

No. 12,579.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1820.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

STANZAS ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF MR. GRATTAN.

Meritor, et virtutes, dulces remaniscunt Argos. Long, long, be his son's glory set. His Erin wept her night of sorrow.

King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, would not be more than sufficiently remunerated by considering their services at Nisi Prius in Dublin, during the four Terms, and the sittings after them, and their attendance upon their respective offices, or by similar officers, upon circuit; that would be £125 for each of the four Terms, including the sittings after such Terms.

by the Register, or Clerks of Nisi Prius, with the proper officer of the Courts out of which the records shall issue, within the first four sittings of the Term next ensuing the trial; and the bills, during the four Terms, and the sittings after them, and their attendance upon their respective offices, or by similar officers, upon circuit; that would be £125 for each of the four Terms, including the sittings after such Terms.

which I feel, and of the support which I possess, under the pressure of such complicated wrongs, and such accumulated persecution. About one o'clock on Tuesday, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, by command of the House of Lords, waited upon the Queen with the Bill presented in that House on Wednesday.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE JUDGES Upon the Second Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the duties, salaries, and emoluments of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of Justice, in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland.

The Seventh Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the duties, salaries, and emoluments of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of Justice, in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland, having been, by order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, referred to us for our opinions, on the several matters therein contained, with whatever suggestions may occur to us, we have lost no time in taking the same into consideration.

With respect to the rest of the matters in the six Regulations proposed by the Commissioners, we think that those Regulations, with some variations, are likely to attain the objects desired; and in the following Regulations, which we beg leave to propose, for his Excellency's consideration, those proposed by the Commissioners form the basis of them; and the variations from those of the Commissioners, are intended to avoid some inconveiences which might follow, from the manner in which some of the Regulations proposed by the Commissioners are worded, with the addition, as already mentioned, of a further remuneration for the services of the Registers or Clerks of Nisi Prius, beyond what is proposed by the Commissioners.

THE QUEEN.

WESTMINSTER ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY. On Thursday, Sir Francis Burdett, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. and the High Bailiff of Westminster, waited upon her Majesty, to present the Address recently agreed to by that City. They were most graciously received, and her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

ALL PACHA.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated May 26, announce, that the armaments against Ali Pacha are upon the most formidable scale, and are actively pursued. The latter has obtained hostages of his principal officers, as pledges of their fidelity. On the 14th, two new ships of the line were launched in the presence of the Sultan and his Grand Dignitaries, at the hour fixed by the chief astrologers. The navigation between Bagdad and Bassorah has been free since the defeat of the Arabs by the English. The latter, it is stated, have facilitated the intercourse between those two places by the establishment of packet-boats.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29th OF NEXT SEPTEMBER, THE INN AND STABLES, SA. Now occupied by the Widow Sweeney. The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rear. Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq. on the 29th June, 1820.

TO BE SOLD.

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN IN JAFFREY-STREET, late in the Possession of ANASTAS BROS, deceased. The House is in perfect repair, and the Garden, which is well stocked with the best order, well stocked with Fruit Trees of the best of description, and uncommonly productive. There are also a good Pump and a Terebinth Tree on the premises. Application to be made to THOMAS DUNLOP, Barrister at Law, No. 11, Pall Mall, Dublin, on the 15th July, 1820.

THE QUEEN.

The following Correspondence passed between the King and Queen a year after their marriage, and within two months of the birth of the late Princess Charlotte. MADAM—As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety as the nature of the subject will admit.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JULY 10. DUBLIN ELECTION. The Earl of ENNISKILLEN presented a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the city of Dublin (being electors) against a clause in a Bill prohibiting Masters in Chancery in Ireland from sitting in the other House of Parliament, and stating that Mr. Ellis, who held that office, had just been returned by a large majority of the electors of the City of Dublin to serve in Parliament, and praying that he might not be affected by the measure. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. N. CALVERT wished to know whether any new application had been made, or was about to be made, for an increased allowance to the Duke of York, as, unless that was the case, he could see no sufficient reason for moving for the document in question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUMM remarked, that the account which he had moved for might be very easily produced, and was, in fact, essential, as a preliminary to another document which he proposed to bring under consideration.

The gallery was then cleared for a division; but we understand the motion was withdrawn, with a view to its being brought forward on a future day.

