FRENCH VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies.

Report addressed to his Excellency the Minister of the Marine and the Colonies, by M. Louis de Freycinet, *Captain de Fregate* :—

"Falkland Island, French Bay, April 29, 1820.

"Sir—Expeditions of maritime discovery would excite little interest for those who perform them, were voyages of that kind accompanied by less privations and dangers. Hitherto, in rendering an account to your Excellency of the progress of my voyage, I have had to speak only of the advancement of my labours, and of the hopes we had cherished of accomplishing, without accident, the tedious enterprise we had undertaken; but that power which smiles at the prudence and the vain projects of men, had ordained that we should undergo, at the end of our voyage, a very severe trial.

"The corvette *Urania* will never again enter the ports of France. In announcing this misfortune to your Excellency, I at the same time feel much satisfaction in informing you, that it did not occasion the loss of a single individual, and that all the stores, and all the instruments of the expedition, were saved. The expedition itself was, I may say, finished. I have now, in fact, nothing more to do than to effect my return to France, seeing that the duty I ought to execute at the Cape of Good Hope was, in effect, only the verification of the instruments, which can be done equally well at Paris on my return.

"These considerations support our courage; and as we believe that we are the only sufferers by this event, we are pleased to think that the object of the expedition will be fulfilled upon our arrival in Europe. As I intend to give your Excellency a brief account of my proceedings since my departure from Sidney, I will not interrupt the historical order of my account, but will immediately refer to the period when I set sail from Port Jackson.

"I departed from this harbour on the 25th of December, and directed my course between Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand. On the 7th of January, 1820, I doubled the southern extremity of the latter island, passing in sight of Campbell's Island, of which I determined the position, and made the geography. From this moment till my making land at Terra del Fuego, I experienced an uninterrupted course of favourable winds; I stood southward to the latitude of 59 degrees, and met with floating ice to an extent of about five or six degrees of latitude, but which quitted me as I advanced further towards the south.

"On the 5th of February, I made the land of Terra del Fuego, on the passage from the Cape of Desolation of Cook; the weather was as frightful as the coast. I made many attempts to enter Christmas harbour, but the unfavourable weather prevented me. I then determined to steer for the bay of Good Success, in Lemaire's Straits, which Cook mentions as affording very good shelter.

"I doubled Cape Horn on the night of the 5th: the next morning the weather was very fine; and although the clearness of the sky was the indication of an approaching tempest, I was far from anticipating the violence of that which we were about to experience.

"I, however, arrived in safety at Good Success Bay; but scarcely had we let fall the anchor, when some violent squalls from the south-east, blowing from the mountains, compelled us to drive before the wind. The violence of the storm was such as left no time for hesitation; I therefore immediately ordered the cable to be cut, lay-to under try-sails, and it soon became necessary to take in every bit of sail. We passed a dangerous night in Lemaire's Straits, and as soon as we got through them, we were obliged to leave the ship to the mercy of the wind. This hurricane (the most violent that any of us ever recollected) continued two days, and it was not until the expiration of that time that I could recognize my position with certainty. I found the wind had driven us so far to the north, that it would occasion the loss of much time to seek to return to the south in the Bay of Good Success.

"I consequently preferred putting into French-bay, Falkland Islands, which Bougainville and Pernetti praise so highly, because I judged that place perfectly proper for the business I had to perform.

"We were off these islands on the 12th of February; but the maps I had were so inaccurate, that it was very difficult for me to determine on what point we were. We arrived, however, at the mouth of French-bay on the afternoon of the 14th, at which time the weather was fine, the sea magnificent, and the wind favourable.

"We were trying to double a point which I took for that called L'Aigle by Bougainville, when some little rocks that we observed in the offing obliged us to bear up. We sounded continually from the main chains; and the look-out man, placed on the fore-top-gallant cross-trees, was every moment interrogated.

"Finally, about three o'clock, when we believed that we badonly to sail into a spacious harbour, the ship was all at once stopped by a severe shock, occasioned by striking against a submarine rock; our soundings gave at this time four-teen fathoms on the starboard, and twelve on the larboard side. By backing all the sails, we got the corvette afloat again without difficulty.

"We did not at first perciere that the corvette had sprung a leak, but it soon exhibited itself with such violence, that, notwithstanding all our pumps were at work, we could not master it. I saw then that it was absolutely indispensable to seek a place to run ashore, in order to save at least my crew, and the fruits of the voyage; but, to add to our distress, we had before us only perpendicular rocks, in attempting to land among which we should, without doubt, have been lost without the possibility of saving a single man.

"In this dreadful situation I beat to windward a great part of the night, in order to work into the centre of the bay, towards which I had already despatched a boat, under the command of M. Duperrez, to look out for a part of the beach free of rocks; but as if, in this night of grief, every thing was to concur to disappoint us, the wind, which was weak, left us all at once. I now cast anchor, and got out my boats, which the manœuvring of the ship and the working of the pumps had hitherto prevented me from doing.

"The corvette was already half under water; but a light breeze having sprung up, I wished to try my fortune by advancing with the corvette towards a part of the middle of the bay, near which Pernetti had marked a sandy coast. I veered out the cable, and sailed with a wind scarcely strong enough to steady the ship. M. Duperrez, whom I met on the way, conducted the ship to a suitable place. Arrived at the borders of the beach, the corvette ran aground, without any shock, at three o'clock in the morning of the 15th.

"I will not undertake now to give you an account of all the attempts I made to get the vessel off, and repair her; it must suffice to tell you, that the damage was too great, and our resources too weak, to allow us to effect our object. As soon as I found it impossible to save the ship, I occupied myself in landing, under tents, all that could possibly be saved, but the acquisitions of the expedition were placed in safety immediately.

"My long-boat was already decked, and about to depart to seek assistance at Rio de la Plata, when an American vessel, which had sustained serious damage, and was obliged to put in here to refit, undertook to convey us to Rio Janerio for the sum of 18,000 piastres. It is necessary to remark that we had with us every thing requisite for the support of the officers and crew during the voyage. Observations on magnetism were made daily during our voyage from Port Jackson to the Faulkland Islands; they have been continued here with the greatest exactness; I have even been fortunate enough, notwithstanding the great impediments which have occurred, to make some experiments with the pendilum. Upon departing we will resume the course of our labours.

"It is for me a pleasing duty to have to render an account to your Excellency of the excellent conduct which my officers and crew never ceased to exhibit during our great and painful labours. Their discipline was never relaxed for an instant, in the midst of privations of all kinds, and of the sickness which they occasioned; but which, however, has disappeared under the care and skill of M. Quoz, senior surgeon.

"MM. Lamarche & Dupertez have given proofs of possessing as much talent as activity. MM. Berard, Raillard, Guerin, Pellion, and all the other cadets, have shown a steadiness and a character that belong only to experienced officers. Among the crew I could cite a great number of seamen worthy of praise; but I ought particularly to recommend to your Excellency's notice M. Baltazza, the master, and M. Roland, the gunner, who merit for their zeal and talents the particular consideration of your Excellency.

"This letter will be carried to Europe by an English whaler, which had put in here for water. As for me and my crew, we set sail to-morrow, unless a contrary wind prevent us.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "LOUIS DE FREYCINET."

FATAL AFFRAY AT GREENOCK.

[FURTHER PARTICULARS.]

A melancholy and disagreeable task has again devolved upon us. On Saturday night (the 29th ult.) seven men belonging to the 13th regiment, of which a detachment is at present stationed here, being then off duty, were drinking together at the quarters of two of the party, at a house in Shannon's Close, in the vicinity of the harbour.

