

HAITI.

The whole world must be now acquainted with the Independent States of the black people of St. Domingo. After a sanguinary revolution that terminated in the extirpation of the white inhabitants occupying that part of the Island which belonged to France, the blacks settled into two governments, having their independence in view, but hostile to each other. Christophe is the head of one portion of the country, which he pompously denominates the Empire of Hayti, and the other is termed a Republic, and a perpetual President. These States have been constantly at variance, but neither has predominated, and they both are equally zealous in the great work of civilization. They have established governments in form as systematic as those of the freest nations in Europe, and not only the physical state of the country, but the moral circumstances of the people, have been improved to a degree far beyond anticipation. Roads and bridges have been erected—agriculture has been extended, commerce encouraged, and schools for education and the arts have been every where planted. In the progress of twenty years a new race of black men have sprung up, with the feelings and habits of civilized life, and they bid fair to rival the white nations in all that is great and praiseworthy.

A society has been formed in Hayti for the purpose of aiding the free people of colour in the United States in removing themselves to that island. An address has been published by this association, breathing the true spirit of humanity, and offering an asylum to all who would prefer settling in Hayti to the African coast. The Americans have used their endeavours to colonize in Africa the descendants of free Africans born in the United States, but without much effect, and the Haytian Society is formed to rescue an unfortunate class of men destined to spend their lives amid barbarous prejudices, slavery, and degradation—made the butt of all the cruelties which the most unfeeling avarice can suggest, and finding no consolation but in tears and groans. The intention is generous, and the local advantages of Hayti are described in glowing colours—"The happy situation of our island," says the address, "which may be justly called the Queen of the Antilles—the astonishing fertility of its soil, which makes it the garden of the western archipelago—the progress of its inhabitants in civilization, and in some of the fine arts—our wise constitution, which invests a free country to Africans and their descendants—all lead us to believe that the land of Providence has destined Hayti for a land of promise, a sacred asylum, where our unfortunate brethren will, in the end, see their wounds healed by the balm of equality, and their tears wiped away by the protecting arm of liberty."

Every good man must with success be desirous to see the whole circumstances connected with the independence and civilization of the Haytian race presented to the public eye, and to see the manifold interference of Divine Providence in the way of men.

HORRIBLE PIRACY AND MURDER.

The following faithful narrative is copied from a late American Paper: New York, June 21.—It will be recollected by many of our readers, that during the late war with England, the Patriot pilot boat was despatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this City Mrs. Allston, Lady of the then Governor of South Carolina, and daughter of Colonel Burr, formerly Vice-President of the United States. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. Timothy Greene, Esq. of this city, an intimate friend of Governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot-boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. Allston on the voyage. From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston, no tidings whatever had been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time, that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favourable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her lost mysterious, up to the present time no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed. For the honour of human nature it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrible tale had never been hinted with the site of the wretched tale told it: A Gentleman, recently from New Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the late Mr. Green, that two of the pirates lately sentenced to suffer death at New Orleans confessed that they composed part of the crew of the above pilot boat; that, after being at sea two or three days, and near the shore, they rose upon the Captain and passengers, and confined them below, when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate, belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they then launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which was filled and went down. The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment for this horrible crime.

Nearly three hundred dogs have been destroyed in Manchester, in consequence of the late dreadful alarm, from the prevalence of hydrophobia in that town and its vicinity.

PRUSSIA.

In the Journal des Debats, a letter from Berlin, of the date of the 15th ult. explains with some triumph, that the tumult which a few days before so seriously agitated that metropolis, was nothing more than a dispute between a peasant and an ale-wife about the price of beer. The writer is too much blinded by prostrate politics, to see that nothing can more strongly illustrate the dreadfully diseased state of the Prussian Government, than the vast disproportion between this contemptible event, and the imposing display of military preparation to which it gave occasion. When the throne of Frederick the Great can be shaken by an ale-house squabble, its foundation must have been awfully undermined—and fearfully has the successor of that mighty monarch sunk through consciousness and fear, in the mud of such a shaken leaf can fight him!"

The following extract is dated Berlin, the 11th instant: "We remember that when the Revolution broke out in Spain, the official Gazette of Berlin at first affected to treat with contempt the endeavours of the constitutional party—and that after the events in the Peninsula had turned out favourably for that party, the same Gazette tried to demonstrate, in long articles, the illegality of the enterprise, and of the Constitution of the Cortes in general. It seems that this conduct of the official journal has given rise to complaints from the Spanish legation in this city, and we have been truly astonished at reading, on a sudden, in one of the last numbers of our official journal, a long article proving the legality and the legitimacy of the Constitution of the Cortes."

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

One of the most afflicting and awful events ever remembered in this neighbourhood, occurred at Thorncliffe, Iron-works on Wednesday last. During the tremendous thunder-storm in the afternoon, the workmen, in the presence of the resident proprietors, were casting a tilt-shaft, about five tons weight, in a perpendicular mould; when the casting was nearly complete, the liquid mass suddenly shot up, like a catarrh of fire from the orifice of a volcano, and mingled with clouds of heated sand, fell in red-hot flakes on every side. Of about forty persons present, twenty were burnt more or less severely; but particulars of the manner in which wounds and death were inflicted, during this dreadful explosion, would be too shocking for perusal. Three men perished on the spot, six others have died since; the lives of the remainder, (many of whom are grievously scorched and lacerated,) it is hoped, may yet be preserved.

The foregoing is the only fatal accident which has occurred from burning at Thorncliffe Iron Works since their establishment, 25 years ago, though castings double the weight of this have been executed there. The proprietors have most liberally contributed to the relief of the families of the sufferers, and further subscriptions for this benevolent purpose will be well applied.

All the managing partners were present, and, with the exception of Mr. Isaac Newton, provisionally escaped; in attempting to retreat, he had the misfortune to fall; the event proved fatal. After lingering under the most exquisite torture, he expired the following morning at ten o'clock. The immediate cause of this unparalleled catastrophe seems beyond ascertainment. From any failure of the cast-iron moulds it could not be—they were found perfect after the accident; from moisture within the pit seems nearly as impossible—the casting having been comparatively completed before the eruption. It is thought by the proprietors, that some communication took place between the electric fluid with which the atmosphere was highly charged at the time, and the dense sulphurous vapour arising from the upright column of molten mineral in its matrix, whereby an explosion, resembling an earthquake in violence and noise, was occasioned. The building, which is nearly new and exceedingly substantial, was not injured by the shock; had it been otherwise, all present must have been slain and burned at once in the flames and the ruins. All that can be known, however, amounts but to this, that, like Jacob awaking from his dream, both the dying and the surviving might have exclaimed: "How dreadful is this place? Surely the Lord was in this place, and we knew it not."—Sheffield Liv.

STORM OF FRIGORS.—However incredible phenomena of this sort may seem, it nevertheless appears that the vicinity of Loughborough has just had an awful visitation of the kind; at least so it is related by John Harvey, a frame-work knitter, of Mackfield, near Barton Hill, who, in the afternoon of Saturday last, whilst on his way with his work, to the warehouse of his employers at Loughborough, was overtaken by a heavy thunder shower, near the end of the disused navigation, between Nan Pantom Hall and the Forest Gate, and in the midst of "the pelting of the pitiless storm," saw and felt an immense quantity of the animals in question, about half an inch long (some with tails, and some without) falling upon and around him; in this unusual dilemma, he took off his hat to satisfy himself more particularly, and actually found ROY OR TEX CURS UPON THE MUCK OR TIL. The miracle is rendered still more plausible by the evidence of Jarvis Callis, aged 73, —Bee, about 50, and James Shelton, 42, three labourers of Loughborough, who passed the spot shortly afterwards, and saw "millions upon millions," to use their own expression, hopping about in every direction; nay, they say they could not set their feet without destroying great numbers at every step they took.