IRISH DISTILLATION.
General HART rose to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite whether he had taken any steps to give practical effect to his intention, long since expressed, of bringing in a bill to give encouragement to the small stills in Ireland? This measure, the Hon. Gentleman observed, was of great importance in the North of Ireland, the part of the Country in which he took a deep interest. More than a year had elapsed since the Right Hon. Gentleman had promised to do something on the subject, and he could assure him that keeping the People upon such a matter in suspense was very injurious. The encouragement of small stills was a measure of the greatest consequence to Ireland, and yet no bill was, on to the present time, forthcoming. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh), who sat next to the Right Hon. Gentleman, must recollect the promise he made on the former occasion. What means, then, he begged to know, had been taken to redeem the pledge given on this subject, and to quiet the minds of the People, and give them that relief upon the point which justice required?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured the Honourable and gallant General, that he had not forgotten the pledge he had given, and that he intended this night to give notice of a motion on the subject, for bringing in a Bill early in the next meeting of Parliament. He should be glad to have brought in this Bill, were it not for the consideration of certain machinery connected with the process of distillation, which was materially connected with this subject. The measure which he intended to propose, and to which the Hon. and gallant General had referred, would be closely connected with a more general measure for the regulation of distilleries.

General HART begged to hear his testimony to the merit of the machinery to which the Right Hon. Gentleman alluded. He thought it had far to be productive of great utility, and to prevent frauds of all kinds, whereas any were contemplated, in the management and process both of the distillery, and the Excise.

Lord MOUNTCHARLES begged to know what steps were taking respecting the Bill regarding the police for the prevention of illicit distillation. Would that Act, and other general measures on the subject of Irish Distillation, be passed in the course of the present Session?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that he would use every proper despatch, but he was not prepared to say these measures could be carried through Parliament in the course of the present Session. The Right Honourable Gentleman then said, that on Monday he would move the Committee on the Irish Distillation Bill.

ALIEN BILL.
Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the second reading of the Alien's Regulation Bill.

Mr. BERNAL said he rose very briefly to enter his protest against the renewal of this measure. Doubtless as its policy was at any time, a strong case ought indeed to be made out, and powerful and cogent reasons assigned, in order to show that it was expedient in the fifth or sixth year of a general peace. The first Bill of this kind which Parliament had ever sanctioned was the 33d of the late King. That was passed in order to guard the Country against the innovating principles and doctrines of the French Revolution. The present was the first occasion on which it had been directed to provide against the machinations of foreigners with regard to their own Governments. Foreigners were allowed, by all the ancient principles of our law, to settle and to acquire property in this Country, and it was contrary to those principles to render them liable to be sent out of it at any time on the charge of some insidious arts. The original principles of our law emanated from a spirit of universal toleration, and to adopt this arbitrary measure was to abandon those generous feelings which contributed so much to the glory and grandeur of our institutions. Our ancestors had acted in a very different spirit at the time when the Act of Natives was revoked in France. It was an argument to say that a case of abuse ought to be made out; it was enough that the Bill gave to Government the power of committing abuse. If such a law could be justified at any time, it was in the year 1793, when the political horizon was overcast by the clouds of the French Revolution. He should conclude by expressing his conviction that the measure was altogether useless and absurd, and with moving that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord A. HAMILTON observed, that he did not mean to go into any discussion of the merits of this Bill, but rose chiefly to ask whether the Bill was to be regarded as part of a permanent matter of course; and he was the more anxious to receive some explanation on this point, as he had observed that a Bill relating to the seizure of arms in Ireland had been continued for two years successively. The House ought to con-

sider this measure well before they passed it, since its policy and provisions were just as likely to be required at the end of two years as they were now. He was not aware, through the whole course of the business, that His Majesty's Ministers had assigned any reason applicable to the case.