When in a state of intoxication, it appears that some of them had sallied out occasionally to the street, with every disposition to indulge in the quarrelsome humour which intoxication had excited. In this state, the first person with whom they appear to have come into particular contact was a seaman, named M'Intosh, who had just left his lodgings adjacent, at the request of his landlady, for the purpose of bringing her in two pails of water, when the soldiers interrupting him began to use insulting and boastful language.—To parify them, M'Intosh coaxed them into their lodgings, and accompanied them with his water pails, saying he would perhaps give them a dram, but left the house immediately, without drinking with them. On coming to the street he fell in with two or three of the soldiers at the door, who, as he thinks, mistaking him for one of two sailors with whom they had previously been quarrelling, knocked him down, and beat him till he was insensible. This occurred about midnight. M'Intosh was carried from the spot to his lodgings by some females who had seen him thus maltreated. The soldiers continued on the street, swaggering about, and seeking opportunity to pick a quarrel with any persons who came in their way, and daring them to fight; and not long after, three of them fell in with Robert Robertson, another seaman, who was returning home from visiting a friend in a Longwell Closs, and who was challenged in the same manner as M'Intosh. Robertson told them that he did not wish to fight, and desired them to return peaceably to their quarters. They immediately laid hold of him, dragged him into the public-house kept by Alexander Cochrane, in Shannon's Close, and which is directly beneath the house in which they lodged. Here they knocked down and beat their victim about the head and face with a candlestick, in a cruel manner, and but for the interference of the landlord and landlady, would have used him much worse. The soldiers had meanwhile, to prevent interference from without, bolted the door, to which the screams of the landlady had brought a number of persons, who assailed it for the purpose of rescuing Robertson; amongst others, John M'Corquindale, a pilot, who is also special constable, and who by that authority demanded admittance. About the same time, Cochrane, the landlord, got out by a window, and ran to apprise the guard and to obtain its assistance. While this was going on, the soldiers went up stairs to the lodgings of the two before mentioned, and being provided with upwards of one hundred rounds of ball cartridge, they loaded two muskets, and fired them successively from the window. The first shot was fired with almost no previous notice, and took effect on Archibald Morrison, a young seaman, who was a mere looker-on, and standing at the head of the Close about twenty paces distant. It penetrated the lower part of the belly, and passed through his body. On seeing him fall the persons assembled near the house immediately retreated. Unfortunately, however, Robert Simpson, one of the Harbour Watchmen, whose station was in the immediate neighbourhood, little dreading the consequences, went up the lane, till right opposite, and in the most conciliatory language, entreated the soldiers to cease firing, assuring them that they would receive no molestation from without. One of them asked from the window, "Who he was?" to which he made immediate answer, adding that he had been in the King's service as well as themselves, being an old man-of-war's man. On this he was told, with a horrid oath, to begone, or they would shoot him dead, and in a moment the fatal weapon was levelled at him and discharged. He fell dead instantly. All this was the work of a few minutes—and was speedily followed by a like catastrophe. Henry Pearson, another of the Harbour Police, who had left his station on the alarm being given, seeing, from the bottom of the lane, his comrade fall, exclaimed, "Will no one go forward to assist poor Robert Simpson," and impelled by his humane feelings, was just advancing forward, when a loaded musket was again protruded from the window, and with the most savage threats, from the soldier who held it, if he advanced a step, was fired on, and brought him to the ground. After this several shots were, in a similar way, discharged from the window, right and left, which, with those previously fired, might amount to ten or twelve. The first three, it is understood, however, were those which took fatal effect. Pearson lived about two hours, and, as well as his unfortunate comrade Simpson, was a quiet man, and a faithful public servant; both were elderly men and have left families. Morrison, who was first shot, died about mid-day on Sunday. Robertson, who was so maltreated by the soldiers in Cochrane's house, in the confusion, when those without were attempting to force the door, and the soldiers were betaking themselves to their firearms, crawled as well as he could, unobserredly, beneath a bed, where he was found in a miserable state, by the Master of the Police, after ingress had been obtained by the arrival of the guard. Robertson as well as M'Intosh, are still seriously, but we believe, not dangerously, ill.—The latter, in particular, has suffered much.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

LONDON POLICE—GUILDHALL.

AN ENGLISH AND IRISH MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Martin, of Galway, walked on Monday into the office, while Sir William Leighton was sitting, and going over familiarly to the Magistrate, leaned upon the desk, looked up in his face, and said he wanted a summons for a drover of Smithfield for ill-treating an ox.

Sir William. "You must wait."

Mr. Martin. "I am a Magistrate and a Member of Parliament."

Sir William. "Very well, you must wait."

Mr. Martin. "In Ireland we Magistrates are accustomed to be civil."

Sir William. "Very well, I wish you would be so here."

Mr. Martin. "Come, come, I want a summons."

Sir William. "Why then, go round to my clerk, and if he thinks you ought to have one, he'll let you have it probably."

Mr. Martin. "I must have a summons."

Sir William. "If you don't be quiet, I'll turn you out of the office."

Mr. Martin. "You shan't, I'll walk out without your assistance."

Sir William. "Officer, put that man out of the office."

Mr. Martin. "There was a time that when the brains were out the man would die; but those times are changed; we have a proof of it here. Good morning to you; I'll call again when I come to town."

A military character of respectability put a period to his existence last week, at Neath, in Monmouthshire. Embarrassed circumstances are said to have been the cause of this rash act.

INHUMAN CONDUCT.

TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—During the greatest part of Thursday, Sir John Eamer was laboriously employed in the investigation of an extraordinary case, in a summons granted at the instance of a hand-some young woman, against two females, named Shurey and Cronan.

The Defendant, Mrs. Shurey, is a married woman, but lives with a man named Michael Callaghan, in Kent-street; and the other Prisoner is their lodger, and sleeps in the same room. About a year ago, the complainant had the misfortune to get acquainted with Callaghan, who professed a warm attachment towards her, and as he introduced himself as a young man free from all incumbrance, she allowed him to visit her, where she was at service, on the footing of a lover. In an unguarded hour, she became the victim of seduction, and being unable to conceal her situation from her master and mistress, the loss of her place was the consequence. She then got lodgings in a wretched alley in the Borough, where her seducer still visited her, and promised faithfully to marry her, as soon as his affairs were a little arranged; but within a few days of her accouchement, he deserted her altogether. She was without friends or money, and during her illness experienced the greatest privations; she frequently sent to Callaghan for some relief, but he refused to give her any. A day or two after her recovery, she went to his lodging with the child (a fine boy), and presented it to him; he received her in the presence of the Defendants with the greatest scorn, and made many unbecoming remarks on the poor child, in which he was joined by both the women. The complainant, in a great passion, laid down the child and went away, but next morning, repenting what she had done, she went back with the intention of bringing it away, when, to her great surprise, the Defendant Shurey denied that she had ever left a child there; the complainant, however, seeing her own infant in the woman's arms, made an effort to take it away, on which the latter loudly called for assistance, and a number of persons came in from the street, to whom she represented that the complainant had forcibly attempted to take away her child, and the consequence was, that the poor woman was maltreated and turned into the street. She made many subsequent attempts to gain possession of the child, in all of which she failed—meanwhile the infant had shrunk to half its original size, from want of proper attention and nourishment. Last Tuesday she made a last and desperate effort to get the child, but was attacked by both the Prisoners, her clothes torn from her back, as well as two handfuls of her hair, and she was finally kicked down stairs, and severely contused about the head and body.

Mrs. Shurey now produced the child, in obedience to the mandate of the Court, and a painful spectacle it presented; its thighs were not thicker than a middle-sized walking-stick, and the arms were about as thick as the haft of a knife, whilst, in various parts, the skin was excoriated. It appeared as if every means had been resorted to to accelerate the poor child's death.