DEVEREUX'S EXPEDITION.

Several of our informants, Countrymen are now returning from this ill-fated, ill-conducted undertaking; but it is with heart-felt sorrow we have to announce that many of them (we fear) can never return. Possessed of better information regarding this portion of South America, than any other journalist, we have repeatedly warned those unfortunate deluded young gentlemen, from embarking in such an enterprise; but all our admonitions were in vain. Big with the spirit of enterprise, blinded by false hopes, proud of a military application, they engaged in this service—we have done all we could to prevent them—we were the first print in the Kingdom to warn them against DEVEREUX and his coadjutors, and laid before them in the most serious manner, all the evils they would have to meet—many of them indeed embarked convinced of what they had to encounter; but they were too proud to recede from what they considered an honourable cause. Let not this, however, palliate the conduct of a set of nearly impostors that used every art to deceive them. The whole story is this—a vain weak enthusiast arrived in this Country from the United States—by the aid of a corrupt press, he made his debut on public attention by the announcement of his going down to the County Westford to see his estates—shortly after this (Feb. 1819,) the cause of South American independence was viewed in the most favourable light, as an honourable service, and in which many of the youth of Ireland wanted to engage—presuming from this, he set himself up as a Major-General of the Venezuelan army, Knight of the order Liberator. With the assistance of a few obscure individuals most unprincipled than himself, and some additional circumstances, he succeeded far beyond his or their expectations in selling commissions to the amount of upwards of £20,000. Several vessels are hired, the mode of payment made is by bill on Bilbao, the troops are embarked at the average of one officer to every four men, without arms or clothing, and the men in general without a second change of linen—they set sail, and arrive successively at Margarita, where they are treated with contempt and neglect—and disgusted, who brought them there—several, and asked what could find means to procure a passage, return home—the greater number remain until the latest dispatches at Rio de la Hacha. The fellows are to be pitied—many of them, poor fellows, fought throughout the whole peninsula war, had honourable testimonials, and a pension for life from their own government—left victims to the climate, without shelter, raiment, or food, to the will and pleasure of a set of demi-savages, low-bred ruffians, whose delight is in blood.

We have all along advocated the cause of South American Independence, from the principle that our Commerce would be greatly benefited by its success—as long as the Mother Country kept up that dreadfully oppressive system we were an enemy to it—the recent events in Spain, which have established a new order of things, and given a Constitution, according to the wishes of the People, have changed our opinions materially.

The leaders of the revolutionary party are not men fit to govern—six or seven could be monarch-fellows, who, in every instance, have shown more despotism than ever was experienced under the old government; nothing can be more certain than that the unhappy People groan under this disgraceful rule, and are ready to shake it off; they find that the name Liberty is but a delusive mockery, a cloak for the foulest despotism—ten years of war have proved that the great mass of the People are not on their side, for what force have they employed to cope with a handful of Spaniards?—Dublin Journal.

STATE OF THE CROP.

From every quarter in the United Kingdom we have the most favourable account of the crop. It will this year exceed the average of many preceding seasons, and the natural effect of abundance is cheapness. While the poor man may obtain the loaf at a small price, it is yet certain, that his wants will not be proportionally relieved. The price of labour will fall with the price of corn, and the farmer will find it difficult to make sales in an over-stocked market, even at the reduced price.

Money, or the circulating medium, will not become more diffused, because there exists in this Country more corn than the ordinary consumption requires. A certain quantity of food is necessary for a certain number of people, and if they be fully supplied, the low price cannot induce greater consumption. The extent of circulation is therefore limited by the amount of the corn actually consumed, and money will be just as scarce as if the prices were high. This law in political economy destroys all hope of improvement in the condition of the Poor, from the superabundance and consequent low price of corn.

It may be asked then what would benefit a poor Country when an abundant crop has not the effect? We can answer this question by saying, that the abundance of production is not a source of wealth unless the demand be proportionate, and as the demand in this case cannot exceed the average, the surplus of produce is not marketable, and therefore, not available property.

The crop, this season, being universally abundant, the farmer will find his receipts, at the end of the year, not larger than formerly, and when the agriculturist cannot increase his quantity of the circulating medium, it can scarcely be supposed that the labourer will augment his stock, and hence, possess greater command over the comforts of life.

If we could imagine, that demand would equal production, and that the price of corn would be stationary notwithstanding the excess of production, we might then anticipate an increase of money in proportion to the extent of this superabundance; but no such thing can take place, unless some new source of consumption should arise, and it is to this point we wish to bring the question.

In the circumstances of Ireland, which is an exporting country, there can be no chance of a market for our corn in foreign States, because the crop is universally abundant, and each possesses enough for its own consumption; but still our crop may be exported to the market of England in a modified form. Corn which cannot be used as bread, may be consumed as whiskey, and if the Legislature will admit the importation of this modification of our produce into England, the surplus of the crop in Ireland will be readily consumed, and the price of corn may not fall below the average of ordinary years, which would give the farmer all the advantage of his abundant produce. This state of things would certainly increase the circulating medium, and benefit the condition of the Poor, in as far as the agriculturist would render the excess of his crop available, and would apply his surplus gains to the employment of labour.—Dublin Journal.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—It has been reported to us from a very respectable source, that the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, one of the present Members of Parliament for the Queen's County, is to be immediately raised to the Peerage of the Empire, by the title of Lord Mayo borough. This will leave a vacancy in the Representation of the County; and we suppose that Sir Charles Coote will be elected without any opposition, unless, indeed, that the Master of the Mint—presuming on the hold which he has of the Queen's County Patriots—should propose his son, Mr. William Wellesley Pole Tilney Long (who has lately settled with his creditors), as a Candidate; and we know that this may be done without any personal expense—it is only presenting, at the next Assizes, another £1000 on the County.—Carlow Morning Post.

We have obtained the show said to have been dropped by the Lecorabaugn, and here innumerable applications for a sight of the curiosity; we intend, with the owner's consent, to transfer it to Mr. Jackson's Museum.—Ibid.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIMBURG.—We understand that it has been determined on to erect a grand testimonial on the elevated site in the new town, to perpetuate the liberation of our City; the subscriptions will be so low as to embrace the contribution of the humblest citizen; thus giving to the citizens at large a share in the recollection of posterity. We also learn, that the civic records of the last fifty years are to be laid under the foundation stone. Many independent Citizens mean to give Mr. Rice a public dinner—this is as it should be.—Limerick Evening Post.

FOOT RACE.—The following remarkable race against time took place on Grinstead North Green, in Suffolk, on Wednesday afternoon: Peter Smith, a blacksmith, of that parish, an athletic man, for a trifling wager, engaged to run six miles in two hours; at half-past four he commenced his task, on a mile course staked out for the purpose, with betting much and generally against him; he performed each mile remarkably regular, in about six minutes and a half, except the first mile, for which he took rather over seven minutes, to be in reverse for the last mile, in which many bets were depending, that it would be run in six minutes, which he did, and manfully completed his arduous task in one hour and forty-six minutes, fourteen minutes within the given time. It is worthy of remark, that this was one continued motion, without the intermission of even a few seconds, either for rest or refreshment. A liberal subscription was made by the Gentlemen present for him, and was a handsome reward for his great achievement.