Colonel DAVIES said, it was 27 years ago that an Alien Bill had been first introduced into the House, on a necessity said, and with some reason, to be a strong one; it had afterwards been renewed on less and less distinct grounds; and it was now at last proposed in all its naked enormity without a reason; for what was said about the revolutionary doctrines prevalent on the Continent was a mere mockery, an experiment tried by the Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) to see how far he could prevail on the credulity of the House.—When foreign Governments heard that our army had been increased by 11,000 men in time of peace, to prevent the spread of revolutionary doctrines, and that even this was not available without new laws, they might indeed be warranted in shutting out Englishmen from their shores; but for the exclusion of foreigners from England there was not the slightest reason. The Bill was so utterly inconsistent with humanity and policy, that he could not help expressing his strong disapprobation of it.

Mr. J. W. WARD felt so much dislike to this Bill, which he considered to be discredit to Ministers, discredit to the House, and discredit to the Country, that he did not forbear saying a few words against it. It had not, long since, been made permanent, that circumstance was to be attributed to the earnest, zealous, and constant opposition which it had received from those who, like him, wholly disapproved of it.—(Hear, hear!) But for that steady and constitutional opposition, it could have been a perpetual, instead of a few years' Bill. It was a Bill to deprive foreigners of that favour, protection and confidence, which they formerly enjoyed in this Country—which they enjoyed at that period of our history to which every Englishman looked back with satisfaction, and which might be considered as affording an excellent example for our imitation. But it had not been able to embrace, after all that had been said upon the subject, the ground on which this Bill stood. It was a Bill that would be most injurious to the interests of the Country, but which most certainly be injurious to its character. (Hear, hear!) He should be glad to know whether this Bill was intended for the protection of our own, or of other Governments.—(Hear, hear!) When its continuation was proposed in 1816, they were told that Europe was overrun with French exiles, some of whom were Jacobins, some Napoleonists, but all of whom were most mischievous and dangerous persons. It was farther observed, that, had for the salutary operation of this Bill, they would have made this Country the scene of their plots, conspiracies, and machinations. The Netherlands, where they had taken refuge, was pointed out as the great workshop where they carried on their pestilential plans, and from whence they issued their dangerous doctrines. But, immediately after all this had been stated, many of those individuals were suffered to return home to France, and the head of the Bourbon family (whom they wished officiously to assist) to those religions.—Come, let us forget and forgive! The consequence was, that the Netherlands were immediately cleared of those formidable persons. If machinations were to be practised against France, it was not in the Netherlands, it was not in this Country, it was not under the protection of foreign Powers, that they would be carried on; it would be in France itself—in the Electoral Colleges, and even in the Chamber of Deputies. (Hear, hear!) The Bill was intended to prevent Jacobins from coming here—to keep away those who did not want to come here—to discourage the visits of persons who could do their business much better in their own country; so that, if the Bill operated at all, its penalties must fall on those who ought to be protected—on merchants, traders, and all those who came here to transact business. (Hear, hear!) He was no alarmist, but he saw much in the state of the Country to create some degree of apprehension. What I did see, on that account, entertain a dread of foreign Jacobins? No such thing. That was the commodity they had least reason to fear. He would as soon expect a competition in their cotton and hardware manufactures as a competition in Jacobinism. (Laughter.) Unfortunately, their own home manufactures was in too flourishing a state, it was not pining, it wanted no assistance from abroad. Let a cargo of foreign Jacobins be imported, and they would be found to stand no chance with those which our native soil produced. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Those who were formed in this Country were more sturdy, more inventive, more violent, than those who were manufactured abroad. (Hear, hear!) They had so much good old English stout about them, that no foreign Jacobin could stand in competition with them.—(Hear, hear!) No Country in the world had so strong a dislike to the interference of foreigners in its internal concerns as England. This was exemplified by their history. Great changes had been made in the Government of the Country at different periods, but foreigners were not permitted to assist. When the English rebelled against their King and murdered him, it was without the aid of foreigners; when they recalled his son, it was without the aid of foreigners; and when they deposed his other son, it was without the aid of foreigners. Their ancestors, in fact, displayed a sort of jealousy to get rid of foreigners when their assistance was

