the Act of Parliament was preceptory on this question. The words of the Statute, which set forth, "that it would be proper for the lawful authorities to alter the prayer with respect to the King, Queen, and Royal Pro-

geny," did not impose on the Council the necessity of inserting the names of all the persons that came within those words. From the period of passing the Act of Uniformity down to the present day, a discretion had been exercised, by the King in Council, to include or exclude the names of individuals of the Royal Family. It was a fallacy to say that her Majesty was not now presented in this Council, not be contradicted, and so it could be proved that her Majesty was not a Member of the Royal Family. (Hear, hear, hear, hear.) As a Member of the Royal Family she certainly was now prayed for in the Liturgy. Although he would not dispute that there were considerations on which the discretion of his Majesty, to include or exclude names, had been exercised in this instance, yet he protested altogether against the conclusion, that the manner in which the discretion had been exercised was a conclusive stigma upon her Majesty. If he looked into ancient records, they would find instances in which this discretion had been exercised to the exclusion or admission of persons, not merely in the relation of Queen, but in various other relations. Immediately after the Revolution, the names of the Princess Mary and the Princess Anne had been introduced into the Liturgy. The Queen Dowager, as well as the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, could be prayed for by name at the discretion of the King in Council. There was no principle of selection—the power was arbitrary. The determination of the Sovereign could insert more or less names, for the subject was not regulated by any definite constitutional rule. The Act specified the King, the Queen, and the Royal Progeny. If the Act was imperative to the letter, they and they only, could be prayed for, and in those precise terms. But the prayers of the Liturgy had gone forth to individuals who were not of the Royal Progeny. The Princess Sophia had accordingly been prayed for by name, although it was certainly when she became her presumptive to the Throne. He would not fatigue the House by enumerating every instance of variation from the precise terms of the statute; but he would again state, that names were included in the Liturgy or excluded according to circumstances, and as the King was advised by his Council to make the introduction or exclusion. As to the mode of exercising this discretion, the Council did not generally make the necessary alteration, but referred it to the Archbishop, who carried the representation made to him to the closet, and altered the Liturgy accordingly, with the approbation of the Sovereign. They had the precedent of the alteration made on the death of George II., detailed fully by Archbishop Secker. The Archbishop then continued the Duke of Cumberland, who had been prayed for by name in the preceding reign. The King then observed, that if the Duke of Cumberland continued to be so prayed for, it might be expected that his (the King's) brother, who stood in a nearer relation to the Throne than the Duke of Cumberland, should also be prayed for by name. It was therefore thought most expedient to leave out the name of the Duke. In this manner had the discretion of the Sovereign been always acted upon. So far, therefore, as the law was concerned in this subject, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman was not borne out by the words of the statute in the construction of the law which he had contended for. Having thus denied that the words of the statute were imperative, and contended that the practice had been against the construction put upon the statute by the Honourable Gentleman, he would also go farther, to show that there had been individuals, who were not farther removed from the Sovereign than the illustrious person now referred to, whose names had not been included in the Liturgy. The Queen of George I. had not been prayed for by name. It was true there had been documents in the Consistory Court at Hanover which justified this exclusion. But the case showed the same exercise of discretion upon distinct considerations. Prince George of Denmark had not been prayed for by name, although he was the consort of the Queen. This was a case which justified the full extent of the discretion now exercised. This discretion had been on the present occasion, the Hon. Gentleman had asserted, exercised in contemplation of proceedings either by a public trial or by a communication to this House. He protested against that construction. So far was this from having been in contemplation, he could say that the resolution and desire had been to exhaust every effort to avert what he always considered a calamity. (Hear, hear!) It was only the necessity was felt of taking the painful step of adopting any proceedings against her Majesty. He had no hesitation in saying, that in the advice which he had given to his Majesty respecting the Liturgy he could not have lost sight of the situation of the Queen. He was always ready to make a distinction between charge and guilt, and the House would recollect that he had always made that distinction in the present case. He had never intended to think from the position which they had taken, and if they, with the information they possessed, were to accede to such call, they would desire to be classed among the basest of the base. They had been willing to give up every thing, except their own honour, to relieve her Majesty; they had not refused her any point which it was within their power to grant; and whatever might be the result of the present negotiations, he, for one, did not feel inclined to receive a single inch from the counsels which he had given to the Crown upon this very delicate and important subject. (Cheers.)