The Defendant protested stoutly that the child was her own offspring, and refused on any consideration to deliver it up to any one. She called a number of witnesses, who stated their belief that she had been delivered of a child within the last six weeks, which child they believed she had then in her arms.

On the other hand, the Complainant, in the most earnest manner, declared that it was a conspiracy amongst them to detain the child till it died for want of care, which would exonerate its inhuman father from the claim which the parish would necessarily make on him for the child's support. She also called a number of women, who bore testimony to the birth of the child, and identified the one which Mrs. Shurey carried, as the same of which she had been delivered in their presence.

Amidst all this conflicting testimony, the worthy Magistrate was at a loss how to act; but observing the Prisoner giving the breast to the child, he desired that she might be examined, when, to the astonishment of all present, it was discovered that she had no milk at all, and that her presenting the breast to the child was no more than an attempt to impose upon the Magistrate! Her confusion, when desired to shew that she possessed breast milk, entirely deprived her of utterance; she could make no excuse, the question was so directly pointed, but handed the child over to the Complainant, who, on receiving it, pressed it to her bosom with maternal fondness, whilst she bathed the little innocent with tears of joy.

To add to the confusion of the woman Shurey, a female who was present stated, that she had been on terms of intimacy with her for many years, and she believed she never had a child in her life.

Sir John Eamer said that he did not at that moment recollect any law that would punish such flagitious, such infamous conduct, especially as neither the Defendants nor their witnesses had been sworn to their evidence. There could be little doubt of their object in detaining the child. Its appearance sufficiently justified every suspicion on that head, and if it had died (and it was very surprising it did not), they would have been most assuredly hung for the murder. With regard to the assault, that was sufficiently proved, and he should order them to be detained till they procured good bail.

The Defendants were accordingly held to bail.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,591. *SATURDAY, AUGUST* 12, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD, at DESART, about 35 Tons of OAK BARK, well saved and of good quality. Also, at BALLANTAGGART, not above 5 miles from it, 7 Tons of the very first description, in every respect. The Roads up to both Rocks are excellent. Proposals, in writing, for the whole or any part of the above, not being less than 7 Tons, will be received by the Earl of DESART, or Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT, Desart, Kilkenny. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be declared when the fair value is offered. No Preference whatever has been promised, or will be given. WILLIAM TOWNSEND will shew the Bark at Desart—and ARTHUR BOYLE that at Ballintaggart.

Desart, 20th July, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,

FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,

THE INN AND STABLES, &c.

Now occupied by the Widow SHANAHAN.

The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. New Ross. 20th June, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

In one or more Divisions,

THAT part of the LANDS of MAPSTOWN, now in the occupation of EDMOND WASH and Widow QUIN, containing about One Hundred and Eighty-three Acres, English Statute measure.

These Lands are well calculated for Pasture, Meadowing, and Tillage, with plenty of Limestone on said Ground, and are situated about half a mile from Dungarvan, and very convenient to Sea-Manure.

Application to be made (if by Letter post-paid) to JOHN KELLY, Esq. Stranacelly, near Tallow, or to Messrs. RICHARD and ROGER DEVEREUX, Tallow.

July 11, 1820.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 15 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in JOHN-STREET, late in the Possession of ABRAHAM BIGGS, deceased. The House is in perfect repair, and the Garden, which is walled, in the best order, well stocked with *Fruit Trees* of the best description, and unrun nearly productive. There are also a good *Pump* and a *Two-Horse Stable* on the premises. Application to be made to THOMAS DILLON, John-street, Waterford, June 3, 1820.

A serviceable, steady HORSE, with New BRIDLE and SADDLE, to be disposed of, on moderate terms.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River *Barrow*, nearly opposite the Town of New Ross, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 55 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land.

There are several Hundred full-grown FOREST TREES on the Farm, which it is expected the Tenant would purchase at a Valuation.

Application to be made to BENJAMIN BALL, Esq. Merchant-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DRAPES and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—MOORE.

Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it."—IBID.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner receive direct on the cause that produced such havoc upon the wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, drowsiness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take come to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. SLOSSON, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward weakness, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate Coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold at the *Chronicle Office*, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "SAMUEL SLOSSON, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp.—British money.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

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

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by 5th G. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

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

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Mixer's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a T, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each of them, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Sellers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make their Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought and sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Aug. 9. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE, IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD.

Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAGRATH.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays only.*)

TO BE LET,

THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS, CHANDLING HOUSE, &c.

ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,

Late in possession of Messrs. SAM. DRAPES & Co

Immediate Possession can be given.—For Terms, &c. apply to Messrs. IVIE & MORTIMER, Solicitors, Waterford, or No. 1, Palace-Street, Dublin.

March 25, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Barony of DELVIN (with the exception of the Parishes of CASTLETOWN DELVIN, CLONARNEY, and KILLUCAN), and the Barony of FARBILL, in the County of WESTMEATH, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Barony of DELVIN (with the exception of the Parishes of CASTLETOWN DELVIN, CLONARNEY, and KILLUCAN), and the Barony of FARBILL, in the County of WESTMEATH, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 5th day of August, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. D. BAIRD. WM. M'MAHON. WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

God save the King.

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to any Application to Parliament for any Private Bill, for local purposes, Notices of the same must be given, and other proceedings taken. (Abstracted from the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.)

In cases of Turnpike Roads, Notices must be given three times in the months of August or September, in one and the same Newspaper, printed within each County or Place through which the Road runs; or if there be none so printed, then in the Newspaper of some near or adjoining County; and also on the doors of the Session-houses of each and every such County or Place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions; each Notice describing the Parishes through which the line of Road runs: And if to amend or alter any existing Road Acts, then the Acts to be amended, and any intended Increase of Toll, must also be mentioned in each and every such Notice. Also when the Application is intended to be made for making any new Turnpike Road, or for altering the Line of any existing Road, a Map or Plan of such Road or intended Alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited, for public inspection, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of every County through which such Road is intended to be carried, or such Alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which Map or Plan shall describe the Line of such intended Road or Alteration, and the Lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a Book of Reference, containing a List of the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and that Duplicates of the same be made for the two Houses of Parliament, together with Estimates of Expense of such Undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising Money to defray such Expense); such Estimate to be signed by the Person or Persons making the same; and if such Money is proposed to be raised by Subscription, then Duplicate Accounts must be made of the Money subscribed for that purpose, and the Names of the Subscribers, with the Sums subscribed by them respectively; and also Estimates of the probable Time within which the whole of the Work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several Owners and Occupiers of Land through which any Road is intended to be carried, or Alteration made, and Duplicate Lists must be made of the Names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended Road or Alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and the Plan must be shewn to such Owners and Occupiers respectively, at the time of such Application. One set of these several Documents must accompany the Petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper Office, previously to the Petition being presented.

In cases of Application for Bills for paving, cleansing, lighting, or for otherwise improving any City, Town, or Place, or for erecting or improving Town-Halls or Market Places, or for repairing or rebuilding Churches, or for enclosing, draining or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions-Houses doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church doors of the several Parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any Place with Water; or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port, or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads, with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the Plans, in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any Place with Water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the Elevation of any such Aqueduct; and that such Plan shall be accompanied with a Section, specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the Plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such Streams of Water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

The Plans, &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing Rates, Tolls, or Duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All Petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the Meeting of Parliament.

By order of the Chief Secretary,

SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL,

Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and Solicitor of Private Bills.

House of Commons, August 1, 1820.