offered in aid of any political design. If he were cursed with a disposition to effect any great change in the Constitution of this Country, he would not accept of the assistance of foreigners. He would say to them—"I know you wish to lead us into friendly aid to depose the King, to put down the Clergy, to sweep out the aristocracy; but such is the perverse disposition of the People of this Country, that the very best designs will be rendered abortive, will be disgraced and contaminated, by your participation in them." (Laughter.) No gentleman, for the last few months, could go through the streets without hearing the point mooted whether parties could be formed on foreign grounds. Now, when the question was discussed, whether foreigners were to be banished from their shores, it did appear to him that the place where such a doubt was held had very little to fear from their influence. There was nothing to be apprehended from foreigners in this Country, while the higher classes remained firm to their allegiance. England was more separated, by moral causes from the continental States than the latter were from each other. Treason, connected with a foreign force, might be termed rather an aristocratic offence in this Country. The conspiracies which were formed in the times of Elizabeth and James, in the support of which foreign aid was expected, were all carried on by persons of high rank and consideration in the Country. What ill feeling existed in the Country at present, unfortunately existed between the higher and the lower orders. What had appeared in the course of the last three months? They had seen the Country torn by convulsions, and presenting an aspect little short of actual rebellion. Plots and conspiracies had been fomented, compared with the object of which any change of Government was trifling—compared with the object of which, any change of religion, any contest between the Church of England and the Dissenters, or between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, was trifling; for the object aimed at was the subversion of all government and all religion: (hear, hear, hear!) and the means by which that fearful revolution was to be effected were murder and assassination. (Hear, hear!) This did not prove the necessity of such a Bill; for up to the present day no interference had been traced in any of these transactions. Ministers asked for the Alien Bill, as if the Provisional Government of Glasgow was composed of Spanish Liberals; as if a number of German students had influenced the proceedings at Manchester; as if the Gatostris Conspiracy had been carried on by so many Napoleonists. (Hear, hear!) Such a measure was not resorted to in times when more peril was expected from abroad, when not a foreigner came to this Country that might not be supposed to carry the Pretender's commission in his pocket. The Bill was a pity measure—a pity, because it was founded on false assumptions—a pity, because it was contrary to the generous feelings of the Country—a pity, because it affected those who had not an opportunity of complaining. (Hear, hear!) But it was said, that a sort of popularity attached to the measure; if it were so, that argument made against the Bill. Surely it was not because the People were averse to foreigners, because they disliked them, that such a measure should be persisted in—that was a strong proof that there was no necessity for it. On all occasions he would give the Government those powers that were necessary for the welfare of the State; he had done so; and, if called on, he would not shrink from doing so again; but he objected to unnecessary power; he objected to an authority, for the granting of which not a shadow of reason could be given; and he could not consent to grant an authority, the necessity for which those who demanded it would scarcely take the pains to explain. (Cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR proceeded to state, that he rose to explain a motive which on a late occasion induced him to call for military assistance, and to justify his conduct for having taken that step. (Laughter.) The SPEAKER rose and said, if the Hon. Member could show what connection there was between the circumstance to which he alluded and the Alien Bill, he certainly had a right to proceed. (Laughter.) The LORD MAYOR said, that from the conversation which had taken place he was led to think that there was some similarity between the two cases.—(Laughter.)—but, as the House seemed to think otherwise, he would not proceed.

Mr. B. BATHURST argued against the objection of the Hon. Member on the lower Bench (Mr. Ward), contending that experience and practice were opposed to the speculation and conjecture of that Hon. Member, when he maintained that English Jacobins, or by whatever other name those might be called who desired the overthrow of the Government, had no disposition to seek assistance from congenial spirits in other nations; for it must be recollected, that when the enemies of our Government were most anxious for the attainment of their object, they made an annual for assistance to the National Assembly of France. Could any one doubt, that if any dissatisfied persons in any nation whatever were to come to this Country, they would need a gracious reception from those of the same description? Those, indeed, who thought that the sentiments propagated and the efforts produced by the French Revolution were quite removed, took a very narrow view of the subject; while those who contemplated the danger as it still continued, must feel the necessity of a measure of this nature, not with a view to secure the French Government, as had been stated, from a dread of

revolution in England, but in order to guard the Country from commotion or disturbance.

