TWILIGHT.

FROM "OLLIER'S LITERARY MISCELLANY,"
Just published.

That hour when day and darkness are
Like Pluto meeting Proserpine,
And sweetliest sounds to serenade
The soul o'erflowing serenade;
And pallid stars in clusters blest,
And clouds like false hearts' love [illegible]
And Time a moment stays his flight—
That is the Twilight!

The lover seeks the lonely bower,
And bats are wheeling round the tower,
And craving rooks, right proud to roam,
Like noisy neighbours, crave their home,
And fire-flies through the foliage flash
Like glances through a dark eye's lash,
And to Lilbrath owl pertains her flight—
In the Twilight!

Then hearts expand and flowers close,
And the bee bids farewell to the rose,
And fancy mounts her shadowy throne,
And poets love to be alone
(Far from the minds of vulgar birth
Which chain the spirit down to earth)
By lapsing brook, or wooded height,
With thee—Twilight!

The girl, by faithless swain betray'd,
Steals out beneath the parting shade,
Wraps her thin cloak around her form,
What moonlight's eye had terrified
In all her grief, and shame, and woe,
There are, at there, her confidants;
For sighs and tears betray her plight
To thee—Twilight!

Where he who once saw better days,
(From scorn and pity shrinking away,
Like his own spectre, from his kind),
To seek, perchance, a little bread,
Thou creep'st on proud and prying eye
On the poor beggar's misery,
But veil'st the bitter pain from sight,
Gentle Twilight!

To every heart thy calmness speaks—
Or bis that boggeth, or his that breaks
If blest, thy passive slumbers
Gives breathing time to renew an hour;
If not, thy fading moments say
That life must wane like these away;
Both break upon the edge of night,
Life and Twilight

GERMANY.

The best commentary on the now too fashionable doctrine, that the happiness, comfort and prosperity of men are best promoted by arbitrary Governments, is an examination of the condition of the People who have been a considerable time under such Governments, compared with that of the People in free communities. Such an examination, now and then, may not be without its use.

SPECIMEN OF AN ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT.

Prussia is of course the *beau ideal* of the admirers of the arbitrary system. It has had the good or bad fortune to be ruled by a succession of Princes, of whom most have been able men, and some even men of great talents. Under their sway, therefore, the blessings of the arbitrary system must be found, if they are to be found anywhere.

Let us know what M. Hodgskin says on this subject. This traveller, of whose [illegible] Germany we cannot speak too highly, did not content himself with a visit to Berlin, and the sight of a review of the Prussian Guards. He travelled on foot along the high roads of the kingdom of the Great Frederick, looked into the villages, and, in short, saw the details of the system. He viewed things with an acute and penetrating eye, and he viewed those things which, though of paramount importance to the politician, almost all travellers overlook.

In the first place, with respect to morals, he says, "the People are less demoralized than those of any other part of Germany. I had scarcely entered Magdeburg, before I was accosted by two or three lads, with offers to shew me a good inn, or if I wanted any thing else. They then whispered to me a pretty girl (*Ambreicher Madel*), and they were ready to introduce me to some of their acquaintances. They were not quite so impertinent, intrusive and disgusting as the Italians who profess the same trade, but equally ready to serve.

Over Government.—"A multiplicity of governors and inferior governors may be observed, with a strictness of subordination not to be surpassed by the most disciplined army. If this [illegible] not at the height of prosperity, it cannot be for want of obedience on the part of the People, but for want of regulations on the part of their governors.—*If its roads be wretched, if the country be desolate and uncultivated, as it is wherever I have seen it*, it is not for want of persons, engineers and others, employed by the Government, who have no other business to attend to than to keep roads in order, and to encourage cultivation. The immense [illegible] who by this system are made to take a part in the Government is perhaps its very worst feature. Whatever changes may take place in Germany, they are attached to power, and [illegible] are accustomed to obedience, and [illegible] names of things may be altered, [illegible] undue quantity of power, and [illegible] fleeting obedience, will and must [illegible] years.