Lord A. HAMILTON rose and said, that in making the proposition which he had to offer to the House, he wished it to be understood that he had not at all consulted the law advisers of her Majesty on the policy or impolicy of making such a single inch from the counsels which he had given to the Crown upon this very delicate and important subject. (Cheers.)

He had given that advice which he believed to be not inconsistent with his duty and with the dignity of the Crown, which always involved the interests of the Country. If, under the prospect of proceedings which nothing could prevent but that the Queen should not come to this Country, he had advised to call for the prayers of the Country for the illustrious individual by name—not to call for the prayers of the Country for her as one of the Royal Family, but to present the individual for the prayers of the Country, when perhaps it might soon afterwards become a duty to bring down information to Parliament which might give a character to her of a different sort; he had no hesitation in saying, that, while influenced by the considerations which he had mentioned, he would, as an honest man, and as a Minister of the Crown, have sacrificed his existence rather than have given a different advice, and without any examination into the truth of the information. (Cheers.) The Hon. Gent. was a little too late in urging this point now upon the attention of the House. If it really were so important as he had now represented it, he must have been very suspicious, he must have been a feeble and inadequate defender of her Majesty's honour and rights, if he had not, in the course of 24 hours after the change in the Liturgy had been made, called for the documents to be laid before the House. At least, why had not the Hon. and Learned Gentleman corrected his former admissions, when he made a communication from St. Omers, for then he had had an interview with her Majesty? Yet in that communication he had put all on the want of respect from the servants of the Crown abroad. The Hon. Gentleman had come to this Country, and taking his place in Parliament, yet not a word of this point. It had been after all this that he had taken up this view, and resolved to fight for it. The Hon. Gentleman would forgive him for believing that this suggestion had come from another quarter, and that his own legal skill and professional would never have thought of it. The Queen had never complained of this point when she had complained against secret investigation, although she mentioned the change in the Liturgy as one of the circumstances which had induced her to come to this Country. This cardinal point, this stumbling-block, had not been thought of, till, by the merest accident, the word Liturgy was brought into view by the introduction of the word residence into the negotiation. If the King found relief from this arrangement—and the House would not forget the calumny attempted to be cast upon his Majesty, as if he now skulked from inquiry—if the King found relief in part of position, the Queen was entitled on her part to the construction of her conduct, that she bowed to public duty, and not that she shrank from inquiry. (General cheers.) The Hon. and Learned Gentleman was too exterious, too faithless, and too sincere an advocate to have omitted any point essential to the dignity and honour of her Majesty. Yet he had never alluded to the Liturgy, when he had said that, her Majesty's honour and dignity being satisfied, every other question was secondary, and might be left to arbitration. (Cheers.) If the law had required the introduction of the name into the Liturgy, it would have been a great relief from the most embarrassing question which every Government felt. Ministers had felt that they owed it, not to reasons of law, but to considerations of prerogative and discretion, not to remain silent, but to put that construction on her Majesty's situation, which might not be by other proceedings, or by her Majesty's presence in this Country, he brought into useful contrast. If the Queen now complied with the wishes of Parliament, it would be fair to view her conduct, not as shrinking from inquiry, nor a withdrawing of the pledge she gave in coming to this Country, but as proceeding from a spirit of accommodation, and a desire to save the Parliament and the Country from an inquiry most difficult and most perilous in itself, and most alarming in its consequences. They could not proceed into investigation without inconveniences and dangers that might prove fatal to the best interests of the Country; yet no other course remained, unless her Majesty acceded to the proposed accommodation. In justice, in generosity, they owed it to the Queen, especially after the course she had adopted in coming to this Country for inquiry, to put the most favourable construction upon her accommodation to their wishes.—(Much cheering.) If the Ministers of the Crown were to shrink from the position which they at present occupied, they would indeed disgrace themselves; but they would not at all relieve her Majesty. Indeed, if Parliament were to call upon them to retract the measures which they had taken, and if they, with the information they possessed, were to accede to such call, they would desire to be classed among the basest of the base. They had been willing to give up every thing, except their own honour, to relieve her Majesty; they had not refused her any point which it was within their power to grant; and whatever might be the result of the present negotiations, he, for one, did not feel inclined to receive a single inch from the counsels which he had given to the Crown upon this very delicate and important subject. (Cheers.)