Mr. MAXWELL rose and said a general cry of "Question!" He had certainly supported the measure the last time it had been before the House; but the Queen had not then been in the Country, and she had not been charged with any name which could be neither proved nor disproved without the presence of foreigners. Justice required that the Government should not, at such a time, have an opinion of this kind in its hands. (Hear, hear!) Besides, as Ministers had refused to give the names of the manufacturers, he felt it impossible to support this Bill. The question being loudly called for, a division took place, and the numbers were—For the motion, 113—Against it, 63—Majority, 50. The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

INDIAN DUTY BILL.—(TUESDAY.)
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the Report be brought up.
Sir H. PARRELL said, this was a measure of the utmost importance, and proposed a relaxation for a period of no less than 20 years, of all the duties which existed upon the conclusion of this Union, into which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had continued to introduce several articles of taxation, which ought to be discontinued upon the considerations of justice and policy.

Mr. R. SHAW (of Dublin) wished to know whether it was meant to exclude excises and duties from the provisions of this Bill?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the negative.
Mr. HUME expressed his surprise and regret that the Hon. Baronet (Sir H. Parrell) had not succeeded in obtaining the appointment of the Committee for which he moved some time ago, and had that motion been agreed to, he (Mr. H.) had no doubt that ample evidence would have been adduced to show that every impediment to a freedom of intercourse between the two Countries ought to be effectually removed; and yet it was proposed, in the present Bill, to continue for twenty years all those duties which formed the greatest impediment to that intercourse. He strongly protested against the renewal of such duties, contending, that at all events they ought to be reduced, with a view to diminish the evil which they served to produce.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that it was his intention to bring in a separate Bill as to the iron and brass works for Lunenburg machinery. He had no objection to the introduction into Ireland of all foreign commodities which might legally be imported into England, to be there re-exported as in this Country. He considered that twenty years was as short a period as could be allowed for withdrawing the capital already invested.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Littleton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. N. Parrell, Sir George Hill, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gladstones, and Sir Henry Parrell participated, the original question was put and carried without a division.

The other clauses were then gone through, the House resumed, the Report was brought up, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.
The Report of the Irish Fisheries Bill was ordered to be received on Monday next.
The Irish Seizure of Arms Bill was ordered to be read the third time on Monday.
The Port Patrick Harbour Bill went through a Committee. The Report to be received on Monday.
The Irish Lunatic Asylum Bill was read a second time.
Mr. LUSHINGTON brought in a Bill for repealing so much of the 57th of his late Majesty's Acts as prohibits the sale in England of any spirituous liquors, brandy, gin, wine, or compounds. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Malt Duties Bill went through a Committee.—The Report to be received on Monday.
The Irish Spirits Intercourse Bill was read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. C. GRANT brought in a Bill to facilitate the Sugar Trade of Ireland.—Read a first time.—Adjourned.

articles were cottons, cloths, silk, and glass, and the removal of the duties as to these manufactures he was not disposed to resist. But upon what ground was the duty to be continued as to articles of cabinet-making? The expense of freight and carriage from this Country afforded sufficient protection to the Irish cabinet-makers against any competition from this Country;—and it was known that these cabinet-makers were very desirous to have the ports of England open for their furniture, where they calculated, from their superior skill and workmanship, to obtain very profitable markets. The Irish cabinet-makers also objected very much to the tax upon the import of English cloth, of which they used so much, as well as to that upon the articles which they used as springs. The effect indeed of these taxes was, to add 10 per cent. to the price of Irish carriages. But the tax upon leather was peculiarly objectionable—for as it became impracticable, from the absurd regulations of the Irish Excise, to manufacture good leather in Ireland, the Irish boot-makers and saddlers generally used English leather, and thus this tax was an additional impost of 10 per cent. upon the Irish consumers. The taxes, therefore, which he had mentioned should be altogether repealed. They were, indeed, for the most part, originally imposed under that mistaken system of the Irish Parliament, which sought to confine the demand for Irish manufactures to the poverty of Ireland, instead of endeavouring to open to them the rich market of England. The consciousness of this policy was now as it had been long existing; for the Irish manufactures which had access to the English market were those which had most prospered, as appeared from the success of the butter and linen trade, of the distilleries, and of the agriculture of Ireland. After entering, by a variety of impressive observations, the several points to which he had alluded, the Hon. Baronet expressed his intention to move amendments as to those taxes, which, as he had argued, ought to be discontinued, and concluded with proposing, that instead of "1840," as the period for the farther continuance of that part of the Bill which he did not object, "1830" should be inserted.