Misery of the Country.—"[illegible] Brandenburg to Magdeburg, [illegible] roads from Berlin to the former [illegible] by Potsdam, the other [illegible] latter, because it was [illegible] I had passed over a portion of [illegible] this was formerly the [illegible] it had now degenerated [illegible] it was difficult to [illegible] Lieths. It was not [illegible] more, that I [illegible] I was indebted to a shepherd, who was [illegible] my way, for guiding me. [illegible] difficulty I had had during the day to find road, prevented me reaching Brandenburg made me think it prudent to stop at the commencement of night, when I was by no means tired, and where there was no sort of decent accommodation to be had. [illegible] I had walked nearly 30 miles, and had never since I left Spandau, any thing like a public-house or village, and I had been unable procure any thing for dinner but bread and [illegible]. What I experienced for the night, and on my road, where I could not even get a bed, and scarcely any thing to eat, was a specimen of the wealth, or rather poverty, in which his Majesty of Prussia's subjects live. The reader will remember that I was more than 70 miles from Berlin, that I was on a high road, and that houses of public entertainment had neither beds nor any thing to eat. Such is the state of the dominions of the Great Frederick. With such a degree of poverty, and the people so scattered as those people are, it is in vain to look for any improvement but by enriching them; and it is quite certain this object can never be accomplished by the glories of the Monarch, or by those multiplied Governments and Governors which produce poverty in proportion as they are numerous."

SPECIMEN OF A FREE COMMUNITY.

"We shall now take one of those Germanic States which formerly enjoyed a considerable share of freedom. The little land of Hadeln (population 15,000), in common with the rest of the shores of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, had the good fortune to remain long without a sovereign; and after its incorporation with Hanover, it remained in the enjoyment of so many privileges, that "the chief duties of the Government of Hanover towards it seem to have been to give it the name of its dominions, and to receive a portion of its revenue." The people were governed by a sort of Parliament chosen by the different parishes, paid a fixed sum yearly, and they levied themselves in lieu of all taxes for their own roads in repair, &c.

"Hadeln is divided into farms of various sizes, but the largest seldom contains more than a hundred acres, and the smallest less than [illegible]. Compared with the peasants of Germany, their (the cultivators') condition has made them licentious. [illegible] eat meat three or four times a day, and [illegible] of being clad in coarse woollen which has been made by their wives, they wear fine [illegible] cloths, and look like gentlemen. [illegible] The proprietors ride into town, to take their coffee and play at billiards, and hear and tell news; and at home they drink their wine out of glass, or tea out of china. Their houses are all surrounded by lofty trees and handsome [illegible] gardens, the floors are carpeted, and the windows of plate-glass. The dwelling apartments, the barns, and the places for the cattle are covered with one immense roof, and every farm looks something like a palace surrounded by a little park. The proprietors direct their farms without working a great deal themselves, and receive very much in their hearty meals [illegible] The farm servants [illegible] dressed like labourers; in other parts of Germany the farmers and labourers are the same. The farm servants seem all well fed and well clothed. They generally live in the house of their masters, and, besides board, receive about 5d. per day; when they do not live in the house, their wages are about 14d., rye at the time selling for 5s. 6d. per bushel, and they generally have enough of ground for a garden to grow potatoes. They ride, and at the plough they take much care of their clothes; each man is provided with a little straw mat, which is thrown on the [illegible] or on the waggon, to [illegible] sit clean. Both in France and Italy, I have seen the labourers throw themselves on the putrifying heap. The Hadelners were formerly, with the exception of the Dithmarshers and the Friezelanders, perhaps the most free people in Europe, *and they, like them, managed their own affairs*. The consequence has been, that there is no part where all the inhabitants appear more wealthy than in the land Hadeln. I will not say every advantage which their country has been adequately improved; that they must add commerce and manufactures, that no machinery might be used with advantage, and that knowledge is not cultivated as it ought to be. But I have seen no where on the Continent, with the exception of the more neighbourhood of Hamburg, this land Hadeln in the apparent happiness and comforts of its People. It is one of the most pleasing little spots I ever saw, and whoever of British freedom must admire this [illegible] of the freedom of his German ancestors, lament over the number of similar little districts which, in the course of years, have fallen under the dominion of one or other of the Princes of Germany."

The little Country has lately been stripped of its advantages; but says Mr. H. as [illegible] are always glad to have it in our power to speak well of the House of Hanover, [illegible] to the Sovereigns of this little country, that they allowed this little land to retain its ancient privileges till it was occupied by the French." It would, however, have been more to their honour, if, after the expulsion of the French, they had disdained to retain the profits of their usurpation.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

Chevalier de Zea, by order of his Imperial Ma[illegible]. The Emperor does not doubt that his august Ally will approve its contents, and perhaps they have already addressed similar sentiments to the Court of Madrid. The same wishes must, in fact, have inspired the same language, and commenced, like his Majesty, that crime must always yield pernicious fruit, they have, doubtless, deplored as he has, the outrage which has recently tarnished the annals of Spain. We [illegible] this outrage is deplorable. It is deplorable for the Peninsula; it is deplorable for [illegible], and the Spanish Nation now owe the [illegible] of an expiatory deed to the People of the [illegible] Powers. Till this be done, the unhappy [illegible] can only make them [illegible] the expiation of her calamities. Nevertheless, [illegible] all these elements of disaster, and [illegible] motives combine to affect the real [illegible] of the welfare of nations, may a better future be looked for? Is there any wise and [illegible] measure, whose effect may be to reconcile Spain with herself, as well as with the [illegible] Powers of Europe?