Lord A. HAMILTON rose and said, that in making the proposition which he had to offer to the House, he wished it to be understood that he had not at all consulted the law advisers of her Majesty on the policy or impolicy of making such a single inch from the counsels which he had given to the Crown upon this very delicate and important subject. (Cheers.)

to the House a proposition which had more the spirit of conciliation in it than that which had been offered to them by his Hon. Friend, the Member for Bamber. His Hon. Friend came to the House lamenting the unfortunate differences which existed between the two most illustrious personages in the Country—lamenting the extent to which they had been carried—lamenting the improbability which appeared of bringing them to any amicable adjustment—and concluded, after all his lamentations, by proposing that the party which had previously been acknowledged to be the injured party should submit to still further injuries, and that the persons who inflicted those injuries, and who he did not hesitate to say were his Majesty's Ministers, (Adar!) should be empowered to ask her Majesty, in the name of Parliament, to give a permanent acquiescence to a scheme which, supposing it to give her a partial and temporary relief, was certain at the same time to entail upon her a permanent and an indelible disgrace. (Cheers.) There would have been no occasion for him to remind the House of the speech of his Hon. and Learned Friend, which was too argumentative and eloquent to be easily forgotten, if it had not been that the Noble Lord opposite had more than once alluded to one part of it—the part in which he had stated that the House would not, if it expressed an opinion that her Majesty's name ought to be inserted in the Liturgy of the Church, be agreeing to a resolution disrespectful to his Majesty, whatever it might be to his Majesty's Ministers. The Ministers, it appeared, had advised the King not indeed to strike out, but to omit, the name of her Majesty in the Liturgy. This was stated to be not at all injurious to her Majesty, because she was publicly prayed for under the words of "all the Royal Family;" so also was his Majesty George the Fourth. (Hear, hear!) but if they persisted in keeping his name in the Liturgy, how did they reconcile to themselves the practice of omitting her Majesty's? (Cheers.) From the general character of his Hon. Friend, the Member for Bamber, he (Lord A. Hamilton) should have supposed that he had been the last man in the world to represent the prayers of the Public for the Royal Family as mere matter of Court etiquette; he should have supposed that he would have been the last man in the world who would have treated them as a matter of levity, or who would have withheld them from any individual, if he had considered them as a matter of importance; and yet, unless he did consider them as mere matter of Court etiquette, unless he did consider them as mere matter of levity, unless he did consider them as quite unimportant, he was guilty of great inconsistency in asking the Queen to give up her right to such prayers, and in demanding of Parliament to make itself a party to the infliction of fresh injuries upon her. (Cheers.) He (Lord Archibald Hamilton) trusted that the House would turn a deaf ear to such a demand, even though it was urged by his Hon. Friend, and hoped that they would either sanction the principle of undoing what had been unjustly done, than of persevering in acts of similar injustice.—(Cheers.) He then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the form of the order of council by which the Queen had been thus insulted. He had received letters from different Gentlemen, in different parts of the Country, and from some Clergymen, stating, that the order in council was entirely ineffective, and adding that, in many parts of the kingdom, her Majesty was publicly prayed for, even by name. (Hear, hear!) The terms of it were, "The names of the Prince and Princess of Wales shall in future be omitted in the Liturgy." Was there a word here stating that the Queen was not to be prayed for? He maintained that the clergy of the establishment had as great right to pray for the Queen as they had for the King, and would be perfectly justified in so doing. (Hear!) As this was not an unimportant point, he would, with the permission of the House, read a few extracts from two out of the many letters which he had received upon this subject, though he should decline, for reasons that were obvious, to state the name or residence of the clergymen alluded to. It was stated in one of them, that "though most of the English clergy had complied with the order in council, and had refused to pray for her Majesty, her Majesty had still one adherent gifted with the sacred functions, who was determined to continue to put up prayers for her welfare, until he was silenced by the proper authorities." The gentleman further added, "the clergyman of my parish gives us, every Sunday, the satisfaction of still hearing her Majesty prayed for." He should only notice another paragraph in another letter, and that, principally, because it was written by a clergyman, who subscribed both his name and residence to his letter, though he (Lord Archibald Hamilton) must decline to give either of them, for the same reasons as he had declined to give those of the other clergymen. The language of this clergyman was, "Granting an order of the King in council to be lawful, still we are bound to pray for the welfare of the Queen, until we receive express orders to the contrary." He did not mention these circumstances as reasons why the Ministers ought to agree to this proposition, but because he thought it extremely hard to have individuals placed in such awkward situations as compelled them to act, either according to an implied and not avowed order, or according to the dictates of their own consciences in open opposition to it. This was a point which his Hon. Friend, the Member for Bamber, had entirely overlooked, and to which he therefore wished to call his particular attention. There was also another point which he wished to press upon the