FIROOZY.—The three-eat, belonging to Atkins's itinerant Menagerie, was dreadfully maimed a few days since by the Bengal tiger, confined in an adjoining cage. The latter animal, perceiving the tiger's leg to be outside the bars, grasped it with his paw, and tore the shoulder completely out, which he immediately devoured. A specimen being sent for, the animal is likely to recover.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The seventeenth annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists (says a correspondent) commenced its sittings on Wednesday last, in this town: the Reverend Jacob Bunting, A. M., was selected President, and the Reverend George Marsden, Secretary. A representative from the American General Conference arrived in town on Tuesday, and one from the Irish Conference yesterday. There are upwards of 200 Ministers present. Seven years have elapsed since the representatives of this large and respectable body met here on a similar occasion.—Liverpool Paper.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.—Some apprehensions having been expressed for the safety of the discovery ships, on account of the absence of all intelligence from them, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are groundless, as there has been a single arrival this year which could bring information concerning them; but accounts are daily expected by the ships from Davis's Straits. The Greenland fishery is rather late, only four or five ships having yet returned.

FOUND. ON TUESDAY last, of the Devonshire Arms, Duncannon, ONE HALF A BANK OF IRELAND NOTE, £1000, which produces the corresponding Half, and will give the bearer the sum of £500. If any person has possession of the said Note, he is desired to bring it to the undersigned, who will give him the sum of £500, and will give him the sum of £500. RICHARD MGRATH, Duncannon, August 4, 1820.

WANTED. TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, ON ONE OR MORE CITY SEAL OR SEALS, apply to ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk, Waterford, July 19, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL. TO BE LET, FROM THE 29th OF NEXT SEPTEMBER, THE INN AND STABLES, &c. Now occupied by the Widow SAUNDERS. The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rear. Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. 20th June.

GILES JOLT THE WAGGONER, AND THE CHILD IN THE ICE. A GASTNET. With vacant space—unwinking what he sought, And whetting as he went for a set of thumbs, Giles Jolt with new-made Hay a fragrant load, His horse conducting, took along the road; A horse of steel, armed in proofed mail, In harness with a rare Gilt's pair of wheels. See the Daily Telegraph.

His condition proved so severe the Stranger tried, And shall be heard a still infant's cry, Turn round to Jolt, his load of hay beneath, The dreadful accident, as calmly death.

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AUCTION OF QUEREC TIMBER, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE 8th INSTANT, AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY, AT THE GRAVING BANK, About 400 Tons remarkably good QUEREC PINE TIMBER, 30, Ditto, OAK Ditto, An Oak STAVES and HEADING, Being the entire Cargo of the Brig John, from Quebec (if Purchasers agree, the whole will be sold without reserve) JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer, Waterford, 5th August, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters-General are ready to receive Proposals for conveying his Majesty's Mails, for a Term of Three or Seven Years, between WARRINGTON and the PACKET HARBOUR OF DUNSWICK, either by Coach, drawn by four Horses, carrying four inside and three outside Passengers, or by Cart, drawn by one Horse, without Passengers, or by a Horse Post; and in any case to perform the Journey in One and a Half Hours. By Command, T. ORDE LEE, Esq. Pro-Secretary, General Post-Office, July 25, 1820. N. B. Proposals will also be received for conveying his Majesty's Mails, from Dunmore, and to perform the Journey in like time. T. O. L.

EXPOSITION OF THE STATE OF SPAIN. MARCH, JULY 17.—The Report of the situation of this Kingdom, presented to the Cortes by the Ministers for their respective departments, has disclosed the deplorable state into which Spain has been thrown, and has produced a lively sensation in the Assembly, and among the People. The subject is an extract of the details of this most important and interesting subject.

FINANCE.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced, that the relations of the Nation with foreign Powers were perfectly pacific and amicable, except with regard to the Court of Portugal and the United States. With the former, he observed, some differences exist respecting the capture of Monte Video, and with the latter on the subject of the treaty of the Florida; but the principles of moderation and justice which direct the diplomatic operations give reason to hope that these differences will be adjusted honourably for Spain, and that they will not alter, in the slightest degree the system of peace established in Europe.

ARMY.—The Minister of the Interior gave a detail of all the branches of the public administration connected with his department, and specified the means adopted for its improvement. This department of Government will require the longer time in organizing, as everything must be re-generated conformably to the Report on the political Economy and Civil Administration of the Kingdom, in order to give a new stimulus to agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and to promote the essential prosperity of the Nation.

COLONIAL.—The Minister of the Colonies, in his Report on the situation of America, detailed among a variety of other topics the measures adopted by the King for the reconciliation of subsisting differences, and the reunion of the Colonies to the mother-country. He dissipated the mischievous rumours which had been circulated of a contemplated expedition to America, and explained what had given rise to those false rumours.

JUSTICE.—The Report of the Minister of Justice embraced only the period subsequent to the 9th of March of this year. He gave an account of the measures taken by the King for consolidating the constitutional system, and causing the laws to be observed—of the state of the Royal Courts, and other Tribunals of the Country—of what has been already done for the establishment of the Judges in First Instance, conformably to the district divisions adopted by the Cortes. He stated that some Ecclesiastical Prelates had been disposed of to recompense different individuals named, and who had been persecuted on account of their adherence to the constitutional system. He dwelt much on the measures adopted with respect to the regular Clergy, which he represented as equally advantageous to that body and the Nation; and stated the arrangements made for preventing the increase of Jesuit Convents, by allowing only one in towns which before had several, and taking public instruction out of their hands. The Minister finally defended the measures which had been adopted for securing the Deputies who signed the representation of the year 1812, and on whom it is reserved for the Cortes to pronounce judgment.

WAR.—The Report of the Minister of War produced the most affecting impression. It appeared that this department was in the most deplorable condition; that it was indispensably necessary immediately to effect a reform in the Army, and to change its organization; that the existing military force, comprising all the arms, is about 53,705 men, exclusive of the Royal Guard, and 7083 Cavalry; that, notwithstanding the reduction of 10,000 Officers, the number retained was beyond all proportion in the Army; that the Corps of the Royal Guard was greatly diminished; that the want of money, and partial distributions of pay, had reduced the Officers to the greatest privations; that the major part of them had remained for years on half-pay, though in active service; that the Army is in a state of absolute nudity; that in the Cavalry only 15 Regiments have their clothing and equipments in tolerable condition; that the clothing and arms of the Infantry were not uniform, and generally bad; that they had only 87,000 muskets, of which 6000 were unserviceable; that the Cavalry had 10,000 carbines, and that in the pistols and swords there was no uniformity; and that the solitary articles were regular only in seven Regiments.

The Minister next described the deplorable state of the Artillery, which was wholly destitute of material, and had a supply of ammunition scarcely sufficient for a single day's service in battle. The Militia Corps raised in 1818, present a force of 33,809 men, commanded by 140 Chiefs; the Garrisons, Castles, &c. are in the most wretched condition, as well as the Fortresses on the Coast. The Military Education has not undergone any change; and the Department of Theoretical and Practical Instruction for the Military requires no reformation. The Retirees granted to Officers here produced a saving; and the number of Invalids is 7838 men.

He then recapitulated the total force of the Peninsula; that of the Infantry, including the Militia, he stated to consist of 87,779 men; the Cavalry, of 6238; and the expense of the whole Army he estimated at 352,607,000 reals (88,131,750 francs).

He then entered upon the details of the Colonial Establishments. The Islands of Porto-Rico, St. Domingo, and Cuba, enjoy profound tranquillity. In Mexico, there exist only a few bands of Insurgents, which cannot occasion any apprehensions; but it is necessary, he observed, to keep that country on a war footing. The ravages of the Revolution are severely felt in South America, which experiences the effects of a war excited by the ambition of foreigners. Though it is impossible to give a correct statement of the Military forces in these countries, the Minister announced, that since 1815, not less than 42,177 men of all arms have been transported thither, of whom five thousand are of Porto-Rico.