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LONDON.
SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Bank Stock 4 per Cent. 109½
India Stock 100 do. 102
Sper. Ind. 101
3 per Cent. Cons. 89½
4 per Cent. Cons. 89½
5 per Cent. Cons. 89½
5 per Cent. Cons. 102½
Sper. Ind. 101
India Stock 100 do. 102
Sper. Ind. 101
3 per Cent. Cons. 89½
4 per Cent. Cons. 89½
5 per Cent. Cons. 89½

perterere. Certain it is, that all men who desire to see the return of public tranquillity will rejoice in the resolution that has been taken, since the occasion was looked forward to with various alarm, on account of the distressed mind of the People. Perhaps we may regard this determination as an omen of the design of Ministers to yield to the Queen's wish of proceeding forthwith to the second reading of the Bill, and to the proof of the allegations in its preamble.—Morning Chronicle.

In reply to Mr. Beaumont's notice relative to the postponement of the Coronation, last night in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh, we understand, observed, that, referring to the state of the proceedings in the House of Peers against the Queen, and the desire that they might be proceeded in with the least practicable delay, the King had already given orders for the postponement of the Coronation; but, to prevent misconception with respect to the motives of such postponement, the Noble Lord repeated his observation of a former night, that the exclusion of her Majesty from the ceremony of the Coronation was not to be understood as liable to be affected in any way by the result of such proceedings.—Courier.

This intelligence will be received with satisfaction by all classes in the Country, except those who clamoured most about it. They had other purposes to answer. We indeed never doubted that His Majesty would forego the solemnity from the moment that the proceedings against the Queen assumed their present solemn and defined character. A Coronation is an august proceeding; but at the same time it is, or ought to be, a joyous one. The new Sovereign ratifies with his people the bond that unites them; the People celebrate, with rejoicing, the auspicious compact. But there exists no state necessity for the immediate performance of the former; while there exists every reason, which can influence generous minds and moral dispositions, not to exhibit the latter. Hence, the becoming and delicate determination of His Majesty upon the subject, but with that dignified and proper reservation as stated by Lord Castlereagh.—Ibid.

We are informed that the Queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families. Six Italian witnesses against the Queen, arrived on Thursday evening in the Dover coach, and remained the whole of yesterday at the Blossoms Inn, Lancaster-lane; they are of the lowest order, and said they were waiting for Mr. Cook. It is said that the Attorney of Milan was with them; he assisted Mr. Cook and Mr. Powell, and was a man in low circumstances; but, since the Milan Commission, dress a carriage. He frequently went about Milan, saying he had the Crown of England in his pocket. A second detachment of twelve persons arrived last night, at a late hour. The first account we have of this party will be found in the following letter:—

"Dover, July 7.—Arrived this morning the Dubet passage vessel from Boulogne, bringing eleven men and one woman, as witnesses against her Majesty the Queen. On landing they were much harassed by the persons assembled on the quay, and on their way to the Alien Office they were abused and roughly handled, particularly by a Frenchman, who kept shouting to the Paris Hotel, that morning the mail coach drew up to the door to take them up for London. A great number of persons assembled to see them, but they were so alarmed they refused to come out without some kind of guard. Our Magistrates drove to the inn, attended by a great number of constables; the mail, after waiting a long time, started without them: it is said the proprietor, for the safety of his coach, declined taking them. The appearance of such men, on such a business, seemed to excite great disgust; they all, with the exception of two, were most miserably attired; in fact, they looked like those miserable Italians of whom we have so many stamping about all over the country. To look at them no one could suppose they could ever have been admitted where they could have witnessed any actions of a Princess of the rank of her Majesty. After about two hours' delay in getting them off, a post coach and two post chaises were drawn up to the door of the hotel; constables with their staves mounted on the tops and fronts. The witnesses then stepped into the carriages, which drove through the town at a most furious rate, amidst the hisses and groans of the people; they seemed excessively alarmed.—In their passage out of the town the glasses of the carriages were broken, and it was feared, notwithstanding the precaution of the Magistrates, that they would be stopped and dragged out; but they got off, and went to London by the circuitous route of Hythe, Maidstone, &c. One young man, named James Barwick, was committed to our goal for laughing at them (the foreigners). Great credit is due to our Magistrates, but for whose exertions they would never have reached London to tell their tales."