notice of his Hon. Friend, and also upon the notice of the House, as it showed not only the haste, but also the spirit in which this order of council had been composed and issued. It was this—Ministers had sent it down to Scotland, where they had no authority to send it—where there was no regular form of church service—where there was no Liturgy, but where, he was happy to state, it was rightly and universally disobeyed. (Cheers.) He (Lord A. Hamilton) must therefore repeat the three questions which he had previously put to the Noble Lord, and must again ask him, first, whether the order in council as he had stated it to be?—secondly, whether it had not been frequently violated?—and, lastly, whether any of those who had violated it had ever been, and how, punished? (Cheers.) The Noble Lord had said, that the House were not all acquainted with the contents of the Green Bag now upon their table. He (Lord A. Hamilton) allowed it, and trusted they never would become acquainted with them; yet, be that as it might, let the Queen be innocent, or let her be guilty, he thought it incumbent upon the House to place her, and he therefore relied upon them now to place her, in the Liturgy, from which she ought never to have been displaced, even for a moment.—(Hear!) His Hon. Friend had said, that if her Majesty did not accede to this proposition, there was no other alternative left to the House but to proceed with the inquiry proposed by the Ministers of the Crown. On this point he differed in opinion from his Hon. Friend, and thought that there were certainly other projects which might be adopted, even if the proposition which he had made were not acceded to by her Majesty. Indeed, if the motion of the Hon. Member for Bamber should be carried, he, for one, should contend that her Majesty would act more wisely in resting all her hopes and all her interests upon the justice of that House, than in submitting to the permanent disgrace which the acceptance of his proposal would inflict upon her. It would be impossible for her Majesty, with that high sense of honour which had always distinguished her, to accept that proposal; strict justice required that she should not, but that by her proposal she should compel Ministers to retract their steps, and to place her in the same situation as that occupied before she was accused. The Noble Lord, after a few more observations, moved, as an amendment, that, at the end of the 1st period in the original resolution, all the words between "that this House" and the words "spraying this House" should be struck out, and the following words inserted in their stead:—

"That this House, sensible of the objection the Queen must feel at the relinquishment of any points in which her dignity and honour are involved, is of opinion, that the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy would be, under all the circumstances of the case, the most expedient and most effectual mode of sparing this House." &c.

Sir F. BURDETT seconded the amendment.

(We are here obliged, for the present, to discontinue the further detail of these interesting proceedings. Mr. Denman, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Williams, Sir E. Fildes, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Tierney, took part in the debate which succeeded. The Amendment of Lord A. Hamilton was negatived without a division. For Mr. Wilberforce's motion, 371—against it, 143—majority, 227.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

The House met to-day for the purpose of receiving the Answer of the Queen to the Resolutions of Thursday night last. About three hundred Members were present, a most unusual number for Saturday, and the Gallery was completely filled. All the leading Ministerial and Opposition Members were in their places.

The House waited some time for Mr. Wilberforce, and, in his absence, Mr. S. Wortley was called upon to deliver the answer of her Majesty to the Resolutions of Thursday night last. Mr. Wilberforce entered while the answer was being read.

