

BEEF STEAKS.

WRITTEN BY A SUBALTERN IN INDIA TO A BROTHER OFFICER.

The favourites of the winking Nixie Have sung how Gods and Heroes dine...

What'er may be my future fate, To guard a throne or turpentine gate...

Like other Subs, you must have found, As slow the twenty-fourth came round...

For my part, I must own, with shame, I've nearly been thro' life the same...

Tho' now I live on India's coast, And taste whatever it can boast...

O, England! I could little spot! Grant me, amid thy delia cot— No matter whether rich or not...

But I must finally own I'm both, Where vice reigns its rankest growth...

Then should you chance my cot to pass, Bright ale shall sparkle in my glass...

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Register.)

The Judges every where congratulate the Grand Juries on the profound tranquility and good order that prevail throughout Ireland.

From the neighbourhood of Galway, we learn that parts, which were violently agitated a few months ago, exhibit no symptoms of returning disorders.

"Congratulated them on the state of the calendar, which seemed moderately light; assuring them that all considerations of the personal convenience, resulting from such a circumstance, himself were lost in the satisfaction which he felt upon more public grounds.

As a main, and secret engine for the accomplishment of these ends, he agreed with the laudable signs of the present day, that the dissemination of religious instruction was of vast importance.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

(From the Correspondent.)

We perceive, with pleasure, that the benevolent and truly Christian labours of the Association for the Improvement of Prisons, &c., in Ireland, are observed by the Public, in general, with a deep and respectful interest.

CLONGOWES WOOD COLLEGE.

(From the Weekly Freeman's Journal.)

On Wednesday last, there was a splendid assemblage of many of the first rank and talent of the County to attend the public examination of the Students of this College.

RECLAIMING Bogs, &c.

(Observation for permanently reclaiming the Bogs, Mountains, and Waste Lands of the United Kingdom; and for the immediate and permanent employment of the Labouring Poor, by Thomas Fenwick, of the City of Dublin, Addressed to the Right Honourable Christian G. D. G.)

The primary objects to which the attention of the improver should be directed are, the division of the bogs, mountains, and waste lands proposed to be permanently reclaimed, by small roads, and the construction of main, minor, and catch-water drains, for draining and surface-drainage, which are afterwards to be sunk to the necessary levels until the bog is consolidated.

We cannot close these observations without paying the tribute of our esteem to the Duke of Leinster. At a time that some few Noblemen make it a matter more of duty than of disposition to tarry a few months amongst us, it is gratifying and cheering to see the first Noblemen of the land, both by duty and disposition, attached to their native soil, and proving that attachment by habitual residence in it, by the encouragement of education, by the advancement of every good and useful institution, and by the diffusion of just and liberal principles amongst his fellow-countrymen.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

(From the Dublin Journal.)

A year has seldom occurred in which the effects of a dry season has been felt more variously on different soils. On well prepared and rich soils the wheat never promised better, but on shallow soils, and those not in good till, they are thin on the land and not well headed.

The spring corn is strong, but both countries have been retarded, and in many instances much injured by the constant drought and cold weather in May and June. On strong clays these crops have been principally affected, and in many instances cannot average half a crop.

Water does not filtrate through unbroken bogs—but when the bog is reduced to mould, the water percolates with the greatest ease. The sun and winds exhale moisture from the bog much faster than from any other soil; it is so light, open, and incense, that the sun and dry winds will direct it of moisture to a greater depth, in one day, than it can do most soils in several days.

A drought of a few days will evidently impair the crop of bog. If a drought happens in the month of April or May, the crop is lost. If a drought happens in June, the crop is lost. If a drought happens in July, the crop is lost.

Rolling is in all cases a necessary operation on bog soil; it consolidates the soil, prevents the drought from penetrating, and materially assists in preserving moisture. This operation should always be executed when the soil is between wet and dry; the roller to be used on bog ought not to be too heavy, nor of a small diameter—the soil is general is too soft, and rests on a bottom so wet and spongy, that any heavy pressure, or one resting on a narrow space, instead of consolidating, operates more to the drought, and breaks the tender fibres of the roots of the crop; a roller of wood, of five feet diameter, hollow like a cask, would be light, and act on a proper extent of surface.

Calcareous matter, in every shape in which it has been found, may be formed into a powerful manure to bog, and to every soil that abounds with vegetable matter in an insoluble state; calcareous earth does not contain any substance on which the vegetables can feed, but rather are themselves poisonous to vegetation—they act merely as stimulants, they accelerate the decomposition and putrefaction of the animal and vegetable matter in the soil, and convert them into the food of plants; it is in this manner that they enrich not the soil, but rather the present crop at the expense of the soil; experiment proves, that when calcareous manures are repated on a soil not overstocked with vegetable matter in an insoluble state, they fail of producing crops.

Such are the effects which lime, when used as a manure, is found to produce; therefore no manure can be better adapted to a bog soil than lime, lime-stone gravel, or any other calcareous earth. Bog not only abounds with, but is richly composed of, vegetable matter, which, like other decayed herbage, contains the very richest food of growing plants; but that food is placed beyond their reach, by the antiseptic quality of the vegetable matter; for it is only when decomposition of vegetable matter is going on, that growing vegetables can collect food from that substance; the bog, though composed entirely of vegetable matter, is not, in its natural state, disposed to yield any thing to the growing plants; that which would enrich them is locked up by insolubility, and remains dormant in the torpid bog earth; lime, or any calcareous manure, renders the vegetable matter soluble; extracts colouring matter from bog soil, sets at liberty the vegetable food which it contained, and which had, till that stimulating manure was applied, been kept latent by the antiseptic and insoluble qualities of bog.

THE QUEEN.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO MR. WILBERFORCE.