The forces in the island of Cuba, including the militia, amount to 10,995 men, and 977 horses; those in North America, to 41,036 Infantry and cavalry, who occupy an extent of 82,143 square leagues. Lastly, by adding the troops which are on other stations of South America, consisting of about 10,178 men, who form the garrisons of the Philippines, it will be found that the army in the Colonies amounts to 90,579 men, and 8410 horses. The garrisons in America are in the worst possible state.

MARINE.—The Minister of Marine gave an account in his Report of the dilapidated condition to which his department had been reduced; he urged the necessity of reorganizing it to the highest possible pitch, by building as many ships as the state of the finances will admit. He referred to a proposition submitted to the former Cortes, to increase the navy to 20 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 18 corvettes, 26 brigantines, and 18 sloops of war.

FINANCE.—The Minister of Finance entered into a long and complicated statement. He rendered an account of the state of the available resources on the 9th of March, explained the mode of sources, and pointed out a practicable mode of supplying the deficiencies. He proposed some modifications of the dotations to the Royal Family, and solicited the approbation of the Cortes to a loan of 40,000,000, opened by the King, and towards which only 5,000,000 had been subscribed. He described the wretched state of the country, and the mode of improving the system, and the difficulties opposed to a reformation. He specified the abuses—many of the principal, and the taxes imposed as merely provisional, and which were never supposed to be permanent. He stated the necessity of consulting the opinions and the abilities of the People before they should be subjected to a new plan of taxation. He explained the causes which were opposed to the establishment of direct contributions, and mentioned the disposition of the clergy, the nobility, and persons in office, to contribute their proportions, as one of the principal impediments. He demonstrated the necessity of a reform, and to give publicity to every thing connected with the finances. The Minister concluded his Report by pointing out the lacunae and the injurious and mischievous tendency of the prohibitory laws; he proposed the union of the department of the Posts to that of the Finances, and reproached the absurdity of the present laws with regard to the system of finance.

THE true Quilogs of the Neapolitan Revolution, says the account in the Constitutionnel, is Louis Menichino, a Priest of Nola, a distinguished literary character, and a man of genius and resolution. He meditated and matured his vast project in silence, and in such a manner as to prevent all sorts of excesses. As a private individual, he travelled in little more than a year, over France, Spain, and England, to obtain information of the Institutions of these Countries, and printed at London a Project of a Constitution for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Since his return home, he has been exclusively engaged in his great designs; in the Society of the Carbonari he found the means of carrying them into effect. He declares now that he will accept of no employment, of no recompense—that he wishes to live in retirement, happy in having contributed to the welfare of his Country. This example of distinguished modesty and patriotism has been followed by many others. General Pepl has only accepted the command of the troops for two months.

The four forts of Naples are commanded by Lieutenant-Generals Filangieri, Arcovallo, Ambrosio, and Colonel Pignatelli; General Podrinelli has the command of the Artillery.

There are some rumours of trifling disturbances in one or two insignificant villages, and also of some Sicilian Nobiles at Naples having protested against the adoption of the Spanish Constitution for that Island; they wish to preserve their ancient Charter, by which the Chamber of Electors was exclusively composed of the highest Noblesse. These reports, however, do not appear to be well founded.

A private letter from Naples says—"All feeling men, of whatever party, applaud the firmness with which General Filangieri has hitherto answered the popular groups who desire that the King should shew himself at the balcony. When his General spoke of the advanced age of his Majesty, and that his infirmities would not admit of his compliance, the clamorous crowd, and the eyes of some amongst them betrayed the feelings of their hearts. General Caracciolo and General Pepl have frequent conferences with some Members of the Commission of Public Safety; the intelligence which appears to reign between them and the General Officers who are sent to them, and the General Officers of the Garrison of Joachim, have arrived here. The Prince Lieutenant-General has confirmed them in their former rank."

"It" says another Correspondent, "Europe imagines that the movement of a few men was the only spring of the Neapolitan Revolution, it declares itself—it was a vast enterprise, conducted with firmness, generally, and settlements of humanity, which are the necessary result of the progress of civilization—not a drop of blood has stained this triumph. The signal, it is true, was given by a young Lieutenant (Morelli), at the head of only 150 Dragons; but the population was ready to second it. The most influential Ecclesiastics have shewn themselves among the directors of the movement."

An article in the French Papers, from the Banks of the Danube, dated 21st July, avers that the news of the Neapolitan Revolution had had a most injurious effect on business. It is said, that commercial letters received directly from foreign countries, and gold, were in the greatest request, but that business, properly speaking, was in a state of complete stagnation. The consolidated Neapolitan rentes had fallen, and every person was endeavouring to get quit of them as fast as possible. We think it right, in repeating these accounts, to repeat at the same time the caution which we have already given as to the value of whatever comes through the Parlian Press on the subject of Neapolitan affairs. The Banks of the Danube, are a convenient sort of habitat for news which may afterwards go "unclaimed" of any man!"

At PACHA.—A letter from Ancona, of the 9th of July says, "All Pacha's affairs are going on worse and worse. Several of his Generals have abandoned him, and some have taken up arms against him. Wherever the troops of the Grand Signior appear, their General proclaims by sound of trumpet that he does not make war against the Albanians, but only against their tyrant Ali. In consequence of these pacific proclamations, all the armed inhabitants lay down their arms, and the whole population has declared against the Pacha. He has already lost the districts of Trakala, Messalongo, and several others. It is universally believed that his troops will disperse at the approach of those of the Grand Signior."

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—Apprehensions, not ill-founded, as to the darkness which may be occasioned by the Eclipse of the Sun on the 7th of next month, have determined several of the Ecclesiastical Counsellors of Switzerland to move that the annual solemnity of prayers may be transferred from that day to the 8th. The Deputies of the Protestant Religion at the Diet have agreed to this proposal.

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERLIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay, Waterford.

Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. Bow Church-lane, London.

Agents for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSON and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Agents for the Colonies—Messrs. GOSWELL and Co. 11, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

Agents for the West Indies—Messrs. GOSWELL and Co. 11, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

Agents for the East Indies—Messrs. GOSWELL and Co. 11, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

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SEDUCTION OF THE MILITARY.

There is no doubt that the attempts which have long been making to corrupt the soldiers, are now pursued with redoubled activity. There is no little doubt, too, that the infamous endeavours will continue on the heads of their contemners. It is not long since that the soldiers were, excited by the Radicals, and every spirit applied to them that could irritate their feelings. At present, they are soothed, complimented, and caressed. A notorious provincial journal, which commonly performs the office of common sewer to the Times, by discarding its more rank and offensive locutions into the general current of radical opinion—we speak of the Manchester Observer—has the following paragraph in its last number:—

"GROWING AFFECTION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE MILITARY.—The conduct of the soldiers in the revolutions of Spain and Naples has brought the military into considerable reputation among the friends of freedom. The latter no longer look on them as the blind and willing supporters of arbitrary power, but regard them as men imbued with the same principles of liberty as themselves, and as aspiring to be made the medium of establishing a tyranny over their fellow-countrymen."