*** *For further Particulars, see the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, or inquire as above.*

SOUTHERN OR ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

This important discovery, which will be attended with incalculable advantages to our trade in the South Seas, was made last year by a Mr. Smith, master of the William, of Blythe, in Northumberland. Our South Sea traders, who, during hostilities between this Country and Spain, have been subjected to the greatest difficulties and privations, will now be independent of Spain or any other power possessing South America. Mr. Smith ran for two or three hundred miles along this continent, which formed large bays, abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. The draughts and soundings taken by the discoverer, are in the possession of our Government. The following brief account has been given of the discovery:—

"A Mr. Smith, master of the William, of Blythe, in Northumberland, and trading between the Rio Plata and Chili, in endeavouring to facilitate his passage round Cape Horn, last year, ran to a higher latitude than is usual in such voyages, and in lat. 62° 30' and 60° west long., discovered land. As circumstances would not admit of a close examination, he deferred it until his return to Buenos Ayres, when he made such further observations as convinced him of the importance of his discovery. On making it known at Buenos Ayres, speculation was set on the alert, and the Americans at that place became very anxious to obtain every information necessary to their availing themselves of a discovery, which they saw was pregnant with vast benefit to a commercial people. Captain Smith was, however, too much of an Englishman to assist their speculations, by affording them that knowledge of his secret which it was so necessary for them to possess, and was determined that his native country only should enjoy the advantages of his discovery; and on his return to Valparaiso, in February last, he devoted as much time to the development of it as was consistent with his primary object, a safe and successful voyage.

"He ran in a westward direction along the coasts, either of a continent or numerous islands, for two or three hundred miles, forming large bays, and abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. He took numerous soundings and bearings, draughts, and chart of the coast; and, in short, did every thing that the most experienced navigator, despatched purposely for the object of making a survey, could do. He even landed, and in the usual manner took possession of the country for his Sovereign, and named his acquisition New South Shetland. The climate was temperate, the coast mountainous, apparently uninhabited, but not destitute of vegetation; as firs and pines were observable in many places; in short, the country had upon the whole the appearance of the coast of Norway. After having satisfied himself with every particular that time and circumstances permitted him to examine, he bore away to the North and pursued his voyage.

"On his arrival at Valparaiso he communicated his discovery to Captain Sheriff, of his Majesty's ship Andromache, who happened to be there. Captain S. immediately felt the importance of the communication, and lost not a moment in making every arrangement for following it up; he immediately despatched the William, with officers from the Andromache; and in this stage the last letter from Chili left the expedition, with the most sanguine expectation of success, and ultimate advantages resulting from it; and, if we are correctly informed, a fully detailed narrative has been forwarded to Government.

"On taking a cursory view of the charts of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, it will be seen, that though Captain Cook penetrated to a much higher latitude, and consequently drew his conclusion from observing nothing but vast mountains of ice, it will be seen also that his meridian was 45 degrees further to the west of New South Shetland, leaving a vast space unexplored on the parallel of 62° between that and Sandwich Land, in longitude 28° west. He again made 67° or thereabouts, but in longitude 137° to 147° west. Perouse ascended no higher than 60° 30' Vancouver about 55°; other navigators passing in the Straits of Magellan and Le Maire, and most of them passing as close Cape Horn as possible, in order, as they thought, to shorten the passage to the Pacific, are circumstances that reasonably account for the protracted period to which so important a discovery has been delayed."

HIGH TREASON.

PAISLEY, AUG. 1.—The Special Commission was opened at Paisley on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. James Speirs was brought to the bar, accused of heading a mob, on the 3d of April last, which stopped the cotton-works at Johnstone and neighbourhood. The Court, at 12 at night, adjourned till next morning, the evidence for the Crown having been closed. The Court met again on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, and, at four o'clock on Thursday morning, the Jury were enclosed; about half-past five, they returned a verdict, finding the Prisoner *Guilty* of the 16th overt-act of the first count; and, on account of his former good character hoped the Court would recommend him to the clemency of the Crown; but this not being considered the regular mode of returning the findings by the Jury, they were advised to retire again and return a special verdict, finding him guilty on the first count; and, having been absent about five minutes, they again returned into Court, finding him *Guilty* of that part of the first count laid in the indictment, viz. compelling his Majesty's subjects to leave work, &c.

The Lord Justice Clerk, a little unacquainted with this singular verdict, observed that one of his Learned Brethren being absent, who was more versant in these matters, he begged the Jury to be seated, till the Lord Chief Baron should be sent for, he having retired at two o'clock, through fatigue.

The Lord Chief Baron arrived in about 15 minutes, and explained the point of law to the Jury, but they continued to adhere to their former return; on which his Lordship said, that finding the Prisoner guilty of a particular overt act was no finding at all, but that they must find him guilty or not guilty of a count of the indictment, as the fifteenth overt act of the first count was connected with two of the other counts which form the indictment.

ROYAL REVIEWS.

The Review at Hounslow took place on Friday morning. The weather was unfavourable in the early part of the morning; notwithstanding which, the troops, consisting of the 12th and 19th lancers and the 10th dragoons, appeared on the ground by a little after eight o'clock. The King surprised the crowd of fashionable spectators by the earliness of his arrival. His Majesty left the cottage at Windsor so as to appear on the ground by ten minutes or a quarter past nine o'clock.—His Majesty having mounted a charger, and being immediately surrounded with the numerous Staff (among whom we observed the Dukes of York and Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Wm. Congreve, and Sir G. Saville), the troops passed before his Majesty successively in single file, in squadron, and in column. They then went through a variety of evolutions, all of which were marked by perfection of discipline, and produced a most proud and imposing effect. By 11 o'clock, the troops having passed through the various movements, formed in line fronting the King. His Majesty then spurred his charger forward, and saluted the Commanding Officer, Lord Edward Somerset, in token of his approbation.—A plain green-bodied coach was then drawn up. The King alighted and entered it. The pedestrian throng, which had been allowed to rush within the lines, surrounded the equipage, and gave loud cheers. The carriage then drove rapidly off the ground. The troops were marched off immediately after. His Majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits, and sat his horse lightly. The Duke of Wellington wore the uniform of his regiment (the Blues), an escort of whom attended as the guard of honour. From the unexpected earliness of the hour at which the review took place, and the numbers of fashionable carriages of all kinds which were crowding the road towards the Heath when the troops were retiring, it may be fairly calculated that one-half of those who intended to be there were disappointed. The Queen happened to be driving from town as the King was returning, and it is said the carriages of their Majesties passed each other at the Kensington end of Hyde Park.

The review of the other troops forming the Household Brigade of Cavalry, and consisting of the two regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), with the 12th Lancers and a brigade of Artillery, took place on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BRANDENBURG HOUSE.

On Thursday morning the neighbourhood of Portman-street presented an appearance of the greatest bustle; as early as ten o'clock persons began to assemble from all quarters, and take their station opposite the house where her Majesty resided. At about two o'clock the street was impassable from the immense concourse of pedestrians, and a number of carriages and other vehicles, in which parties had taken their stations in the street for the purpose of witnessing her Majesty's departure. A little after two the Queen made her appearance at one of the upper windows of the house. Her Majesty shortly after came out also on the balcony of the first floor, and was received as usual by the people with loud cheers.

At four, a carriage and four fine horses, with outriders dressed in splendid new scarlet liveries, arrived at her Majesty's residence. In a few minutes her Majesty entered the carriage, and was followed by Lady Ann Hamilton, Mr. Alderman Wood, and another Gentleman; they immediately drove off at a smart pace amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. At about half-past four the procession made its appearance at Hammersmith. When at the first turnpike of Hammersmith, the Parish-officers met the Procession, decorated with white favours, and escorted her Majesty into Hammersmith; when it arrived there, the bells struck up a merry peal, and the guns commenced firing, which, with the cheers of a vast multitude of people who were flocking towards the new residence of her Majesty, greatly enlivened the scene. They arrived at Brandenburg House a few minutes before five.