SIR—I address to you a public letter, because you are a public man on whom much depends.—Although I generally differ with you in politics, I warmly admire your generous efforts for the welfare of mankind, and I believe you capable of doing at this moment a great benefit to your Country. For this reason I communicate to you, in the form of a Petition to the King, my sentiments on the one subject of the present day. The Whigs, as you well know, have no power whatever. It is useless for them to originate any thing. If they move in parliament they are defeated by a ministerial majority; if they attend public meetings, it is said they are endeavouring to bring about a revolution, and new laws to restrain freedom are immediately enacted.

In the following paper I have given no opinion on the guilt or innocence of the Queen. I regret and disapprove of the measure of leaving her Majesty's name out of the Liturgy—I regret, though I cannot severely blame, the language of many of the Addresses that have been presented to her. I do not wish to prejudice a question of which we know nothing. I have also omitted many topics that might have been insisted upon. You are perfectly aware of the nature of the discussion that will take place, and the temper in which they will be met. In your hands is, perhaps, Sir, the fate of this Country. The future historian will ask, whether it was right to risk the welfare of England—her boasted Constitution—her national power—on the event of an inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales, in her villa upon the lake of Como? From the majority which followed you in the House of Commons, he will conclude you had the power to prevent the die being thrown. He will ask, if you wanted the inclination? I remain, your faithful and obedient servant.

J. RUSSELL.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects, approach your Majesty, with feelings of the deepest anxiety, and the most profound respect, but at the same time with a firm conviction of the uprightness of our intentions, to address your Majesty on the subject of her Majesty the Queen. We are the conduct of the Queen a private matter, were it a subject that concerned your Majesty alone, we should be the last persons to intrude with our advice, or to delay the trial of the Queen's conduct a single instant.

To your Majesty, therefore, it would be superfluous, and consequently indecorous, to urge that persons of your exalted station are not entitled to such eminent rank for the purpose of insulating their subjects in all their domestic differences; but, viewing the difficult question as your Majesty has viewed it—namely, as a matter of State—we must be permitted to express our doubts whether your Majesty has been wisely advised to bring it forward at all. It appears that your Majesty's servants have thought fit to proceed against the Queen by a Bill of Pains and Penalties. Far be it from us to canvass whether any proceeding could have been instituted in the Ecclesiastical or other Courts, or whether the Queen could have been constitutionally impeached. We bow to the decision of the great law authorities by whom the Throne is surrounded; and we conclude, that as no method of trial known to the ordinary tribunals, nor even the extraordinary mode of impeachment, has been adopted, that a bill was the only proceeding that could reach the offence of the Queen.

Mr. James Affleck, of Armanoch, has invented a machine for collecting hay, by which, with the aid of two men and two horses, he can clear at the rate of one acre per hour, although the land be of an uneven surface. It is very simple, and can be purchased at a very trifling expense. We understand Mr. Affleck is of opinion, that the machine might easily be rendered capable of still greater improvement.—Dunfries Paper.

WATERFORD.

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There are other circumstances tending to pollute the stream of justice in this high matter. It is not in human nature (say the suspicious), that, in voting on a Bill, some of that political affection which the House of Lords may entertain should not enter into the decision. On a judicial proceeding men vote on their own judgment; on a law they often vote from confidence in the judgment of others.

It is impossible, therefore, for any sober-minded man to maintain that there is a danger lest the succession of the Crown be tainted. As little, or nearly as little, is there any danger for the future.—The great point of the succession, then—the only one on which the conduct of the Queen is of paramount interest to the State—is not affected. Even if we go a step farther, & inquire whether the behaviour of the Queen has affected the public moral of England? to this question, also, we must reply in the negative. The Queen has been several years resident abroad; whether, as her enemies affirm, she has licentious—whether, as her friends stoutly maintain, she upheld her royal character—the influence of her example could extend only to the inhabitants of Como or of Athens. To the wives and daughters of England she was exact—removed from the sphere of action, as effectually as if she had been dead—and to their ears the details of her domestic life, the scandalous tales of her neighbours and her servants, the scenes of immorality which are alleged to have happened, are new, for the first time, to be revealed by the inquiry your Majesty has been advised to set on foot.

If then there is no paramount necessity, nor even a prima facie case of policy, for proceeding against the Queen by Bill, let us next inquire whether the ends of justice will be defeated if this Bill does not pass? It is difficult to say they would. If the law of England has made no provision for trying a Queen on a charge of immoral conduct abroad, the reason is probably to be found in the conclusion we have just made, that such conduct does not seriously affect the State. But, on the other hand, we are compelled to present that the ends of justice may be grossly defeated by the passing of the Bill now pending in Parliament. For what, let us humbly say, is the situation of the Queen? Separated from her husband during the first year of her marriage, she has been forced out of that circle of domestic duties and domestic affections which alone are of power to keep a wife holy and safe from evil. For the period to which the accusation extends she has been also removed from the control of public opinion—the best remaining check this world can afford upon female behaviour. Many women, unhappily, there are in England, who have abandoned husband warmly attached to them; and a large family of children dependent upon them for maternal care; but not one has yet been exposed to such an ordeal, or threatened with such a disgrace, as the Queen. Is it just (may we ask?) that an offence deserving of peculiar indulgence should be visited with extraordinary severity?

Much distrust, it must also be manifest, will attach to the witnesses. It is well known (without undue prejudice we may say) that the standard of morality for female conduct is not so high in Italy as it is in England; and the consequence is that a ready belief is given to any story, however improbable, which affects the honour of a woman. Again, the witnesses do not give evidence in their own country; and their character in their own neighbourhood is not at stake. If persons of some rank in England have accused the Queen falsely, what may we not expect from the stray servants of an Italian town—from the jettison and Jolans of a licentious People—from the cave-droppers of the whole Continent, solicited and brought together by an emissary of the British Court, who is even now ransacking the Milanese for evidence against the Queen?