It would be ridiculous to offer any comment upon this. Its detestable object is sufficiently glaring, though it is only a very slight improvement upon the dark insinuations of the Times, and the boisterous joys of the Morning Chronicle, at the military revolutions of Spain and Naples. Let it never be forgotten, that the latter, who boasts of its Whig principles, pronounced one of the strongest eulogies upon a standing army which we have read for a long time. It was written, indeed, in the ravings of its delight at the Neapolitan revolution, but it was thought so applicable to the views of the Radicals in this Country, that it was converted into a placard, and posted on the walls of the metropolis. Do these men know and feel the desperate game they are playing? Are they so ignorant of the difference between the constitutional monarchy of England and the feeble monarchies of Spain and Naples, as to suppose that the fate of the former can be made to depend upon the obedience or disobedience of a few regiments? Englishmen disdain the thought. They will not suffer themselves to be tyrannised over by bayonets, whether wielded by a rebellious or disciplined soldiery. The thousands and tens of thousands, who enrolled themselves to bid defiance to the menaces of a foreign enemy, would not be slow to protect their Country from the insolence of a domestic faction. But we are fighting with shadows! reasoning about dreams. The villains who are prowling about to seduce the soldier from his duty know not his character and nature. Bad men, whatever may be the colour of their coats, are easily accessible to bad influence. The moment of temptation is to them the moment of ruin. But they are dangerous only while they are not known. Let the mask be torn off; let the corrupt part be laid bare; and that which we might have feared we shall merely loathe. The laurels which the British army have won in foreign fields, under their great Captains, they will not tarnish, in civil feuds, under the banners of treason. They understand the motives and objects of their new allies; they know the price they must pay for their friendship; they feel the dishonour which is implied in the mere attempt to tamper with their allegiance. 'Tis not the language of our hopes, the expression of our wishes: it is the simple declaration of facts which are within our own knowledge.—Courier of Monday.

STANDING ARMIES.

The Ministerial Press cannot forgive us for the wholesome truths we told them some days ago on the subject of Standing Armies. "Let it never be forgotten," says the Courier, "that the latter (The Morning Chronicle), who boasts of its Whig Principles, pronounced one of the strongest eulogies on a Standing Army which we have read for a long time." O yes, a eulogy indeed! We have afforded a powerful support to the advocates for Standing Armies! The admirers of the military mania of the Continent felt, no doubt, a strong encouragement to prosecute their system on our columns!

O the hypocrites! We have never ceased to exclaim against the dangerous tendency of Standing Armies—to warn them that the Government that depended for support on a Standing Army, against the wishes of a People, was laying on a broken reed. We might have warned and warned; but let events afford an awful confirmation of our doctrine. Two despotisms, vainly imagining that their armies would enable them to withstand the just claims of their People, were, by means of these very armies, overthrown in a moment. "Soldiers," as we observed, do not surrender their understandings when they enter into military service. Their rights as citizens, their affections as husbands, fathers and brothers, remain, and no Royal favour or indulgence can make them forget the duty which they owe their Country. Feeble indeed is the tenure of the Throne, that depends on the arm of power, and is not fixed in the love of the subject.

The tendency of these observations was to show— 1st. That a Government that is fixed in the love of

its subjects has no occasion to depend on a Standing Army.—2d. That a Government which wishes to preserve the love of its subjects will not think of depending on a Standing Army.—and lastly, though not least, that when a Government has not the love of its subjects, it can place no dependence on a Standing Army.

Now, good Gentlemen, can you tell us why large Standing Armies are wished to be kept up? They are a heavy burden on a People, and never can be kept up with the good-will of that People. The object of keeping them up is either to enable a Government to withstand the will of its subjects, or they can serve no object. Now, Gentlemen, under these circumstances, do you really think that a home demonstration, like that which we gave you, of the utter uselessness of Standing Armies, to effect the only object for which they can be kept up, is a likely way to encourage their being kept up?

We hope the lesson which events have read will not be thrown away on the influential People of this Country. We have witnessed with alarm and apprehension the gradual substitution of military to the civil power in numberless cases. The People were beginning to become habituated to see soldiers called out on every little irregularity, which, in former times, a respectable with his staff would have arranged. Let us tread back our steps. The good old practice was in the end the safest. An instrument which may so easily be wrested out of your hands, is a dangerous instrument.—Morning Chronicle of Tuesday.

EXECUTION OF NESBETT.

MAIDSTONE, MONDAY, JULY 31.—This wretched criminal surrendered his life to-day to the outraged laws of his Country. From the complication of crimes of which he was convicted, and from the probability that the murder of Mr. Parker and his housekeeper was not the first instance in which he had been guilty of a violation of the laws, a great curiosity prevailed to witness his execution, in the expectation that, if he had not previously made any confession, he would in his last moments be induced to reveal the particulars of his guilt.

It is gratifying to know, that in the interval which elapsed between his condemnation and his execution a considerable change took place in his frame of mind and general deportment. On leaving the Court on Friday last, after receiving sentence, he evinced the same levity, the same hardened ferocity of disposition, that had marked his conduct during his confinement before the trial. So inexpressible was he of his awful situation, that on being placed in the cart which was to convey him back from the Court-house to the goal, feeling himself annoyed by the gaze of the spectators, he exclaimed in a peevish and surly tone of voice to the turnkey who had charge of the cart, "Drive away like hell, and let's get out of this as quickly as possible!" But when replaced in his cell, and allowed an opportunity of reflecting on his fate, he found it impossible to retain that indifference which he had hitherto assumed.—He became restless and agitated, but still evinced no symptoms of contrition. Indeed, a circumstance which the vigilance of his keepers detected, showed that at this very moment he was meditating on the means of adding one other crime to the black catalogue of his former offences; by anticipating the sentence of the law. He had called for a pipe of tobacco, and on refusal, he repeated the request in so urgent a manner that the suspicions of his attendants were aroused. They accordingly began to examine the cell in the first place, and in one of the corners they discovered the handle of the sauce-pan in which his victuals were usually brought to him. The tin tub forming the handle of the pan had been taken off, and was perforated near the lower end; and this instrument was immediately suspected to have been constructed by the Prisoner as a rude, tho' ingenious substitute for a pistol. His person was instantly searched, when he thrust into the hands of the turnkey a quantity of gunpowder, wrapped up in a paper, and a couple of marbles, which had been intended to supply the place of bullets. Various conjectures have been made as to the manner in which he was supplied with the powder and marbles; a very general suspicion attaches to his mother, who had seen him a short time previous to his trial. It is most probable, however, that the articles were conveyed to him by some person in the Court, while he stood in the dock. Suspicion fell upon a man who was, at the time of Nesbett's trial, in the Court; he was seen to shift something to the Prisoner while at the bar, and he having leant on a silk handkerchief the most of the day, was suspected to have covered what was given to him, and soon after he put the handkerchief into his pocket, which appeared to contain something.—Those who have had the best means of knowing the character of the parties certainly favour the former supposition; and if outward appearances formed a just criterion of moral character, one would be justified in concluding that the mother was a person capable of such an act. She is a woman of almost gigantic tallness; of a perfectly upright figure, though apparently more than seventy years of age; her features are sharp, haggard, and of a peculiarly unsamiable expression.—Upon the whole, her appearance irresistibly forces on the mind the portrait which the author of Guy Mannering has drawn of that wild and almost supernatural being, Meg Merrilies. In consequence of this attempt to destroy himself, Nesbett was stripped of the dress which he had hitherto worn, with the exception of his shirt and stockings; and on being courted by the same

executioner to the condemned cell, he was furnished with a apron, and, heavily ironed.