We have refrained from taking notice of the many strange reports that are current, respecting the Queen's "unanswerable Defence," till they have become matter of such notoriety, that to remain longer silent could be of no benefit, even to those feelings of delicacy which we are most averse to offend. Our Classical Readers will recollect the burden of the severe satire which Claudian has against Eutropius, who had been elected Consul of Rome, and to what account he expressed him as an old woman, dressed up in the honours of the Consulate; and some observations on the subject appear under the London header, which render

been filled up, ever since the establishment of the Opera, in the seventeenth century; neither does those who have travelled, or read travels in other countries, he told by what sort of persons the Harlots of the East are guarded; and if there be any one who has a stronger hold than any other, let us need only remind them of the name of *Abelard*! The substance of the reports almost then is, that in the charge brought against her Majesty, belongs to the unfortunate class of persons thus variously denoted.—Star.

Another version of the story spread abroad yesterday is, that the Count is another *De Ron*—nothing more, in short, than a button damask disguised in noble attire, who had acted the part of Chamberlain to her Majesty, as much to the life as *De Ron* did the part of Envoy to the Country from the Court of France. Which of these statements is the true one, time may show and may not; they are repeated everywhere with great confidence; and probably, after all, may be nothing but idle insinuations, arising out of the speculations which the alteration of an "unanswerable Defence" is so apt to occasion.—Ibid.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. The Budget of Ways and Means occupies the *Deputies*; M. de Corcelles' objection to a sum of 300,000 francs, which was charged upon the estimates, in favour of the widow of General Moreau. He acknowledged that it was a balance due to that great man, which had been retained by the State, upon the sale of his property, to defray the expense of a too celebrated trial. "But," observed M. de Corcelles, "if she be thus indemnified as a victim of an iniquitous judgment, France is thronged with similar victims. Doubtless the Imperial General had more than once led our battalions to victory; but French banners do not stifle his tomb, and bitter regrets were mingled with his latest breath. Let us not disturb his ashes; but let us never forget the lessons of our own history. Bayard, when expiring under the midnight steel of the foes of his country, thought himself more happy than the Constable de Bourbon, triumphant at the head of an enemy's army." (Lively agitation.)

General Donnadieu was committed to the Army on Friday, by order of the Lieutenant-General commanding the First Military Division.—It is asserted, that this measure has been proposed by assassins as false as necessary, which Vice-comte Donnadieu indulged in relative to an interview that he had, some days previous, with the President of the Council of Ministers.

Accounts from Spain represent that Country as enjoying the most unqualified tranquillity. The Cortes were certainly to meet in Madrid on the 9th of this month. Majors happened to the career of a violent malady, which continues to make great advances. At San Severa 150 persons had already perished on the 5th of last month, at Arla the streets were all blockaded to prevent communication. At San Salvador there were 51 sick, and at Bagnoli 82. Monaco and San Lorenzo were not affected.

An article from Madrid, of the 23d June, states, that accounts of a very satisfactory nature, respecting the temper of the South American Colonies, had arrived. The writer affirms, that the Republican party of Venezuela has sent deputies to the Royalist General, to declare to them that as soon as the Constitution of the Cortes shall be sworn at Caracas, they will be ready to lay down their arms, and submit themselves to the constitutional authorities. These deputies have been sent by the Congress sitting at Angostura, and it is asserted that General Bolivar and his troops are animated by the same spirit of conciliation. Hopes are entertained at Madrid that Buenos Ayres will also acknowledge the Constitution, and that the Spanish nation, as well in the New as in the Old Hemisphere, will be again united under the sceptre of Ferdinand VII.

The Waterford Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JULY 12.

The Parliamentary intelligence contained in our preceding columns embraces some topics deeply interesting to this Country. It will be seen that the Irish Distiller has been relieved from the pressure of that onerous clause in the Act for regulating the importation of Irish Spirits into England; by the operation of which his interests and in fact the general interests of the Irish Agriculturists, were heretofore so unfairly and injuriously oppressed. The liberality evinced on this occasion by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER will no doubt be justly appreciated and gratefully remembered by those on whom the benefit has been conferred.