The gentlemen who preceded the carriage drew up in a line at each side of the gateway, and waved their hats as the coach passed in. The gates were instantly closed, and the immense multitude gradually dispersed. Were we to notice the preparations which were made for rejoicings about and in Hammersmith, they would fill a column. The cross streets were decorated with all the flowers of the season, hung in festoons. The houses were all ornamented with laurel, and the windows very tastefully hung with white silk ribbon and flowers formed into wreaths. The church-wall was filled with the children of the Hammersmith schools, who were all dressed in their Sunday clothes, and decorated with white ribbons. The road was lined with genteelly dressed persons, and carriages filled with gentry, who waved their handkerchiefs, and gave other demonstrations of their respect.

Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and was elegantly dressed in a robe and hat of slate-coloured satin, with a plume of ostrich feathers; she bowed most gracefully to the people. We did not hear of a single accident having taken place. There was a grand illumination in the evening at Hammersmith.

We are informed that her Majesty left Brandenburgh-house in the evening of Thursday, the smell of the fresh paint being so offensive as to render it as yet unfit for her Majesty's residence.

THE LATE REVOLUTIONS.

The steady advocates of despotism in this Country are quite delighted at the idea "that the Emperor of Austria will not be a silent spectator of the Neapolitan Revolution." We have no doubt that those who brought about this change in Naples are perfectly aware of the feelings of the Austrian Cabinet; and we trust they have made some preparations to meet the approaching storm.—Whatever other qualities may belong to the character of the people of Italy, they have never been accused of want of penetration. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Austrian Government may find a sufficiency of employment a little nearer home than Naples. Placards, it is said, have been posted up at Genoa, calling upon the inhabitants to remember the deeds of their ancestors, and to take a lesson from their neighbours—an admonition which may not be thrown away on them.

We should not, indeed, be surprised to find that the causes which have led to the changes in Spain and Italy should soon produce similar results in other parts of the Continent. Those are not the only countries where the popular feeling is hostile to the Government, and where the soldiers are imbued with the popular feeling. Louis the Fourteenth began the grand military system, his army at one time amounting to 400,000 men, and Frederick of Prussia may be said to have perfected it. Since the time of that Soldier-King, the people of the States of the Continent have been viewed by the Sovereigns merely as materials for armies. Their successors are now reaping the fruits of that system; and the instruments on which they have placed all their alliance may in the critical moment only serve to facilitate their destruction. The defection of their armies leaves them totally helpless.

The Sovereigns of the Continent have had it all their own way. They have all been in an admirable understanding with each other. The press had rendered them great services in their struggle with Bonaparte. But with the destruction of Bonaparte ceased their affection for the liberty of the press. So long as a free press existed, they conceived they were insecure. Well—the press was every where put down—then the Universities were dangerous—the Universities accordingly were placed under strict *surveillance*. They were now at the top of their wishes. Not a press was to be heard—no demagogical intrigues—no meetings of Students—all secret societies every where strictly prohibited—secret polices and spies kept prying into every corner—no asylum for malcontents, but friendly Alien Bills to second their august wills—dungeons filled with the advocates of liberal opinions, &c. &c.

But, just at this moment, when the Holy Alliance seemed to have achieved its great work, and chains seemed to have been forged and fitted to the Nations of sevenfold strength, up starts disaffection in a more formidable shape than ever. Without seditious discourses to enrage and stimulate the People, without the provocation of a daily press to familiarise them with their rights, and point out the infraction of these rights, the spirit of insubordination becomes more fierce than ever. The enemy was silent and invisible, but not less numerous, and far more alert. The danger was not the less because they did not hear and see it. The power which they thought they had for ever annihilated has come upon them like a thief in the night. They have sinned against the age, and the age will trample on them in turn.

They are incapable of instruction, or their former adversity might have taught them a useful lesson. The People abandoned them, and they were nothing. Through the mad ambition and tyranny of Bonaparte, the People made common cause with them, and they were invincible. They mistook, however, the cause of their strength, and left popular opinion altogether out of the estimate. They may, however, plan new Treaties of Pilnitz, and new Crusades; they will be taught, to their shame, that in the present age the Sovereign who sets the opinion of his People at defiance is undone.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

We have received this morning Madras Papers to the 11th of March. They contain no decisive intelligence with respect to the operations of the expedition under Sir Wm. G. Keir, in the Persian Gulf. An article from Bombay mentions the arrival, at that Presidency, on the 18th of Feb., of the Nautilus cruiser, with despatches from Sir Wm. Keir, and a copy of the Treaty which had been concluded with the pirate Chiefs, who had accepted the terms dictated to them. It is added, "with the exception of the troops necessary to garrison the stations that may be retained in the Gulf, and the shipping requisite for their supplies of water and provision, the whole of the expedition is expected to return to this port in the course of next month, or at latest in April." We may hope, therefore, that the rumour which was in circulation a week or ten days ago, respecting the severe loss said to have been sustained by the 47th and 64th regiments, will prove to have been unfounded.

We learn from these papers, that the *cholera morbus*, which had so long afflicted the island of Mauritius, had almost entirely ceased its ravages.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. They furnish the most afflicting details relative to the conflagration in the Bourg de Bercy. On Monday night, at eleven o'clock, appearances justified the hope that it had been got under; but at the hour of one, it burst forth with terrific violence, and raged with awful intensity until seven. The engineers, soldiers, and numerous individuals who courageously laboured amidst this perilous scene, became intoxicated from inhaling the vapour of the heated wine and brandy, and in that state, being unable to help each other, many fell victims to the raging element. Above eighty wounded, some of them mortally, have been conveyed to hospitals. The deaths cannot be ascertained; two clerks are known to have been burnt in their rooms, and several of the Royal Guards are missing. That quarter of the suburbs, it is stated, exhibits an indescribable scene of desolation. Most of the Journals impute the cause to the diabolical spirit of an incendiary, as the fire broke out at once in three distinct places. The Judge d'Instruction is investigating the affair.

The *Milan Journal* of the 13th ult. announces the arrival in that City of MM. Lodegario Persico, Physician to the Queen of England, and Bergami, who is denominated her *Employe Comptable*, both from Pesaro.

A letter from Bayonne, dated July 20, states, on the authority of private letters from St. Sebastian, that the Dutch and Algerine squadrons have had an obstinate engagement off the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten, and two of its ships sunk.

A private letter from Aix-les-Bains (Piedmont) says, "I can assure you all is tranquil at Turin; nevertheless, the events at Naples have excited the most lively impressions. It is said, that our Monarch is disposed to let his States enjoy the benefit of a Constitution, founded upon the same principles which are consecrated in the Charters which the people have who are under the Government of the three branches of the august House of the Bourbons."

A private letter from Naples, dated July 19, says, "On the 17th instant some soldiers of the regiment Farnese provoked a quarrel with some dragoons. A violent scuffle ensued, in which several blows were given and received, and some shots fired. Our brave Minichini hastened to the spot, with several General Officers, and soon restored order. The authors of this affray, which is wholly foreign to political feelings, have been taken into custody, and will be tried by a Council of War." This letter adds, "We have now one hundred thousand men of the National Guard, armed and equipped at the expense of the citizens. This has been done simultaneously in every part of the kingdom. Nothing can better demonstrate how much the whole nation is interested in the new order of things, and how many sacrifices it is disposed to make for the maintenance of its rights and independence."