During Friday night he was extremely agitated, and was unable to sleep. In that state he continued during Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday. He joined in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Harker, the chaplain of the goal, and professed to be sincere in his devotions; but still he persisted in denying that he committed the murder for which he was to suffer. About six o'clock on Sunday evening his wife and children arrived from Woolwich to take leave of him. The interview was distressing beyond description, and on this occasion he evinced a greater degree of feeling than he had previously shown. He wept much, embracing them; and when his wife implor'd him not to die with a false hood on his lips, he promised to reveal the whole of his guilt before he died. At the suggestion of the worthy Minister, his wife and family (which consists of four daughters and two sons, the eldest about 18 years, and the youngest only 16 months old) joined in prayer, after which they took a painful leave, and departed to return to Woolwich.

After his family had taken leave of him, he made a full confession of his guilt. Some of the particulars which he communicated are said to be very important, and the whole of his statement is, for the present, kept strictly secret. Various rumours are, of course, in circulation respecting the nature of his confession, to which it would be equally improper to give publicity, whether they be ill or well founded.

After his mind had been disordered by confession, he became more composed, and joined in the exercises of devotion with more fixed attention, and apparently with a greater degree of intelligence than he had hitherto evinced. On Sunday night he slept for more than two hours; and this morning he was more tranquil than usual. The Rev. Mr. Harker, whose humane exertions in administering to him the consolations of religion have all along been unremitting, attended him at six o'clock, and remained with him till eight. He returned again, at nine o'clock, to assist him in preparing for the last awful trial of his fortitude.

At a quarter past eleven the unhappy culprit was placed in a wagon, to be drawn to the place of execution. The executioner was placed by his side, and two officers with loaded carbines were also seated in the wagon, fronting the criminal. His dress was the same that he had worn during his trial, consisting of a blue coat, a yellow waist-coat, a white neck-cloth, and top-boots. Before he left the prison he had requested the turnkey to give him a book; a prayer-book was accordingly offered him, but at his request it was exchanged for a Bible; this Bible he held in his hand when he appeared in the wagon, and he seemed to peruse it with great devotion. His countenance was flushed, and his manner extremely agitated. As the prison gate unfolded to allow the wagon to pass, he got the first view of the assembled crowd that were waiting outside, and he was so strongly affected by the sight, that he could not refrain from tears. A dismal sensation pervaded the assembled multitude, who were anxious to have a view of the wretched man. On each side of the wagon was placed a file of pikemen; the Governor of the goal, and several Sheriff's officers, rode immediately behind; the Chaplain and the Sheriff-Deputy followed in carriages.

In this order the procession moved slowly towards the beach, the criminal frequently turning up his eyes to Heaven, and ejaculating "O Lord, have mercy upon me! Christ have mercy upon me!" About 100 yards from the prison-gate his mother caught his eye. He did not appear to be much moved at seeing her, but bent his head towards one of the officers who sat before him, and said, "Mind, tell Mr. Bowen to do something for my family." The procession arrived at the place of execution about ten minutes before 12, and the wagon was drawn up along the side of the scaffold. The chaplain then joined the criminal in prayer, and the still silent scene pervaded the immense crowd, who stood uncovered while the service was reading. The Criminal, who had knelt down by Mr. Harker's side, joined in the prayers with as much fervour as his agitation would permit. His hands were clasped together and uplifted, and his eyes were sometimes directed downwards to the book in the chaplain's hand, as if he did not understand what was read; occasionally they were turned up to heaven, but during the greater part of the time they wandered unconsciously over the crowd without any definite direction.

When the devotions were closed, and the criminal was about to be removed from the wagon, he observed near him Mr. Hay, the barrack-master of Woolwich, and said he wished to speak to him. Mr. Hay came forward and said, "For God's sake, Nesbett, be sincere, consider what you are about, and tell the truth." He replied, "I have told the truth already, and nothing but the truth. My family knows nothing of my guilt, and I hope you will do something for them." Mr. Hay asked him if he had confessed his guilt, and he replied, "I have confessed it to another person." He then mounted the stage with a firm step, and the executioner proceeded to put a cap over his eyes, and to adjust the rope round his neck.

Having seen Mr. Bowen, of Woolwich, near the scaffold, he called to him, and said, "Mr. Bowen, I hope you will have some regard to my family. Poor things! they are innocent. None that belongs to me knows any thing of my doings." Mr. Bowen called to him to confess his crime, on which he replied, "I have made all the confession I had to make. That will be known after I am gone. The people is convenient that has it. It is enough for one person to know."

At five minutes after twelve o'clock the fatal signal was given. He did not seem to suffer in less than one minute. The body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and conveyed in a coffin to Messrs. Day and Watson's, to be anatomized, pursuant to his bequest.

Previous to his trial, Nesbett had prepared the following declaration, in his own hand-writing, to be delivered to Mr. Hay, the barrack-master of Woolwich, an intelligent and humane gentleman, who was anxious to have it ascertained that the family of the murderer, were not implicated in his guilt:—

"Maidstone, the 27th July, 1820.
"This is the truth, as I have God to merit in the next world, let me be Gilty or Not, no one of my Family, father or mother, wife or Children or any Relation, or mine knowes whether I am Gilty or Not of the Crime that is laid to my Charge, that is the murder of Mr. Parker and his House-keeper or any other part of that crime that is laid to my Charge, or any other Crime that is laid to me, as God has my soul in his charge this Day to try my Gilt that is the truth, and I hope no one will cast it up to my wife or Childer, for the Do not Deservit. I sine this to be truth
"JAMES NESBETT."
Addressed to "Mr. Hay, Barrack Master Woolwich Kent."
Enclosed in the hand-writing of Mr. Hay, but the direction of the Prisoner:—
"As I have this Bible in my hand, and God to merit, I declare the contents of this paper are true."
"JAMES NESBETT."
Maidstone Goal, 28th July, 1820."

THE QUEEN.

As the day fixed for the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen approaches, the interest of the subject becomes more intense. That is the stage of the Bill in which witnesses will be adduced to substantiate the charges set forth in the preamble, and hence it is commonly called the commencement of her Majesty's request: Our readers are aware that her Majesty's request to be furnished with a specification of the places which are the alleged scenes of the offences with which she is accused, and with a list of the witnesses, has been refused by the House of Lords. The total impossibility of cross-examining the witnesses at the moment with any effect, it is said, will induce her Counsel to abandon any attempt of the kind. For the same reason it will be impossible for them to come prepared with witnesses in her defence. That the examination of evidence in the Lords will be limited to that which may be adduced in support of the Bill, and that when it is exhausted her Majesty will request to produce witnesses in her defence. That request the Lords, when they refused her application for a list of the witnesses to be adduced against her, promised to grant. When it is considered that they are to be sought in various parts of the Continent, two or three months will not be an unreasonable time to ask for the purpose. At the expiration of that time her Majesty will probably decline calling witnesses, and protest against the proceedings of the Lords altogether.—The Bill, supported by direct evidence, not impeached or refuted, will then probably pass the Lords, from which House it will be sent to the Commons. Here a new scene opens, and it is upon this ground her Majesty's Counsel will probably fight her battle—here she will enter the lists free from the disadvantages attending a contest in the Lords. Her Majesty will have learned in the progress of the Bill in the Lords, the specific charges against her, the time, the place, all the particulars, also the witnesses, and will come prepared to cross-examine them, and to rebut their evidence by her own. In the House of Commons then will be the great and grand trial, desire of the merits of this most important question. We now understand that the seat of the Usher of the Black Rod is not that destined for her Majesty upon this solemn occasion. We learn that on the first day, viz. the 17th of this month, her Majesty will sit on the bench next the wall on the right of the throne, on the right of the bench generally occupied by the Bishops, and between the two first-places on that side. On the next day her Majesty will remove to a seat to be prepared for her on the same side at the bar in the angle opposite to that of the Usher of the Black Rod, in order that she may be nearer to the witnesses and her Counsel.