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Should a British subject swear, in a Court of Justice, to charges affecting the life or honour of the Queen, and that he or she should be proved perjured, I presume the party would not be liable merely to the ordinary punishment of perjury, but be considered guilty of high treason, and subject to the penalty of death.

Should a foreigner be found perjured on a similar occasion, would it amount to high treason? I should think not; and also think that our laws could not reach him or her, in the way of punishment. If this be the case, how wide a door is open to false testimony in persons of the latter description, not having the fear of punishment hanging over them!

This question I would submit, however, to those more learned on the subject than your obedient servant, J. M. In reference to the above, we find the following in the St. James's Chronicle of Thursday:—"With respect to the hypothesis that British witnesses falsely swearing against the Queen may be treated as guilty of high treason—it has long been established law, that perjury, having its own strict definition and appropriate penalties, can never be prosecuted, under any other name, nor pursued to the punishment of its consequential guilt, however atrocious that guilt may be.

Speaking of the destruction of an innocent person by perjury, Lord Coke says, "It is not holden for murder at this day?" (3d Inst. 48; see also the case of Macleod and Berry, Foster 132.) All the modern authorities concur in this doctrine; the reason of which is thus well explained, in his notes upon Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries: "Few honest witnesses would venture to give evidence against a prisoner tried for his life, if thereby they made themselves liable to be prosecuted as his murderers." Under any circumstances, therefore, the witnesses against the Queen cannot be prosecuted for high treason. And it will no doubt astonish the writer of the letter to the Times, and the Editor who has been unable to reply to his inquiry, to learn that, as the law stands, no witness, whether British or Italian, can be prosecuted, even for perjury, on account of any evidence which such witness may give on the pending proceedings, though the clearest proofs should establish the maliginity and falsehood of that evidence. "Perjury," says Lord Coke, "is a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered, in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question." (3d Inst. 164.) So strictly has this definition been adhered to, that, even where an oath has been appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament, the violation of such an oath has been held not to be punishable at law, unless the Statute has provided, by an express clause, that it shall incur the common law penalties of perjury.

Now the present proceeding against the Queen, in strictness of law, is not judicial, but legislative. It is very true that it is a virtual trial; but penal laws will not permit any equitable construction, and no lawyer will for a moment hesitate in confirming our assertion, that as far as the law of perjury is concerned, there is not the slightest penal security for the truth of the evidence to be given on either side in the approaching investigation. How this extraordinary anomaly can have escaped both the Ministers of the Crown and her Majesty's Advisers, it is not easy to guess; but we trust that, for the satisfaction of the Country, and the vindication of public justice, the examination of the witnesses may be preceded by a short Bill, providing that the evidence in this case shall be given under the same sanctions, human as well as divine, which protect the ordinary administration of the law.

WORDS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory to the honour of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire." We have also attempted to show that another course is open. In recommending your Majesty to abstain from further proceedings, we give no opinion on the merits of the case. We do not ask your Majesty to retract any opinion you have formed; we merely ask your Majesty to decline putting the Queen on the hard task of defending herself against foreign rumours, springing up in the course of six years, and nursed into importance by a Commission sent from England for the purpose.

Your Majesty, we know full well, is too generous and too magnanimous to put any inclination of your own in the balance against the real welfare of your People. That welfare requires repose. During the last year the conflict of passions brought our Country to the verge of civil war. A new subject is the only thing wanting to renew those passions in a more dreadful form. May your Majesty not furnish the occasion? Already the loyal bodies who address the Queen are called "Radicals;" those who accuse her are styled "persecutors and calumniators." By a single word your Majesty may dispel the impending storm. We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty that you will be pleased to issue orders to prorogue the Parliament, and thus put an end to all proceedings at present pending against the Queen. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

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WARLIKE APPEARANCES.

(From the Globe of Wednesday.)

Paris Papers of Sunday last have arrived at our office. We seriously apprehend that the time is not far distant when the Paris Journals will again be looked for with little less interest than they universally claimed during the continuance of the late war. The recent events in Naples have excited a lively feeling of admiration throughout Italy, which will no doubt tempt other people to imitate such an example, and the spirit of independence spreads, in the same proportion will be excited throughout the great Foreign States be excited to check its influence. An article of intelligence from Vienna, of the 19th of July, says, that the account of the revolution at Naples produced there the most lively sensation. The Count Nugent had escaped to Rome, whence he of course immediately communicated with the Austrian Government, and several extraordinary couriers were successively despatched from Vienna to Italy, on the same day that the account of the revolution in Naples reached the Austrian Cabinet. The writer of the Vienna article says—'No doubt it is entertained here that the success of the revolt against the Bourbons of Naples will exercise an extraordinary influence upon the state of our possessions in Italy, and all agree in thinking that our Cabinet will adopt energetic measures upon the subject. It is a singular circumstance, that the event was known here by some persons on the 1st of July, that is to say, even before the occurrence itself took place. These persons being interrogated, replied, that they had been informed of it by anticipation in letters from Paris.'

This paragraph, we presume, expresses the sentiments of the Cabinet of Austria, and we may therefore collect that Austria will exert its utmost efforts to check the progress of the revolution, by interfering directly in the affairs of Naples. A paragraph in the Gazette de France states, that the Austrian troops stationed in the Venetian territories have received numerous reinforcements. Passports are not delivered except with great caution, and several conspiracy has been discovered which recalls the good time of the Sicilian Vespers. The same account goes on to state, that the feelings of the Neapolitans are opposed to the measures of the Revolutionists; but we shall receive this assertion with the same degree of caution as we found it necessary to observe when the same journal assured us, on a former occasion, that the Constitution of the Cortes was unpopular in Spain.