The accounts relative to Ali Pacha continue to be very vague and contradictory. According to some letters, his propositions have been accepted by the Porte; others affirm on the contrary, that his overtures have been ineffectual, and that he continues his armaments with the greatest vigour. Since the return of the Governor-General of the Ionian Isles, Sir Thomas Maitland, it is said that the Britannic Government has given the most formal orders to all its subordinate agents not to interfere in any manner in the pending contest between the Pacha of Janina and the Porte.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.—New York Papers arrived this morning, to the 13th of July.

NEW YORK, JULY 12.—By a communication from Dr. Beck, it appears that the yellow fever has disappeared at Middletown; and by a series of documents in the Baltimore Papers, it is equally apparent that there has been no such fever at that city during the present season. Thus far this part of the country is, at least for the present, happily exempted from immediate apprehensions of being affected by this terrible scourge to our cities.

A PRETENDER TO THE DANISH CROWN.—Extract of a letter dated Altona, July 25:—

"According to several private letters from Copenhagen, a pretender to the Crown of Denmark has suddenly presented himself in that capital, under the pretext that he is the legitimate son of the reigning King. He alleges, that, at the time of his birth, his mother, then the Crown-Princess, was deceived; that a still-born child was substituted for him; and that he was delivered over to the care of a Swiss servant belonging to the palace. Some accounts describe him as a well-made young man, of good education, about 30 years of age, and holding the rank of an officer in the Royal Navy. They add, that a high officer of the state (the Minister of Justice) revealed to him his illustrious birth, and delivered to him all the papers and documents necessary to prove it.

"Other letters, however, state that this pretended Prince is nothing more than a journeyman saddler, of the name of Paulson, and that he has been arrested by the police, and confined in the hospital for lunatics. This event, whatever the truth may be, has excited a great and general interest, and is almost the exclusive object of conversation throughout the kingdom."

A terrific storm of thunder and lightning took place at Revel on the night of the 28th of June last. The lightning fell upon the tower of St. Olai, and in a short time the flames made such rapid progress, that the magnificent church of that town and several houses fell a prey to their fury. The fire continued to rage, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the inhabitants, until four o'clock in the morning.

A large first-rate man-of-war, to be called the *Prince Regent*, is now in a state of great forwardness at Chatham. She will carry 120 guns.

THE GUARDS.—A rumour is in circulation that the Guards, having been ordered to D[illegible]ford, *refused* to march; that their officers *neglected* to go; and that the Commander-in-Chief had in consequence notified the dismissal of every officer. We only notice this, to check the currency of so mischievous a report. The fact is, that last Tuesday was the day for changing quarters of the Foot Guards, and some of the men being much intoxicated, the junior Officer in command wrote to the Commanding Officer, that the men were so drunk that he could not command them. This was reported by the Commanding Officer to the Duke of York, who, finding that the Commanding Officer had omitted to repair instantly to the Regiment, ordered him to quit the service, which he has done.—*True Briton.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

It must be gratifying to the friends of constitutional liberty to find, by the concurrent testimony of various accounts from Naples, that the affray which occurred there on the 13th ult. was not the result of any general or extensive feeling hostile to the new order of things, but merely had it's origin in the partial dissatisfaction of a small body of military, accustomed, perhaps, to domineer over the mass of their fellow-subjects, and unwilling, probably, to submit themselves quietly to a system which would set a curb upon their licentiousness. There is another source of congratulation to be found in the latest intelligence from that interesting Country, as it is now rendered evident, that the Nation at large participated heartily in the movement which overthrew the rotten and deformed fabric of antiquated despotism. The following passage, extracted from a letter to the HEREDITARY PRINCE, written by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, proves that the military were not the only instruments in the accomplishment of this decisive Revolution:—"In four days," says General PEPE, "I saw the army increased by the *spontaneous concourse* of forty thousand armed men, among whom were many proprietors and fathers of families, all animated with a desire to participate in the general joy, and to shew their gratitude to their Sovereign. A hundred thousand men on one side, and twenty-one thousand on the other, have since retired to their homes, yielding to my representations; and this grand example of obedience proves at once the purity of their intentions, and their readiness to re-assemble *whenever it may be necessary to defend the honour of the constitutional Throne.*"

The same Officer has published a "Proclamation to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," the terms of which are well calculated to inspire the People with confidence in their own strength, and contempt for the apprehensions of *foreign interference.* "Ages of barbarism and of slavery," says the General, "had plunged into misery the inhabitants of the finest kingdom in the world; but the general wish to obtain a Constitution shews that the Neapolitans merit a political regeneration, now become for them a matter of real necessity. The desire of the Nation cannot be repressed, and if some timid spirits, though faithful to the Country, fear that *the influence of foreign powers* may be interposed to replunge the People into the abyss of slavery, they may feel re-assured by the example of France, of Spain, of the Low Countries, of England, and of the United States of America, to whom nobody has presumed to deny the right of making good laws for themselves. But if, contrary to all expectation, some power should attempt to invade the frontiers of the kingdom, the Nation which was the first to make head against France *will prove that it is wanting neither in force nor in energy.*"

Amongst the various publications which have been brought forth by the proceedings against the QUEEN, none has exceeded in importance the letter from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Mr. WILBERFORCE, with the accompanying Petition to the KING, both inserted in our First Page. We shall not here attempt to analyse the arguments contained in these interesting documents, the nature and force of which can only be fully appreciated after a calm and deliberate perusal; but we cannot hesitate to express a sincere hope, in which we are persuaded every well-wisher to the peace and morality of the Country will concur, that the measure may be attended with the effect desired by the truly noble and patriotic author.

A Common Council was held on Thursday, at Guildhall, London, at which a series of Resolutions were entered into, regretting that the House of Lords had refused to receive the Petition of the Court relating to the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the QUEEN, disclaiming any intention of offering to their Lordships matter not fit to be received, and agreeing to present a new Petition.

The *Courier* of Saturday concluded its account of the second grand Review at Hounslow with the following remarkable expression:—"We omitted to mention in our account yesterday, that when his MAJESTY arrived on the ground, the 10th Hussars and the 19th Lancers received him with loud cheers. This spontaneous expression of their loyalty and attachment excited visible emotions of delight in the Royal mind." This passage is calculated to awaken some strange reflections, amongst which the singularity of particularizing TWO only of the regiments present cannot fail to strike the reader, whose imagination, probably, by a natural association of ideas, will be led to connect it with the curious paragraph published by another ministerial paper, and inserted under our London head, respecting the disorderly behaviour of a portion of the Guards. The conduct of the military is every day becoming more and more an object of interesting observation.

As stated in part of our last impression, the trial of Major CARTWRIGHT, Messrs. WOOLER, EDMONDS, MADDOCKS, and LEWIS, for a seditious conspiracy, in electing Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY as *Legislatorial Attorney* for the town of Birmingham, on the 12th of July, 1819, commenced at Warwick on Thursday, and was continued on Friday. The result had not reached London on Saturday.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—We are indebted to the Dublin Papers of Tuesday for the following important intelligence, received in London on Saturday, by the *Chesterfield* Packet, just arrived from the Leeward Islands, but which is not mentioned in any of our London Journals of that date. It would appear by the subjoined Letter, that the Royalists in South America had shewn a disposition to terminate, by negociation, the sanguinary warfare which had so long desolated that unhappy region:—

"ST. THOMAS'S, JULY 7.—There have arrived here, within the last few days, Agents or Commissioners from the city of Caraccas, on their way to Angostura, with proposals to open negociations, and a cessation of arms is immediately to take place. I understand, also, that the Spanish Government has agreed to receive Agents or Commissioners direct from the Patriotic Government at Angostura. It is extremely doubtful whether the Patriots will enter into any negociations whatever; and, if they should, they are not likely to be attended with any beneficial result, as they will accede to nothing but complete emancipation. The proposition on the part of the Royalists is of much importance, inasmuch as it proves clearly, that they see no chance of subduing the spirit of Revolution in South America, which gains strength daily."