The assemblage of troops in the vicinity of the metropolis, preparatory to the Queen's trial, (for such is in fact the production of evidence against her Majesty, on the second reading of the Bill, fixed for the 17th of August,) has already commenced. The 51st regiment of light infantry has received orders to march from Chichester and Brighton, for Croydon.

It is said that a cordon of troops is about to invest the metropolis—that an encampment of 8000 men will be formed on Blackheath, and a train of artillery in St. James's Park.

We understand that the Queen has engaged a Barrister of eminence, who has held a high judicial situation abroad, to proceed to Italy and obtain the testimony of persons to the conduct of her Majesty in all the places that she visited, and during all the time that she was absent from England. This Gentleman is peculiarly qualified for the business, as he is familiarly acquainted with the Italian language, and with the practice of the Courts of Judicature in that country.

An Address has been presented to her Majesty from the Borough of Ilchester, signed by the Bailiff in behalf of the inhabitants.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

A Flanders Mail arrived this morning with papers from Brussels to the 28th inst. It is stated under the head of Vienna, that orders have been given to form a camp, and that the Emperor of Russia is expected at that city, to be present at the grand review in contemplation.

The Paris papers of Thursday arrived yesterday. "It is with very lively satisfaction," says the Journal de Paris, "which will be shared by all good Frenchmen, that we announce that his Majesty continues to enjoy perfect health. The last debility which the late attacks of the gout had left is gradually removing, and it is hoped that his Majesty will soon be able to resume his usual pronouncements."

The proceedings between General Dombredin and some inhabitants of Genoa had commenced before the Tribunal of General Police; and the above complaint of the General being that the above parties have calumniated his character, should the nature of that Court admit a plea of justification, the trial may be expected to throw some curious light on the events which took place while the Plaintiff commanded at Genoa.

An article from Rome, of the 12th of July, states that the Algerine squadron had interrupted the coral fishery on the coast of Africa, and put the crews of the vessels in irons. It is also stated that a war is likely to break out between the Regencies of Tunis and Algiers.

The Oracle of Brussels contains intelligence from Coraça of the 17th of May. The establishment of the Constitution of the Cortes in Spain was then known at Coraça, but it seemed to have produced no effect upon the movements of the contending parties. The Independents continued to improve their success, while Morillo had established himself in a fortified camp in the neighbourhood of Caracas. The Independents had ceased to direct their main strength against Morillo, but had pushed their forces into those parts where they expected to meet with least resistance.

An important motion was made in the Spanish Cortes on the 11th instant, the third day of the Session, for increasing the number of Deputies representing the American Provinces. It will be recollected that the number of Deputies for Old Spain is calculated on a proportion of one for each seventy thousand inhabitants, which principle is departed from in a striking manner with respect to the Colonies beyond sea. Their whole Representation is confined to thirty Members, although the population is supposed to be as numerous, or more so, than that of the mother country. Since, however, the period of ten years must elapse before any change of so great a character can by law be effected in the new Constitution, many difficulties may be started against this motion. Indeed it must depend on circumstances beyond the control of the Cortes. The Provinces themselves must be consulted, and any reject or despite the boon when granted. They may demand more than Spain will consent to, or long back upon her all that she has the power to bestow; or short of independence.

We have been favoured with a letter from a British Officer of distinction in the Spanish service, which, speaking of the recent transactions in the South of Spain, furnishes us with the following particulars:—
"GRENADE, JULY 8.—Two weeks since a counter-revolution was expected to have taken place, but the Captain-General had timely notice given him by a letter, so that means were taken to prevent surprise by doubling the guards, and keeping the military under arms for three days. The object of the Conspiracy was to destroy the Constitution Stone, to declare for the King and for the ancient laws. However, all is quiet at present, although the Gouons and Friars are hard at work.
"In Malaga there has been a considerable commotion. General Coto, the Governor, was deprived of his command, and at midnight escorted out of the town by a party of Militia, for he refused to leave his house till he was forced. There is no fault found with him; his character is blameless as a Magistrate; only they say he is not so constitutional as they wished; but the real truth is, the death of General Lacy still sticks in their throats, and that is the cause of his dismissal. Every body waits with impatience the determination of the Cortes, which, if right, will restore the order of things as formerly in Malaga."

Extract of a Letter received this morning at Lloyd's from Havre, dated July 27:—"It is reported, on very credible authority, that an Ordinance of this Government has been issued, imposing a Tonnage Duty of 90 francs, with ten per cent. thereon per ton, on all American shipping entering French ports which shall have sailed from the United States subsequently to the 15th June last. This Ordinance is also said to hold out a premium of ten francs per ton killogrammes on all Cotton imported into France from ports out of Europe, in French bottoms. Some British vessels have lately arrived here from New York, with cargoes, and others have been chartered for the same destination."

Last night, about eleven o'clock, the metropolis was visited by one of the most tremendous thunder storms that have occurred for some time. The peals of thunder were very loud, the lightning was awfully vivid, and the rain poured down in torrents. This storm lasted for nearly two hours, and, besides the sensation it inflicted, it had occasioned great damage in the neighbourhood of town. It was felt not only through-

out the metropolis, but within 60 miles of it. The effect, generally, was much the same as in London, except on the Bath road, where it was not accompanied by rain. Such was the unagreeable state of the horses in many of the mails, that the coachmen were obliged to put up, deeming it imprudent to proceed. Two calves, coming to London in a cart-car, on the Essex road, were struck dead by lightning. We have not heard of any damage among the shipping in the river Thames.

A Special Commission sat at Domberton on the 26th Inst. Robert Munro was tried for High Treason, and acquitted. The Lord Advocate then said, as the evidence was the same against the other Prisoners, he would receive a verdict against them *ad non culpam*. Their names were, Patrick McDowell, Wm. Blair, George Munro, Richard Thompson, and Wm. M'Phie.

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We have been favoured with a letter from a British Officer of distinction in the Spanish service, which, speaking of the recent transactions in the South of Spain, furnishes us with the following particulars:—
"GRENADE, JULY 8.—Two weeks since a counter-revolution was expected to have taken place, but the Captain-General had timely notice given him by a letter, so that means were taken to prevent surprise by doubling the guards, and keeping the military under arms for three days. The object of the Conspiracy was to destroy the Constitution Stone, to declare for the King and for the ancient laws. However, all is quiet at present, although the Gouons and Friars are hard at work.
"In Malaga there has been a considerable commotion. General Coto, the Governor, was deprived of his command, and at midnight escorted out of the town by a party of Militia, for he refused to leave his house till he was forced. There is no fault found with him; his character is blameless as a Magistrate; only they say he is not so constitutional as they wished; but the real truth is, the death of General Lacy still sticks in their throats, and that is the cause of his dismissal. Every body waits with impatience the determination of the Cortes, which, if right, will restore the order of things as formerly in Malaga."

Extract of a Letter received this morning at Lloyd's from Havre, dated July 27:—"It is reported, on very credible authority, that an Ordinance of this Government has been issued, imposing a Tonnage Duty of 90 francs, with ten per cent. thereon per ton, on all American shipping entering French ports which shall have sailed from the United States subsequently to the 15th June last. This Ordinance is also said to hold out a premium of ten francs per ton killogrammes on all Cotton imported into France from ports out of Europe, in French bottoms. Some British vessels have lately arrived here from New York, with cargoes, and others have been chartered for the same destination."