(From the Morning Chronicle of the same date.) A Contemporary observes, with regard to the Stock Market of yesterday, that 'the effect of the rumours which have been afloat for the last few days has not yet subsided; and though no particular cause is assigned, there seems a general panic in the Stock Exchange.' We can hardly term the sort of disposition manifested on the Stock Exchange a panic. It seemed rather a calculation founded on the wish to sell, evinced by those who are most in the confidence of Downing-street, and who are supposed to have good opportunities of knowing what is at present in agitation in the great Courts of Europe. Consols began at 69, and ended at 68. Reduced opened at 68, and ended at 67. The depression was not so great as to produce any thing like a panic alarm; but bets were confidently offered on the Exchange, that a fall of 2 would take place in the course of the week.

We observe, too, that in an article from the Banks of the Danube, it is said 'the Neapolitan Consolidated Rent is declining, and every one is endeavouring to get rid of them as fast as possible.'

People who witness this sort of distrust in those who are noted for their prudence, and reflect on the rumours from different parts of the Continent, and who, moreover, bestow due attention on the Note from the Emperor of Russia, published in our paper yesterday, are a good deal at a loss what to think. Has this second revolution, following so rapidly on the first, excited so much the wrath of the Holy Alliance that they are determined to place Spain and Naples under the ban, and to renew the Crusades against freedom? Or are the Members of this Alliance, who have so much cause to be afraid of their own armies endeavouring to combat those of Spain and Naples, of opinion that action can alone secure them from the contagion of popular feeling, and that a foreign war is the only mode of upholding their system? These are questions, which, in the obscurity which hangs over the political prospect at present, it is difficult satisfactorily to answer.

We should doubt the willingness of Prussia at the present moment to sit in any case that did not threaten immediate danger to herself. That Government is in a very different condition now from what it was in when it advanced against the new-born French Republic.

But Austria, we are afraid, will be strongly tempted to put down, by all possible means, the new Government of Naples. If, therefore, the Austrian Provinces of Italy do not afford occupation to that Government at home, we should not be surprised to see it, armed with the sanction of the Holy League, advancing into the territory of Naples. Indeed the particular alarm said to be felt on the Danube, by the holders of Neapolitan Stock, would seem to point to a pretty general belief in such a course.

As to Spain, if it is only true to itself, it has nothing to fear from all or any of the Members of the Christian League. Indeed no measure would

tend so much to consolidate the new state of things in Spain as the attempt of any Foreign Power to dictate to them. The national pride would then be up in arms. And when national pride is associated, as it is in Spain, with a noble-minded People, who have such means of defence in the nature of their Country, it forms a very important element in the estimate of the strength of that Country.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

(FROM THE NEWS.)

Before the 17th of August, a column of troops, to the amount of 40,000 men, with the proportionate complement of artillery, will be stationed within four hours' march of London. Such are the fears of Ministers—and such the means on which they rest to counterbalance them. The causes of all this alarm are various and complicated. The late partial instances of military insubordination which have transpired are perhaps suspected to be only the surface of an extended dissatisfaction, and the increased discipline now practised in many regiments, which were recently stationed in the disturbed districts, may be thus easily accounted for.

It has been truly remarked, that were a stranger to land on our shores without any previous knowledge of what is taking place, he must imagine that preparations either of invasion or revolution such as the energy and activity of our military councils, and such the bustle among the various corps of the army. All the troops in the interior of the kingdom are proceeding by small detachments to different stations in the vicinity of the metropolis; the places of which are supplied, where necessary, by some regiments drafted from Ireland, and by drafts on the forces quartered in the populous districts in the North. In the mean time, those prime and crack troops, which are usually allotted to the capital of the Empire, are mostly broken into small detachments, and appointed to various posts and stations in the provinces. We venture we cannot discern how all this military parade can further the ends of justice. We mean to draw no comparison between the State of England; but what lately existed in Spain or Naples; but we do mean to contend, that to rely on the military of any Country alone for protection, is a line of policy not justified by ancient or modern times. The advocates of the bareback system, especially those of them who are now surrounding the Metropolis with those buildings, should reflect the fate of Rome. From the period of the first formation of the permanent camp of the Praetorian or Household troops in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome, the Government became dependent on the will and caprice of the military. Discipline became relaxed—with each extravagant demand of the Soldiery became more extravagant, until at length they arrived to such a pitch of insolent power, as openly to put the empire of the world up to sale, and actually to sell it by auction to the highest bidder.

On the policy of annexing large numbers of troops to the immediate neighbourhood of the Court and Capital, in his 'Decline and Fall,' thus remarks—'By thus introducing the Praetorian Guards as it were into the Palace and the Senate, the Emperors thought them, in preserving their own strength, and the weakness of the Civil Government, and to lay aside that reverential awe, which distance only and mystery can preserve towards imaginary power. In the luxurious idleness of an opulent city, their pride was nourished by the sense of their irresistible weight; nor was it possible to conceal from them, that the person of the Sovereign, the authority of the Senate, the public treasures, and the seat of Empire, were all in their hands.'

THE QUEEN.

An Address was on Friday presented to her Majesty from some Inhabitants of Sunderland and its vicinity, to which her Majesty returned the following Answer:—'I am greatly obliged to the loyal Inhabitants of Sunderland and its vicinity, for their cordial congratulations upon my accession to the high dignity of Queen Consort of these Realms, and for the generous zeal which they express in favour of my lawful rights and my personal happiness. A foul conspiracy against my honour and my life has been prosecuted for many years, and terms at present to be reaching the very climax of iniquity. Originating in this Country, it long endeavoured to effect its purposes by all the fraud and falsehood it could procure here, and when that failed, it determined to overwhelm me with infamy by bringing a mass of perjury from the Continent. Every person who can reflect upon the consequences of passing events, or who can read the danger of the future in the dark aspect of the present, must be convinced that the public welfare is, at this moment, intimately identified with the preservation of my rights and dignities as the Royal Consort of his Majesty. General tyranny usually begins with individual oppression. If the highest justice in the realm can be deprived of her rank and title—can be divorced, dethroned, and deposed, by an act of arbitrary power, in the form of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, the constitutional liberty of the kingdom will be shak'n to its very base. The rights of the Nation will only a scattered wreck, and this once free People, like the meaneast of slaves, must submit to the lash of an insolent dominion.'