We dare not affirm it: for experience has [illegible] to consider almost always as an illusion [illegible] of a happy event. But, if we might [illegible] the calculations which personal interest [illegible] seem bound to indicate; if it were permitted to presume that the Cortes would consult [illegible] of their own preservation, it might be [illegible], that they would hasten to extirpate, by a [illegible] measure, all that is culpable in the circumstances which accompanied the change of the Administration in Spain. The interests of the [illegible] are here identified with the interests of [illegible]. The misled soldiery who protected, [illegible] to-morrow assail them; and their first duty [illegible] towards their Monarch, towards their Country; [illegible] duties, seems to be, to prove that they [illegible] resentment to legalize insurrection. These [illegible] which would not appear to be without [illegible] explanations. The Emperor, however, is far [illegible] reproaching them; & if he admitted the possibility of a result so useful, he would make it depend [illegible] the unanimity which might manifest [illegible] the opinion of the principal Powers of [illegible], as to the Act by which the representatives of the Spanish People ought to signalize the [illegible] of their deliberations. This unanimity, always so powerful when it takes the character of an irresistible deed, will perhaps carry conviction [illegible] the minds of the most eminent members of his Catholic Majesty; and the Allied Courts would [illegible] to have an easy means of impressing upon [illegible] charge such an imposing uniformity.

[illegible] Ministers in France have hitherto treated, [illegible] name, with a Plenipotentiary of the Court [illegible]. Can they not now present to him, [illegible] observations, the summary of which [illegible], and which would recal to the Spanish [illegible] the conduct, as well as the political [illegible], of the Allied Monarchs?

"The Monarchs would," say the five Ministers, "have never ceased to entertain wishes for [illegible] prosperity of Spain. They will always entertain them. They have desired, that, in Europe, as in America, institutions conformable to the progress of civilization, and to the wants of [illegible], might procure to all Spaniards long years [illegible] and happiness. They desire the same at [illegible]. They have wished that all these institutions should become a real blessing, by the [illegible] in which they should be introduced. [illegible] with the same.

[illegible] last consideration will convey to the [illegible] of his Catholic Majesty, with what sensations [illegible] and grief they have learned [illegible] of the 8th of March, and those which [illegible]. According to their opinion, the safety, as well as the welfare of Europe, [illegible] that this crime should be disavowed, [illegible], this bad example exterminated. [illegible] such a reparation appears to depend [illegible] Cortes. Let them deplore and forcibly [illegible] the means employed to establish a new [illegible] government in their Country, and to consolidate an administration wisely constitutional, [illegible] the most rigorous laws against sedition.

[illegible], then, the Allied Cabinets will [illegible] friendly and durable relations

[illegible] observations, urged in common by the [illegible] of the Six Courts, would, from [illegible] to the Spanish Ministry [illegible] the Allied Governments would [illegible] the consequences of the 8th of [illegible] in that state, in Spain, trouble and [illegible] Military councils be listened to; [illegible] to their King, in the name of [illegible] of obedience; if they succeeded [illegible] upon durable bases, the tranquillity [illegible] and the peace of Southern America [illegible] have been defeated, at [illegible] brought to obtain a

[illegible] of the Imperial Cabinets [illegible] at Madrid, which already

The Jury again retired, at a quarter past six, and returned again at 25 minutes past seven, when Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, the foreman, read the verdict of the Jury from a manuscript copy, finding that the Prisoner did strike work, and compel others to do the same, on the 3d of April.

The Court found this as insufficient as the former verdicts.

The Lord Chief Baron again explained the law, as to the overt act being looked in more counts than one, and the Clerk was ordered to read the several overt acts to the Jury. Sir Michael said, he understood the point, but the Jury were not agreed in that way. They then retired again, after being informed, that they could not be separated till they were unanimous.

They returned again and gave in a verdict of *Not Guilty*, when the audience, in general, commenced cheering.

The Lord Chief Baron immediately got his eye on a young man who was clapping his hands and cheering, and he was instantly ordered to be taken into custody and brought before the Court, and he was, after an animated speech by the Lord Chief Baron, sentenced to be committed to jail.

The hussing commenced by the crowd out of doors the moment the cheering commenced in the Court, and the Sheriff was ordered to goout and take means to preserve the peace.

The Lord Justice Clerk then, in an impressive speech, dismissed the Prisoner from the bar.

Mr. Grant came to Speirs, and, taking him by the hand, said, he hoped he would take care what company he kept in future, and not get into a like scrape again.