Last night, about eleven o'clock, the metropolis was visited by one of the most tremendous thunder storms that have occurred for some time. The peals of thunder were very loud, the lightning was awfully vivid, and the rain poured down in torrents. This storm lasted for nearly two hours, and, besides the sensation it inflicted, it had occasioned great damage in the neighbourhood of town. It was felt not only through-

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

Amongst our preceding extracts from the London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, the length of which restricts us here to a cursory notice of their more prominent topics, our Readers will not fail to remark particularly the animadversions put forth by the Courier, on the alleged endeavours making to seduce the military from their allegiance. That partial dissatisfaction exists amongst some portions of the regular troops has lately been more than insinuated, and the late depressions in the Funds have been openly ascribed to the alarm excited by the diffusion of this opinion—but whatever may be the real extent of the evil, it is at least evident that the observations of the Courier, and its indirect admissions, are calculated rather to sanction the belief of its existence, than to dissipate the apprehensions that so obviously prevail.

An Official Note of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, expressive of the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia on the recent alteration in the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, is inserted in our First Page. The importance of this document, and the circumstances under which it obtained publicity, are sufficient to recommend it to serious attention; but the observations which we have submitted to our part, extracted from two Journals of established reputation, preclude the necessity of any remarks on our part.

We can only refer to our columns for information on other topics. No Mail due.

WATERFORD CATHOLICS.

The following communication has been received by the Secretary to the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford:—

Samlgate, 30th July, 1820.
DEAR SIR—The honorable commission entrusted to my care, in conjunction with the Earl of Desmoulin, by the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, of presenting their Petitions to Parliament, was long delayed by the severe illness and subsequent decease of their illustrious Advocate, my much regretted Friend.

The Noble Earl with whom I was honourably associated in the performance of this great Trust concurred in then waiting the arrival of Mr. PLUNKETT; and the result of repeated and deliberate conferences with many distinguished Friends of this truly important measure was a perfect and unanimous conviction, that we could not, under present circumstances, obtain from Parliament that patient and dispassionate attention which is essential to the discussion of a Question vitally affecting the interests of Ireland and of the Empire.

We therefore reluctantly declined for the present to present the Petitions. The decision which we have taken will I trust be considered by the respectable Body for whom we act as well advised; and I am perfectly convinced we shall come forward at a future and an early period with increased claims for a patient and favourable hearing, from those whose opinion has been hitherto most adverse to the great object which we propose. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN NEWPORT.
Thomas Henry, Esq. M. D. &c. &c.

MESSRS. LESLIE'S BANK, CORK.

The following Monthly Statement for July was issued on Wednesday by the Committee appointed for the investigation of the affairs of that Establishment:—
The Inspectors having again met to investigate the progress made by the Bank in liquidating their Engagements, find, that there is now due to the Inspectors, as follows:—
From 25th May to 1st June, £25,318
From 1st June to 1st July, £2,471
From 1st July to 1st August, £19,471
£47,260

The present state of the Bank is as follows:—
The outstanding Note amount to, £38,029
The Book Debts and Ledgers, £43,918
£81,947

The Property consists of:
Good Book Debts, £12,737
Running Bills considered good, £19,634
Doubtful Bills, Mortgages, Bonds, Life Policies, &c., £2,471
Doubtful Debts, a portion of which the Inspectors think will be realised, £19,471
£47,260

The Value of the Bank House and Private Property remains as on the 1st of June.
The Messrs. Bruce have called in the Notes of their respective Banks of Limerick and Charleville, for payment.

DEADLY OUTRAGE.—On Sunday night last, as a poor young country woman was returning from Evergreen, in company with a woman of the name of Keefe, she was followed by seven or eight ruffians belonging to this City, who seized on her in Maypole-road, violated her person, beat her into the most savage manner, and would have thrown her into the river at Sullivan's quays, had it not been for the cries of Keefe, which brought the watchman and some passengers to her assistance, when the savages made off. The poor young woman was conveyed to the South Infirmary, where she now lies dangerously ill.

Sheriff White, with his usual promptitude, accompanied by some of our most active Peace Officers, after a search of several hours on Monday night, succeeded in apprehending two of the party; they were on Tuesday conveyed to the South Infirmary by the Sheriff, and one of them, named Fitzgerald, was identified by the young woman, who was in the act of setting off, having his clothes packed up for the purpose, when the Sheriff entered his house and seized him. The same truly active Officer continued his exertions all the day yesterday, and towards the evening succeeded in arresting two more of the ruffians. We have little doubt that any of them will escape his vigilance.—Cork Southern Reporter.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 31.—Our supply of Wheat was rather large this morning, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, which met heavy sale at a rate of 2s. per quarter upon all descriptions, except picked samples, which with difficulty obtained last Monday's prices. The arrivals of Oats have been abundant, and the demand being trifling, the trade was very dull, at a reduction of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. White Peas being scarce, sold full 2s. per quarter higher. Barley is 2s. per quarter cheaper. In other articles no alteration.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. THAT EXTENSIVE CONCERN, 'IN CHARLES-STREET, Lately in the Possession of Mr. Wm. CHERRY Apply to WILLIAM KEARNEY, Esq. of Rev. FRANCIS NEWPORT. March 10, 1820.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, August 2.—Wheat had a small and dull market this day, with a further decline on Wheat of 6d. per barrel, the general price of Millers' samples being but 35s. to 36s. for Red; White, 37s. to 38s. Oats were in large supply, and prime in good demand, at 15s. to 16s. but inferior are heavy at 14s. to 15s. New Oats, 13s. and some 16s. per barrel. Barley and New Beans remain at the same quotations, also Malt. New Rape-seed, 30s. to 35s. Flour is heavy at 22s. 6d. prime Seconds.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been scarcely any alteration in the price of Butter since our last, first quality having remained, for the last two days, tolerably steady at 8s. generally, though 6d. to 9d. over has been paid in a few instances. The supply at the crane on both days was nearly equal—Thursday, 313—yesterday, 331 firkins. The business done in Corn this week has been but limited, but the dullness was very perceptibly increased in the latter part of yesterday. Some very prime Wheat was bought at 33s. 6d. in the morning; but subsequently 32s. was as much as could be obtained, and inferior samples would not bring over 30s. Oats may still be quoted at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. the latter not very freely given. Barley (hardly worth mentioning), 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. No change in Flour or Oatmeal.

State of the Waterford Fever Hospital for the Month of July, 1820.

In the House 1st July, 151 Dismissed cured, 89
Admitted since, 139 Died, 39
Remain in Fever, 207
74 Convalescent, 245 41

By the above Statement it appears the admissions in July have exceeded the preceding month—and, I am concerned to add, under aggravated symptoms of a most malignant tendency, particularly among such cases as were sent into Hospital at an advanced period of the disease. Of the highly infectious tendency of the complaints, the admission in succession of seventeen individuals from three families affords the most convincing proof. It would be well, perhaps, there were suitable exertions promptly made use of, by the proper authorities, to arrest the progress of Infection.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee, JOSUAH WM. STRANGLAN, Chairman.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, at Clonmore, County Wexford, the Lady of John Sheppard, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, at Tintern, County Wexford, the Rev. Wm. Fraser, Rector of the Union of Killure, to the Duchess of Waterford, to Helen, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Archibald, of Seaford.

Suddenly, on Thursday, Matthew Farrell, Esq. a gentleman who, during his long connection with the trade of this port, as a respectable Ship-broker, Trader, &c. was universally esteemed for the integrity of his principles and the open generosity of his disposition.

PORT NEWS.—No arrival. Sailed, 4th, Friends, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, &c. Wind W.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF PROPRIETORS is to be held at ONE O'CLOCK on the 7th Instant, at the NEW LODGE, on Business of Importance.
A full Attendance is desirable.
By Order, GEO. P. RIDGWAY, Chairman.
8th Month 4th, 1820.

FOUND.