At about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Lord Osoylin, as representative of the Burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed, presented an Address to her Majesty in Portman-street, which had been voted at a very numerous meeting. His Lordship was most graciously received by her Majesty, and an Answer was returned, couched in suitable language. An Address from the town of Lewes was also presented on Wednesday to her Majesty, who replied to it in the most feeling terms. The Queen's town equinox now bears the Royal Arms, with the letters C. R. surmounted by the crown on the quarter-ornaments. The servants wear the Royal livery. Her Majesty's residence is still surrounded every evening by a great concourse of people. A Requisition was on Tuesday presented to the Lord Mayor, requesting his Lordship to convene a Court of Common Council, to consider the propriety of again petitioning the House of Lords on the subject of the proposed Bill of Pains and Penalties to degrade the Queen; and also of coming to some Resolutions on the rejection of the late Petition. Her Majesty has signified her intention of residing in the immediate vicinity of the House of Lords, pending the proceedings against her; and that a house in that neighbourhood is to be got ready for her reception forthwith. Two of her Majesty's witnesses have arrived from Milan, one of whom performed the journey in the short period of six days. It is said that the Governor of Milan refuses to grant passports to any witnesses for her Majesty, except those who may have belonged to her Household, without previously sending to Vienna for authority. Thus the defence of the Queen of England is made to depend upon the will and pleasure of the Emperor of Austria. John Henry Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and formerly Chief Justice in the Ionian Isles, yesterday left town with a Commission from her Majesty the Queen, to arrange and prepare the evidence in Italy, for her defence on the Bill of Pains and Penalties. We understand that Mr. Henry has received from Government the most satisfactory assurances that every facility shall be afforded to him for procuring passports to every individual whom he may think it necessary to send to England on the occasion.—Morning Chronicle.

It is said to be in the contemplation of several leading Members of both Houses, to introduce a clause into the Bill of Pains and Penalties, to prohibit both parties, in case the Bill should pass into a law, from marrying again.—Ibid. Exemptions of no common nature, are now being made by Noblemen who wish to arrest the mischief of a Trial. Should the persons applied to by them be unable to effect the desired object, a Royal Duke, of distinguished patriotism, will be called upon to use his mediatory influence. These were many delicate reasons to prevent the interference of this Member of the Royal Family; but they must give way to the Claims of the Country.—Times.

praying, let us seriously contemplate the past look steadily at the present, and make up our minds for the future. With this solemn and sacred determination on my own part, and a confident hope that you will, by following my example, convince our Country's enemies, that the foul and bloody deed shall at least once be avenged upon our individual, and that we will never rest satisfied until there has been a full, fair, and open inquiry into, and a strict investigation of the conduct of all the investigators and perpetrators of that atrocious and cowardly massacre. I am, My beloved Fellow-countrymen and Fellow-countrywomen, Your sincere and faithful Friend, 'H. HOAR.'

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

The rumour mentioned in the Papers of this morning, that an expedition is about to be sent by Government to the Mediterranean, against the Algerine Government, is not confirmed. On the contrary, many most respectable persons connected with Government affirm that there is not the slightest foundation for the report. It is true that it is the wish of the Merchants trading to the Mediterranean, that the Algerians should be annihilated, and the visit of Lord Exmouth to Algiers, as vessels which have lately been missing, and no account has been given of their loss from any quarter. That this Government intended this expedition to act against the Neapolitans, is still more improbable. It is certain, however, that an expedition, consisting of a large force, has been sent from Agiers. Its destination, however, is not yet ascertained, and so secret is the Algerine Government, that even those in whom the greatest confidence is placed are kept wholly in the dark as to the ultimate object of the expedition. Many conjectures have been formed, and that on which the greatest reliance is placed is, the supposition that it is intended to co-operate with the Porte against the Chief Ali Pacha.

We have, this morning, received Papers, direct from Madrid, to the 17th instant. The following are extracts:—'MADRID, JULY 15.—It is reported at Cadix, that an insurgent privateer has captured, in those seas, a frigate coming from the Havannah. Accounts from Gibraltar say, that by advices from Tangier of the 25th ult., that city and Rabat, and the neighbouring country, enjoyed good health. The situation of Fez was the same at the time of the late news. The number of deaths at Tetuan, from the 11th to the 24th, was 40. Positive news had been received, that the Algerine squadron was cruising and communicating with all the merchant ships—that inspiring the most dreadful alarms in the people of the coast.'

We lament to find that the plague still continues to rage in Majorca. The victims to this dreadful scourge amounted on the 24 of July to 1250 persons. Halifax Papers arrived this morning to the 1st of July.—The Earl of Devon, the successor to the late Duke of Richmond in the Government of the Canadas, and Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Quebec on the 18th of June. The yellow fever is spoken of as having already visited Chatham. At Baltimore (F. H. Point), and at Middletown, Connecticut, several fatal cases have occurred.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY OF PETERLOO.

To the second number of Mr. Hunt's Memoirs, that gentleman has affixed an Address to the Radical Reformers, Male and Female, of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in which he thus speaks of the approaching anniversary of the Sixteenth of August:—'The anniversary of the bloody deeds of . . . is drawing nigh at hand; and although time will never efface the recollection of such a wanton, cruel, and unprovoked slaughter, from the memory, yet it becomes the duty of the Reformers, in common justice to the martyrs who were sacrificed, to stamp the character of that day in some memorable way, so as to hand it down to future ages as a day upon which an indelible stain, a purple blot, was cast upon the present age, which can never be wiped away until a just inquiry takes place, and the murderers are brought to condign punishment; for in the language of Mr. Charles Grant (a Ministerial Member), delivered in the Hon. House upon Mr. Dalry's motion on the state of Ireland, on Wednesday, the 28th of June, it is, as he truly said, a fact, 'that never, in the history of the world had injury been done to a People with impunity—never had the interests and welfare of a People been sacrificed without retribution.' (Hear, hear.)