Mr. STEWART WORTLEY stated, that, in pursuance of the orders of the House, the Resolutions had been laid before her Majesty, and that the following answer had been returned:—

"I am bound to receive with gratitude every attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interpose its high mediation for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself; and, with perfect truth, I can declare, that a entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of Parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all parties, is still the object dearest to my heart. I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these Resolutions. It renews the House of Commons to be the faithful Representative of that generous People, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct; but I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of Parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised; but, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone. As a subject of the State, I shall bow with deference, and, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority; but, as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the King, to myself, and to all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or to withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

Mr. WILBERFORCE brought up the answer, and it was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER then put the question of adjournment, on which

General Sir R. FERGUSON rose. As the House is about to plunge into an investigation, which, by the vote of Ministers themselves, is not only highly injurious to the dignity of the Crown, but to the best interests of the Country, I think it has a right on one point to have a little information, before it commences the painful discussion—I mean with respect to the Milan Commission. I therefore beg leave to put a question to the Noble Lord, which, I trust, he will have no difficulty in answering. Last, then, whether that Milan Commission was a public Commission, sanctioned by the legitimate advisers of the Crown? to whom the Commissioners made their reports? and by whom the expenses are to be paid?

Lord CASTLEREAGH. I have to observe, that the House met to-day for the purpose of receiving the answer of her Majesty, not for the purpose of discussion: a form of proceeding founded upon custom and propriety. The Gallant General will excuse me, therefore, if I decline entering into this question, and if I do not depart from what was yesterday the understood sense of Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR.—Without entering into the subject as a Member of Parliament, I protest against the doctrine of the Noble Lord, that any agreement between him and his Learned Friend is to bar the House of the exercise of its right. It seems to me that the question put by the Gallant General is a very proper one, and that it is the duty of the Noble Lord to answer it. Certainly, the Noble Lord is not compelled to do so; but the sooner the Country knows the full extent of the mischief, the sooner will it be able to guard against it, and what has been asked is most material to the vindication of the honour of our august Sovereign. The Milan Commission rests either on the acknowledged act of Government, or it has proceeded from the underhand dealing of others, under which the Government of the Country chooses to truckle. If the latter be the fact, Ministers ought to have tendered their solemn advice to the King against it, and if he did not follow their counsel, it was their duty to resign their situations. (Cheers.) I am very far from wishing that his Majesty's Ministers should do so, as far as relates to my friends; for a greater curse or calamity I could not wish them, than entering into the places of the present Ministers of the Cabinet. (Some laughter.) From their august master I have been separated for years. (Laughter.) Whether the Noble Lord wears a gown or a laughing countenance, I shall say, that I entertain for him the highest friendship, if I dare so speak of the Sovereign, and that I feel no less the highest respect and veneration. By the councils of the Noble Lord I have been separated from the King. (Loud laughter.) I make no complaint whatever at any occasion produced by what I state regarding my own feelings, but those who wish, by laughter, to get their friends out of a scrape, shall not succeed if I can help it. The Noble Lord cannot embarrass or discourage me, and sorry, indeed, am I to see, that the distinguished Personage to whom I allude, and the Country, have been reduced by his present servants to so miserable a condition. I repeat, that the question put was a most proper one, and the refusal of the Noble Lord to answer it carries home to my breast a conviction, that there is something in the Milan Commission which the Noble Lord dare not avow. (Hear, hear!) I protest against any two Gentlemen making a compromise for the House; and I advise the Noble Lord to look at the Papers at Carlton-House, because I was engaged in this unfortunate business long before the Noble Lord came into office.

Sir R. WILSON. It is not my intention at present to engage in any discussion, or to oppose myself to the feelings of the House; but I have been instructed by my constituents to put a question to the Noble Lord, and it is this—Whether, after the answer we have just received, the adjourned debate is to be revived on Monday; and whether the Noble Lord will persist in his proposition of a Secret Committee? (Cheers.) My motive is, that my constituents, as well as a great body of the electors of the metropolis, may, if they have time, meet and present Petitions to the House against a course of proceeding, which they consider at variance with justice, and the feelings and wishes of the Country.

Lord CASTLEREAGH. I decline at present giving any answer to that question.

Mr. MARTIN (of Galway) protested against the speech made by Mr. Taylor, contending that it was extremely indecorous, and produced by a soreness, in consequence of being discarded from office.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR denied that he had ever held any office, or received a single farthing from any Government.

The question of adjournment was then put and carried.

The Waterford Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JUNE 20.
We are so overwhelmed with matters of deep and public interest, that, although there are topics which require attention in this place, we yet give way to those details which will be more gratifying to the Public than any observations of ours could be.