Nothing further has yet appeared to enable the Public to determine the truth or falsehood of the statements respecting the alleged proposal for erecting a new Monarchy in South America. A question was put by Sir ROBERT WILSON to Lord CASTLEREAGH, in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, to ascertain if Government had received any official communication on the subject, to which His Lordship declined giving any reply. On Friday evening, Dr. LUSHINGTON gave notice that he would move on Tuesday for the production of any information received by Government relating to this curious project.

The Coronation of the King, as we announced in part of our last impression, has been indefinitely postponed.—The reasons assigned by Ministers for the delay will be found amongst the Parliamentary proceedings; and some observations on the subject appear under the London header, which render

unnecessary any remarks on not being. Some recent accounts from *Hammer* informed us, in connection, that His Majesty would visit that State about the middle of August, and continue there till the end of September.

Groups of Italian Informers are pouring into England, several of whom, it is stated, have been for some time under the fostering care of the Austrian Government. The amount with which they were received on their arrival seem to have taken more of sincerity than of ceremony.

Two companies of the 35th regiment, which is to replace the 18th in this garrison, arrived here yesterday morning. The grand division is to march in this day.

The Church Wardens of Trinity Union acknowledge to have received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for the use of the Poor of the Union of Trinity, One Pound sterling, being amount of fines levied on Nicholas Knay and Edmund Funnell, two Publicans, for having persons drinking in their houses on Sunday.

The Church Wardens of St. Patrick's Unit, acknowledge to have received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for the use of the Poor of the Union of St. Patrick's, Ten Shillings sterling, being amount of a fine levied on a Publican, for having persons drinking in his house on Sunday.

WATERFORD MARRIAGES.—The price of Butter has been steady for the last two days at 50s. generally for best quality, with very few exceptions above that rate. The quantity weighed at the crane on Tuesday was 262 fuskus; yesterday, 587.

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday.
To the Merchants—80s—79s—78s—68s—60s
To the Country—70s—60s—00s—56s—48s.

PORT NEWS—WATERFORD, JULY 12.

MARRIAGES.
3d—Storer, McKinty, Dumbarrow, window glass.
4th—Four Brothers, Murphy, Saxena, friends Astor.
Nicholls, London, m. do.
Newport, cork.
5th—Horenia, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods.
Kerridge, Lyne, ballast, for Dummore, Edward.
Nixon, m. do.
Nixon, m. do.
9th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
Dunmore, m. do.
10th—Patrick, Llanelli, cork industry.
Kinane, m. do.
11th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
12th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
13th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
14th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
15th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
16th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
17th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
18th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
19th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
20th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
21st—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
22nd—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
23rd—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
24th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
25th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
26th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
27th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
28th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
29th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.
30th—Sullivan, Ryan, Dublin, ballast.

THE GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL.
THE GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL are hereby informed, that a GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at one o'clock, at the CHANCERY or COMMONS, to elect Physicians, and transact such other business as may come before them.
R. WATERFORD.
Waterford, July 13, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,
AT THE OLD BARRACK NEAR THE PLACE WHERE THE NEW PENITENTIARY IS BUILDING,
UPWARDS of 200,000 BRICKS,
At 15 Shillings per Thousand.
Waterford, July 13, 1820.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE FEVER HOSPITAL.
GENTLEMEN,
THE Election of Physicians being fixed for FRIDAY, the 14th Instant, I most respectfully solicit the honour of your Suffrages on the occasion; and should I be so fortunate, as to become one of the Objects of your choice, I can only promise my utmost Exertions to discharge the Duties of the Office faithfully and attentively, as I hope I have hitherto done, since the formation of the Establishment, in 1799.
With respect, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient and humble Servant,
MATTHEW POOLE, M. D.
King-street, Waterford, 5th July, 1820.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
SIGNOR ZANDOTTI, Native of Rome, Member of the celebrated Academy of the Arcadi, and Professor of the Italian Language, has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the City of Waterford that he has proposed giving INSTRUCTIONS in the above Language, during the Summer, to such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be pleased to honour him with their Commands, and addressed to him at Madame de Saxe's, in William-street.
Waterford, 10th July, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.
TO BE LET,
FROM 29th OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,
THE INN AND STABLES, &c.
Now occupied by the Widow SHARLAND, the House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Here.
Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, 10th June, 1820.