'But, though inquiry is denied to us, we can, nevertheless, do something to commemorate the event in a manner which will be at once becoming the melancholy occasion, and reputable to ourselves. During the last twenty-five years of our own enslavement, we had every now and then a fast day imposed on us. Now, what say you, my friends, the Radicals of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to a VOLUNTARY FAST DAY on the 16th of August next, which shall be observed by all sincere Reformers on every future anniversary of that day, and we will call it the Fast day of Blood-guilt. I therefore do hereby, solemnly declare, that on Wednesday, the 16th day of August next, I will put on mourning, and that I will taste nothing but bread and water, and that the whole day shall be religiously spent in prayer offered up for the peace of the souls of our friends that were murdered at Manchester on that day twenty-five months; and I will also most devoutly pray for our enemies, and for those, who, whether they may be that instigated or committed those murders—but, mark me well, the prayer shall be, that they may all be brought to justice, and, if found guilty, to condign punishment; and I call upon every real Reformer in the United Kingdom to follow my example. Meet on that day, my beloved friends, at each other's houses, and as well as fasting and

During the sittings of the 18th and 19th, the Cortes were principally occupied in hearing petitions and propositions, some of which were important. It was proposed to ameliorate the situation of the curates or lower classes of ecclesiastics. Such a proposition, so eminently calculated to raise the dignity of the church, most at the same time have a favourable influence upon the political feelings of this large class of the clergy, and to reach them the wisdom of strengthening, by every means in their power, a state of affairs which is likely to contribute so much to their individual interests. It was proposed to grant a recompense to Quintero's army, as a testimony of national gratitude. The Cortes cannot choose but concur in this, for to the army they owe their existence. It was also suggested, probably as an inducement to the wealthy foreigners to settle in Spain, to place all the property of aliens under a national safeguard, even in the event of war. This would be an enlightened policy, and that it should even be proposed in the Cortes, augurs well for the prosperity of Spain. A suggestion, not requiring equal wisdom, was made by the Deputy Ray Pichon, that in all public acts the King's title should be Ferdinand the Great!

An amusing discussion took place on the 22nd, respecting a proposition made by M. Moreno Garcia, that the Cortes would take into consideration the state of the Nation. He strenuously urged the necessity of their doing so, in consequence of alarming rumours which were in circulation, and especially because the Bishop of Orléans had refused to direct the Clergy of his Diocese to obey the Decree which commanded Ecclesiastics to explain from the pulpit the principles of the Constitution. The grounds alleged by the Bishop for such refusal were, that the people would be more careful about political than Christian duties. After some observations from several Members, who observed, that the alarms originated in work as well as in insignificant prejudices, the assembly rejected the proposition. The King and Queen of Spain left Madrid on the morning of the 23rd for the waters of Sacedon. The proceedings relative to the tumult at the quarters of the King's Guards, on the 8th of last month, have been suspended, in consequence of some defect in form. The rules of this regiment require that the proceedings should be instituted by the Adjutant of the work. The King referred the question to the Cortes, who in their turn referred it to their Committee of War and Marine. Letters from Berlin of the 16th state, that tranquillity is completely restored in that capital, and that the public order had not been commotioned since the trials occasioned by the drunken workmen on the night of the 10th.

New York Papers arrived this morning to the 11th of July. A letter from Aux Cayes, of the 7th June, received in Philadelphia, says, that a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, is now forming between King Christopher and President Boyer, under the auspices of Great Britain, which has accepted the office of guarantor. FATAL AFFAIR.—A distressing affair has occurred at Greenock. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, (Sunday, 20th ult.) a dispute took place in a low public-house between seven soldiers of the 13th Regiment and some sailors, when they came to blows, and the soldiers were worsted. Maddened by drink and the beating they had received, the soldiers ran immediately to their quarters, whether they were followed by an insulting crowd, and loading their pieces commenced firing from the windows. The interference of the Police having been in the mean time called for, a party of them came up to the soldiers' quarters, when two of the policemen were killed by the fire of the musketry, and a sailor so severely wounded, that he has since died. The Officer of the 13th who was on guard, immediately on being apprised of the disturbance, proceeded to the spot and secured all the seven men, who have been since handed over to the civil power. Such are the accounts which we have heard of this most unfortunate event, but we have not been able to procure any letter from Greenock on the subject. It is so far consolatory, that there was no previous ill blood between the military and the inhabitants, and there has been no manifestation of any such spirit since. In waiting for the judicial procedure in this unhappy affair, we must, in the meantime express our regret at two innocent men having lost their lives in the conventional discharge of their duty. Glasgow Courier.

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There were present at the ceremony the Lord Bishop of Waterford, Hon. Mrs. Bourke, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn, the Lord Bishop of Ossory, the Hon. Mrs. Fowler, Countess Kilkenny, Viscountess Monjoy, Hon. Miss Gardner, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. George Bourke, the Misses Bourke, O'Byrne, Wynne, &c. &c. &c.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

At a late hour yesterday evening we received the London Journals of Friday, which contained little foreign intelligence of importance beyond what appears in our extracts. Accounts from Vienna manifest the intense anxiety which has been excited in the Austrian Cabinet by the recent momentous transactions at Naples, and seem to indicate a determination on the part of that Power to repress by military execution, in her own dominions at least, the course of those insurrections, now become so fashionable, and to preserve Europe from a new dissolution. The alarming intestine divisions which have begun to exhibit themselves at Naples, it is to be feared, will encourage the allied Despots to attempt, by fraud or violence, the destruction of her new-born liberties. These Papers present detailed accounts of a magnificent royal review at Hounslow, on Friday morning—out of the QUEEN'S removal on the preceding day to her new residence in Brandenburgh house—but the advanced state of our arrangements at the time of receiving the Mail prevented their insertion.—No mail due.