Other letters by the same conveyance confirm the previous accounts of the arrival of General D'EVEREUX at Margaritta on the 13th, and state that he was received in the most distinguished manner by the Captain-General, ARISMENDI, and the other authorities of the Columbian Republic—that his Commission of General of Division (corresponding to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Service) was immediately transmitted to him—that he was invested with the insignia of the order of Liberators—and that, ignorant of the disastrous occurrences at Rio de la Hache, he was about to sail for that place, for the purpose of assuming the command of the Irish Legion, to act in concert with the forces under BOLIVAR.—There is reason to fear, however, that the plan of operations must have been irremediably deranged by the previous misfortunes of the troops under MONTILLO. The *Chesterfield* has brought no information respecting the movements of the contending armies, of so recent date as that which had been previously received from Jamaica.

Last Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, the dwelling-house of James D. L. Porter, of Ardery Castle, County Kilkenny, Esq. was discovered to be on fire. The alarm of fire was given by one of the younger children, who fortunately happened to see the reflection of the flames. The house was entirely consumed; but the entire of the furniture is saved. We are happy to say, that no accident happened to any of the numerous family. It is strongly suspected that the fire originated through the malice of some evil-disposed person or persons, whom, we sincerely hope, the hand of justice will speedily overtake.—*Mirror.*

CITY OF CORK ASSIZES.

MONDAY, AUG. 7.—This evening, at a quarter before four o'clock, Mr. Serjeant Joy opened his Commission in the City Court, after which the following Grand Jury was sworn:

Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, Bart. M. P. Foreman.

Charles Evanson	Edward Pope,
Richard Digby,	Daniel Goold,
William Busteed,	Samuel Perrott,
Samuel Lane,	James Murphy,
Lionel J. Westropp,	Thomas Wise,
Thomas Parsons Boland,	James John Cummins,
Isaac Morgan,	John Creagh Moylan,
Wm. Massey Baker,	Henry Hewitt,
William Crawford,	Andrew Spearing,
Thomas Cuthbert,	Michael Roberts, and
George Waters,	Richard Ashe, Esqrs.

The Learned Judge briefly charged the Grand Jury. His Lordship observed, that however unwilling he was to consume, unnecessarily, any portion of their time, he could not permit himself to allow the present opportunity to pass, without taking leave to indulge in an observation or two. Since last he had the pleasure of appearing before them, this City, he regretted to say, had been visited with great commercial distress; but he rejoiced to find, that that distress had not been the parent of crime. Very different, indeed, was the picture exhibited on the face of the Calendar at the last Assizes, from that which was now before him. On the former, it was frightful in the extreme; and he would take the liberty of saying—it was but justice so to do—that the present improved condition in the moral character of this great city was owing, principally, to the activity and to the exertions of the present Sheriffs, who were, he would venture to pronounce, the most meritorious Public Officers that had ever fallen under his judicial observation. Another cause combined with this, namely, a firm but temperate administration of justice, which was the surest way to preserve the morals of the Public, as well as to promote individual happiness; and it was also the best dispensation of mercy. He did hope, that the person who had the honour to fill that seat (the Bench) would, in administering justice, be firm and temperate, recollecting what was committed to his hands, and recollecting that much of the peace, security, and safety of the community depended on him. He did hope, that he should always recollect, that justice should be administered firmly, but temperately.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court was principally occupied during the remainder of its sitting in swearing the different Prosecutors to give evidence before the Grand Jury.—*Southern Reporter.*

COUNTY OF CORK ASSIZES.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.—This morning the Hon. the Solicitor-General opened his Commission in the County Court, when the following Grand Jury were sworn:—

Hon. Richard Hare, M. P. Foreman.

Sir Augustus Warren, Bart.	A. Beamish Bernard,
Wm. Wrixon Becher, M. P.	Samuel Penrose,
Robert Hedges Eyre,	T. George French,
Jos. Deane Freeman,	Wm Baldwin,
John Smith Barry,	Wm. Coppinger,
Wm. Beamish, jun.	Chambre Corker,
Henry Cox,	Morto O'Sullivan,
John Tonson Rye,	Wm. Brazier Creagh,
Wm. Smith Currey,	Thomas Montgomery,
Wm. Henry Herrick,	Wm. Hill, and
Nathaniel Evanson,	Adam Newman, Esqrs.

The Solicitor-General, addressing the Grand Jury, said, that since they had last assembled, no change had taken place in the law relating to the duties they had to perform; and there was nothing in the public business to justify him in detaining them from their performance. He had every hope that on Saturday morning he would be prepared to receive the presentments, and he expected they would be ready by that time.

The Grand Jury then withdrew, and the Solicitor-General repaired to the next Court, where he entered on the City Records, of which there are but four entered with the Register, and but one of any public interest.—*Ibid.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of *Butter* has again declined. On Tuesday, 86s. was paid for a few casks at the opening, but the price speedily gave way and descended to 84s. and 83s. generally, and some firsts were bought at 82s. Yesterday there was little or no fluctuation, the currency for first quality having continued nearly steady at 83s. Crane returns,* Tuesday, 195 firkins—yesterday, 359. There has been no variation worth noticing in other articles.

* To persons at a distance, unacquainted with the Butter Trade of this City, the Crane Returns convey but a fallacious idea of its extent. For the information of such persons, it may be useful to observe, that, *exclusive* of the Butter weighed at the Market-house, large quantities are daily received at the Merchants' Cellars, from Country Dealers, which, having been previously inspected at the several Country Markets, do not go to the City Crane, and of course are not included in the daily Returns, usually quoted in our Market Report. The proportion between what is termed *Country Butter* and that weighed at the Market-house is difficult to be ascertained, as it varies according to the season and other circumstances. The following statement shews the total receipts in the respective modes, within the three months ending the 31st ult.:—

	May.	June.	July.
Firkins weighed at the Crane	4083	5738	8948
—— received at the Cellars.....	1640	3218	8959
General Total...............	5723	8956	17907

It is also proper to remark, that there is usually a difference in price between the Butter purchased at the Market-house and that which is bought at the Cellars, the latter being, on a general average, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt. lower than the former—an inequality, however, for which the Seller is in a great measure compensated by a difference in the tare, and other minor considerations.

We trust that these explanations will render our Market Statements more extensively useful and intelligible.

SHIP NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—A strong perch is to be fixed forthwith, by order of the Trinity House, and suggested by Capt. Hugh Evans, Holyhead, on the West House, near Skerries, Anglesea, which, in a line with two conspicuous Beacons on the main land (Llenfairyn-hornwy Anglesea), will point out the site of that destructive place to shipping, the Cole Rock.

A Light House is in contemplation to be built on Bardsey Island, off the south end of Carnarvonshire.

The following notice has been transmitted to the Secretary at Lloyd's from the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate:—

"London, August 3.

"SIR—It has been notified to me by the Royal Board of Trade at Stockholm, that as the light, or beacon, upon the tower of the fortress of Carlsten, near Marstrand, is about to be rebuilt, a beginning will be made to pull the same down on the 16th April, 1821, and that the fire will be resumed again thereon at the usual time on the 1st Aug. 1821, during which time no light will be kept there; which you will oblige me by noticing at Lloyd's, for the information of merchant-ships, and seafaring persons in general.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "CHARLES TOTTIE.