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approaching to the nature of a regular execution, took place between them, and the streets of Naples, in a few minutes, presented the appearance of a field of battle, and were covered with the killed and wounded. According to some accounts, there were 100 killed on the side of the rebellious troops, but others state them only at 35. The Insurrections were completely overcome and worsted; and the survivors were brought back to their quarters, and placed in confinement. The affair is represented, by the accounts received, to have had no view whatever to any political reaction, and to have originated solely in the personal discontent of the men, at what they considered the severe duty imposed on them. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as affecting in any degree the general cause; and we are happy to observe, that it is so looked upon by the Neapolitans themselves, among whom it has produced no abatement of confidence in the stability of their political regeneration.

A report was current at Genoa, on the 22d ult., that Sicily was in a state of insurrection, and had declared itself independent of Naples. This news, however, cannot be relied on as authentic. DRYDREGG FIRE IN PARIS.—On Monday night a fire broke out at some wine and brandy stalls at La Roche, Rue de Berry, which in a few hours made a fearful progress and spread considerable destruction to the state of the Nation. He strenuously urged the necessity of their doing so, in consequence of alarming rumours which were in circulation, and especially because the Bishop of Orléans had refused to direct the Clergy of his Diocese to obey the Decree which commanded Ecclesiastics to explain from the pulpit the principles of the Constitution. The grounds alleged by the Bishop for such refusal were, that the people would be more careful about political than Christian duties. After some observations from several Members, who observed, that the alarms originated in work as well as in insignificant prejudices, the assembly rejected the proposition. The King and Queen of Spain left Madrid on the morning of the 23rd for the waters of Sacedon. The proceedings relative to the tumult at the quarters of the King's Guards, on the 8th of last month, have been suspended, in consequence of some defect in form. The rules of this regiment require that the proceedings should be instituted by the Adjutant of the work. The King referred the question to the Cortes, who in their turn referred it to their Committee of War and Marine. Letters from Berlin of the 16th state, that tranquillity is completely restored in that capital, and that the public order had not been commotioned since the trials occasioned by the drunken workmen on the night of the 10th.

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GENERAL DIVERSE.—We understand letters have been received in London, stating the arrival of the Ariel at Angostura, having on board General Deseux, and several of the Irish Legion—all well—and received by the Constituted Authorities with every demonstration of respect and joy.—Dublin Evening Post.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—We understand, from good authority, that the Rev. Thomas Bonbray, formerly Bishop of Clonfert, and now Bishop of Clonmacnoise, is to succeed to the valuable Deanery of Derry.—Saunders's News Letter.

It is also currently stated, that Dr. Elrington, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, will succeed to the vacant Bishopric. The Bishop of Lincoln is to be moved to the See of Lincoln. Doctor Carr, Prebend of Westminster, is to be Bishop of Exeter. The Lord Bishop of Landaff succeeds Bishop Toulmin in the Deanery of St. Paul's; and the present Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Brasenose College will succeed the former Right Rev. Prebendary in the Canonry of Christ Church, and as Rector, Professor of Divinity, in Cambridge.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—About two o'clock on Friday, this town was visited by one of the most awful and terrific scenes of the kind which we ever recollect to have witnessed. The frequent and long-continued peals of thunder were announced by their precursory agents—flashes of lightning to vield, that even in the broad day they were much too powerful for the human eye to encounter. Soon after, the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by large hail-stones, which, together with the thunder at intervals, had such an effect, that the mind was constrained to fall back on itself, and contemplate, in silent adoration, the wisdom and power of that Being, who, in the midst of such a conflict of nature, serene and protects his defenceless creature—man! No accident has occurred that we heard of, nor any damage more than what may arise from the lodging of heavy corn—and even this we hope is partial, for towards evening a mild and genial sun dispersed the gloom, which, during the greater part of the day, had prevailed with the threatening aspect over our horizon.—Carlisle Morning Post.

MEN AND HORSES AT RATHCOOL.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, six or six carriers were stopped near Rathcool, by twelve or fourteen armed men, who proceeded to pillage the property on the cars, after having shot one man, and wounded another of the carriers—the Waterford and two other Mail Coaches arrived at the time, but deemed it best, for the security of the Mail, to abandon the scene of action, which they did accordingly.—Ibid.

On Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock, as Michael Quirk, the Steward at Binn, was coming to Clonmel, he was stopped about a mile and half from town by two men, one of whom was armed with pistols; they demanded his money, and he, having but fourpence, gave it to them. After he had gone a few paces, they called him back, and observing he had a good coat, took it from him.—The coat was recovered on the day following at a pawn-office in this town.

Wednesday last was the fair-day of Clonmel, and also of Ross's Green. Scarcely any business was done at either. There were some samples of new Oats yesterday at Clonmel. The Wheat harvest commenced in this neighbourhood on Monday last—when several acres of prime Wheat were cut down at Gartycro and other places.—Journal Advertiser.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, AUGUST 2.—A considerable quantity of Wheat remained over from Monday's supply, for which there was little or no demand this morning, having but few buyers at market; yet prime samples support Monday's prices, although the sales were exceedingly heavy; nor can the second qualities be quoted lower.—Oats are rather cheaper, in consequence of the magnitude of the arrivals. In Beans, Peas, and Barley there is no alteration.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.—In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, higher prices were asked for Wheat this morning, and an advance of 2s. per quarter was obtained for superfine samples, and all other descriptions sold more freely at Wednesday's prices. Oats fully support Monday's prices, although the arrivals have been considerable this week. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

HOR INTELLIGENCE.—BOROUGH, JULY 31.—The accounts from Kent and Sussex are generally worse; and those from Worcester state a great change last week, having an increase of 100,000; Worcester £16,000. The market remains the same; things are now in a critical situation, and the crop may be very small. The result of the storm of yesterday evening will be anxiously looked for. Farnham and Box complain of increase of vermin; they appear, with Worcester, to have the blight ten days later than Kent and Sussex.