"To Mr. John Bennett, jun. Lloyd's."

BIRTH.

At Rose Rock, the Lady of Lieut. Atkin, R. N. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at Ballymartle Church, County Cork, by the Rev. Samuel Beamish, Vicar of Kinsale, the Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish, his youngest son, to Anne, only child of the late Rev. Edward Spread, Rector of the united Parishes of Ahern and Britway, in that County.

Thursday morning, at Anne's Church, Dublin, Paris Anderson, of Glenview Lodge, in the County of Tipperary, Esq. to Miss Ann Bernard, third daughter of Thomas Bernard, late of Gayville, in the Co. Carlow, Esq. deceased.

DEATHS.

On Friday night, in Bagwell's-Row, Clonmel, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Miss Eliza Markham.

On Tuesday morning, at Danesfort, County Kilkenny, Colonel Wemys, for many years Collector of Excise for that District, who, as husband, father, landlord, neighbour, and friend, merited and invariably enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

On Sunday last, of a decline, Miss Knaresborough, eldest daughter of William Knaresborough, of Inch, in the Liberties of Kilkenny, Esq.

At Walton Court, on the 3d instant, after a long and tedious illness of a year and a half, which she bore with pious and exemplary resignation, Mrs. Eliza Walton, wife of Thomas Walton, Esq.

On the 25th of May last, at Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. John Connor, late of Cork.

On Tuesday se'nnight, at Cork, Mrs. Robinet, relict of the late Wm. Robinet, Esq., of that City, merchant.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, Lady O'Donnell, relict of the late Sir Neal O'Donnell, Bart. of Newport-house, Co. Mayo.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 9.

ARRIVED.

4th—Waterloo, Brown, Wexford, ballast; Alice, Miller, Bridport, ditto.

5th—None.

6th—Friends, Reigh, Liverpool, coals and earthenware.

7th—None.

8th—Staney, Hore, Wexford, ballast; Hope, Llewellyn, Ayr, coals, for Cork.

SAILED.

4th—None.

5th—Venus, Lowther, Swansea and Bristol, live pigs and flour; Waterloo, Brown, Milford, pork, bread, flour, &c.; Blue Eyed Maid, Chittenden, Portsmouth and Southampton, butter, bacon, &c. and put back.

6th—Alfred, Maior and Four Brothers, Murphy, London, wheat and oats.

7th—Favourite, Griffith, London, wheat and oats; Nassau, Grossard, Quebec, ballast and passengers; Hinton, Beman, Newhaven, oats and butter; Ant, Davis, Portsmouth, wheat, oats and butter; Triumph, Nicholls, Liverpool, wheat; Blue Eyed Maid, Chittenden, before mentioned; Jane, McGrath, and put back.

8th—None.

Wind S. W. past 7 morning.

THE LADY-LANE SEMINARY

Will open on MONDAY next, the 14th instant.

MR. GRIFFITHS takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for their very liberal support, and assures them of his unremitting Attention to secure their Approbation.

Waterford, August 10, 1820.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the OLD EXCHANGE, in Waterford, on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1820, by order of the Assignee of CHARLES TROUTON, a Bankrupt—All the BANKRUPT'S INTEREST in and to a WATERFORD COMMERCIAL SHARE—Also, a Hogshead of TOBACCO, of the best quality.

☞ *Sale at One o'Clock.*

August 5, 1820. PEARSON, Auctioneer.

OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD, at DESART, about 35 Tons of OAK BARK, well saved and of good quality. Also, at BALLANTAGGART, not above 5 miles from it, 7 Tons of the very first description, in every respect. The Roads up to both Ricks are excellent. Proposals, in writing, for the whole or any part of the above, not being less than 7 Tons, will be received by the Earl of DESART, or Mr JAMES ELLIOTT, Desart, Kilkenny. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be declared when the fair value is offered. No Preference whatever has been promised, or will be given. WILLIAM TOWNSEND will shew the Bark at Desart—and ARTHUR BIBLE that at Ballantaggart.

Desart, 20th July, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,

FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,

THE INN AND STABLES, &c.

Now occupied by the Widow SHANAHAN.

The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. New Ross. 20th June, 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 WATERFORD and the PACKET HARBOUR of DUNMORE, 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 LEES, Pro Secretary.

General Post-Office, July 25, 1820.

N. B. Proposals will also be received for conveying, by HORSE-POST, all expresses that may be necessary with the Mails from Dunmore, and to perform the Journey in like time.

T. O. L.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Barony of DELFIN (with the exception of the Parishes of CASTLETOWN DELFIN, CLONARNEY, and KILLUAGH), and the Barony of FARBILL, in the County of WESTMEATH, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Barony of DELFIN (with the exception of the Parishes of CASTLETOWN DELFIN, CLONARNEY, and KILLUAGH), and the Barony of FARBILL, in the County of WESTMEATH, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 5th day of August, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. D. BAIRD. WM. M'MAHON. WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD save the King.

WATERFORD SCHOOL,

Conducted by the Rev. WILLIAM PRICE, A. M. and the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, A. B.

☞ SCHOOL will open on MONDAY, August 14.

Stephen-Street, August 9, 1820.

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to any Application to Parliament for any Private Bill, for local purposes, Notices of the same must be given, and other proceedings taken. [Abstracted from the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.]

In cases of Turnpike Roads, Notices must be given three times in the months of August or September, in one and the same Newspaper, printed within each County or Place through which the Road runs; or if there be none so printed, then in the Newspaper of some near or adjoining County; and also on the doors of the Session-houses of each and every such County or Place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions; each Notice describing the Parishes through which the line of Road runs: And if to amend or alter any existing Road Acts, then the Acts to be amended, and any intended Increase of Toll, must also be mentioned in each and every such Notice. Also when the Application is intended to be made for making any new Turnpike Road, or for altering the Line of any existing Road, a Map or Plan of such Road or intended Alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited, for public inspection, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of every County through which such Road is intended to be carried, or such Alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which Map or Plan shall describe the Line of such intended Road or Alteration, and the Lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a Book of Reference, containing a List of the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and that Duplicates of the same be made for the two Houses of Parliament, together with Estimates of Expense of such Undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising Money to defray such Expense); such Estimate to be signed by the Person or Persons making the same; and if such Money is proposed to be raised by Subscription, then Duplicate Accounts must be made of the Money subscribed for that purpose, and the Names of the Subscribers, with the Sums subscribed by them respectively; and also Estimates of the probable Time within which the whole of the Work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several Owners and Occupiers of Land through which any Road is intended to be carried, or Alteration made, and Duplicate Lists must be made of the Names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended Road or Alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and the Plan must be shewn to such Owners and Occupiers respectively, at the time of such Application. One set of these several Documents must accompany the Petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper Office, previously to the Petition being presented.

In cases of Application for Bills for paving, cleansing, lighting, or for otherwise improving any City, Town, or Place, or for erecting or improving Town-Halls or Market Places, or for repairing or rebuilding Churches, or for enclosing, draining or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions-Houses doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church doors of the several Parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any Place with Water; or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port, or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads, with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the Plans, in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any Place with Water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the Elevation of any such Aqueduct; and that such Plan shall be accompanied with a Section, specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the Plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such Streams of Water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

The Plans, &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing Rates, Tolls, or Duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All Petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the Meeting of Parliament.

By order of the Chief Secretary,

SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL, Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and Solicitor of Private Bills.

House of Commons, August 1, 1820.

**** For further Particulars, see the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, or enquire as above.*