DUNDEE CORN-EXCHANGE, AUG. 4.—We cannot notice any alteration in prices, from our report of Wednesday's Market, excepting Wheat, in which there was a further decline this day—the general prices for Millers' samples bring but 3s. to 3s. per barrel. Prime old Oats continued in good demand for export, and finding at 15s to 16s; but inferior are difficult to sell. New Oats 15s. New Barley, 14s. to 15s. New Rapeseed, 32s. to 36s. in good demand. In Malt and Flour there is no alteration. Whiskey, 5s. 6d. to 9s. 2d. In Bond, for Export, 3s. 2d. per gallon.—Butter, 82s. per cwt. Wool in good demand this week, for the English Market, at 22s. per stone.

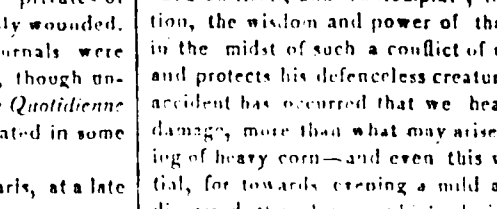
THE PRICE OF BUTTER advanced on Saturday to 86s. for first quality, at which it continued steady throughout yesterday. The supply at the crane on Saturday was 280 firlings; yesterday, 24s. a large proportion of which was from distant quarters. Wheat continues very dull, and 30s. to 31s. the highest to be had for best quality. Oats sold freely yesterday at 13s. 6d. No change in eber artificial.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

On the 23rd ult. the Lady of Major Wall, 35th Reg. of a man.

MARRIED. By the Rev. A. Gore, on Tuesday last, Joseph Will, of Old Lislehill, Co. Carlow, aged 72, to Miss M'Donald, aged 40 years, and weighing 25 stone. She is the third wife of the Deceased, who has great grand children nearly married.

On Sunday morning, in Stephinstown, Mr. James Galvin, cabinet-maker, formerly of Bailey's New-street, was married to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Reilly, formerly of the South Quay, a lady who was respected for a variety of good qualities.



TRAMORE RACES, 1820.

Friday, September 22. £20 for County Waterford bred Horses Weight for Age, Four Years old, 9st. Five Years old, 10st. Six Years old, and aged, 10st.—Thorough Bred Horses to carry 12lb. extra.—Three Mile Heat.

Saturday, September 23. The Union Hunt Cup, value 60 Guineas, with Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each, P. P. to be run for on the 10th of October, 1820.—To be rode by Gentlemen, 10st. each.

Monday, September 25. £20 for County Waterford bred Horses Weight for Age—Three Years old, 7st. 4lb. Four Years old, 8st. Five Years old, 9st. Six Years old, and aged, 9st. 10lb.—Three Mile Heat.

Tuesday, September 26. Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each, P. P. for all Horses.—To be rode by Gentlemen, 10st. each.—Line of Country to be ridden by the Stewards.—Horses to enter Ten Days before that of running.

King's Plate Articles, Six for Mares and Geldings. Horses to be entered Three clear Days previous to the days of running, except for the Stewards Cup, at Mr. D. Purcell's Hotel, Tramore, paying One Shilling in the Pound Entrance, or double at the Post. Non-subscribers of One Guinea, in pay double Entrance.

Two Horses, not the property of one Person, to start for each Plate; and but half given for a walk over. The Winner to pay Half a Guinea for Five Years old, the Two Six Years old, and aged, 10lb.—Three Mile Heat.

ORDINARIES at the GREAT HORSE; and a BALL and SUPPER on MONDAY NIGHT. The decision of the Stewards, in all cases of dispute, to be final. Horses to be qualified on the Oath of the Owners, if required.

STEWARDS. THOMAS CAREW, Esq. MAURICE RONAYNE, Esq. NICHOLAS POWELL, Esq. PATRICK POWER, Esq. August 5, 1820.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR RACES.

Thursday, September 14, 1820. £20 for any Horses Weight for Age—Three Year old, 7st. Four Years old, 8st. Five Years old, 9st. Six Years old, 10st. 4lb.; Seven Years old, and aged, 11st.—Three Mile Heat.

Friday, September 15. £10 for Horses, the property of Farmers resident in the Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford, that have been ploughed and carted, and principally kept for that purpose; to be qualified on Oath; Weight for Age—Three Years old, 8st. 4lb.; Four Years old, 9st. 4lb.; Five Years old, 9st. 10lb.; Six Years old, 10st. 4lb.—Two Mile Heat.

Saturday, September 16. Sweepstakes of Two Guineas each, P. P. to which will be added the Cup, value Twenty Pounds, given by Henry Harcourt, of Tinane, Esq. and in possession of Pierce G. Bannock, of the City of Waterford, Esq. in which the Stewards will add £10. For Horses bred in the Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford, carrying 12c. each, to qualify by leaping a four-foot Wall, in presence of one of the Stewards, the day before running, and to produce a Certificate from the Owner of the Hounds he hunted with last season. To be rode by Gentlemen. The Cup to be challenged on or before the 1st of September next, by Notice to the Holder of the Cup, or to the Clerk of the Course. Thorough-bred Horses to carry 12lb. extra; second Horse to have his Stake.—Three Mile Heat.

Monday, September 18. The Ladies' Purse, to which the Stewards will add £20 for the Besten Horses of the Week. Weights and Distances to be fixed by the Stewards. A Shuttle Race each Day. King's Plate Articles, 10s. to Mares and Geldings