John Lang was then put to the bar, and the Jury having been sworn in,

The Lord Advocate said he would call no evidence, and the Jury found him *not guilty*.

After a suitable admonition from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was dismissed from the bar.

This finished the business in Renfrewshire, and the Court then adjourned till 1st December. An immense crowd surrounded Mr. Grant and Mr. Sandford, on their leaving the Court, and accompanied them to their lodgings, after which they returned in a peaceful manner towards the Cross.

This trial lasted thirty-eight hours and a half. The front seats of the gallery of the Court were filled with well-dressed females, who continued till the last, and the area probably contained 800 persons.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

It is with deep regret that we announce this fifth visitation of Providence, in the Royal Family of England, within little more than two years and a half. The declining state of her Royal Highness's health, for some time past, was such as prepared her friends and illustrious relatives for the melancholy event that has happened, and which took place yesterday morning at Oatlands. Her recovery had been despaired of by the faculty for several weeks. On Tuesday, the Duchess experienced a relapse of her indisposition, which was communicated to the Duke in London. His Royal Highness, in consequence, got his Levee over with all possible speed, and after he had seen all the gentlemen on his list, he hastened in his single-horse chaise from his office in the Horse-Guards to York-House, where his travelling chariot and four horses were in readiness for his Royal Highness, and after remaining in York House a few minutes, the Royal Duke left with all speed for Oatlands. The Duchess recovering from the attack that evening, his Royal Highness returned to London.

On Saturday the Duchess was seized with another attack, and, it is with grief we add, it proved fatal. An express was sent off from Oatlands to apprize the Duke, and also to require the attendance of Sir H. Halford, who was unfortunately out of town. The Duke left London on Saturday afternoon for Oatlands with all speed. His Royal Highness found the Duchess in a very alarming state, in which she continued during the night, to the great grief of the Duke, the domestics, and inhabitants of Walton and Weybridge, where her Royal Highness was universally known and beloved. To satisfy their anxious solicitude and inquiries, Mr. Were, the resident Surgeon, who was in attendance upon her Royal Highness, issued a bulletin, but in an hour afterwards he had the painful task of adding to the bulletin the demise of the Duchess. The Duke was present at her expiring moments, and for some time previously. After he had recovered himself, he wrote and sent off express the melancholy tidings of his loss to the King, at Windsor, and also to the different branches of the Royal Family, in London, the Earl of Liverpool, Sir Herbert Taylor, his Secretary, &c. The dragoon arrived at the Commander-in-Chief's Office in the Horse Guards just as the clock of that place was about to strike one. The letters to the Royal relatives were distributed without loss of time. The letter to the Earl of Liverpool was sent to him at Coombe Wood. Shortly after York-House and the Commander-in-Chief's Office were closed.

The following is a copy of the bulletin issued at Oatlands yesterday morning, announcing the alarming state and finally the melancholy event of the demise of the Duchess:

"Oatlands, Aug. 6, eight o'clock, A.M.

"A sudden change for the worse took place yesterday evening in the disease of York's system, from which time her Royal Highness has been gradually sinking."

"Nine o'clock, A.M.

"Her Royal Highness has ceased."

"R. B. WERE, Surgeon."

Her Royal Highness expired without much suffering. Her person was considerably wasted by her protracted illness.

Her Royal Highness was the eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, by his first consort, Elizabeth-Ulrica Christiana, Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. She was born May the 7th, 1767, and was married to his Royal Highness September 29th, 1791, at Berlin.

Although the marriage of the Duke of York to her Royal Highness was not without its promise of political advantage, it was strictly a marriage of affection. Their union has ever been marked by a tender and mutual friendship. His Royal Highness, since the separation of their establishments, regularly visited the Duchess with the utmost kindness and politeness. During her late illness, he has visited her four times a week, and oftener when her situation was alarming.

As her Royal Highness occupied no political station, and mixed little in society beyond the select circle of her intimate acquaintance, her life can afford little matter for observation. The leading virtue for which she was distinguished was an universal spirit of benevolence. Her charities, though unostentatious, were extensive and judicious. The poor of her neighbourhood had reason to love, and the rich whom she honoured with her acquaintance esteemed her.

INSURRECTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. The spirit which brought about the Neapolitan Revolution appears to be extending its influence. The following important Intelligence is contained in a private letter from Rome, dated 20th July:

"There has been a revolt at Ponto Corvo (a town belonging to the Pope, but enclosed within the kingdom of Naples), on the 4th of this month. The Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary of the town were at the head of it; they called to their assistance some Neapolitan Militia, commanded by one Cassella, and drove out the Governor.—The same thing happened at Benevente. Three gens-d'armes were assassinated in the streets; the remainder, amounting to 30 or 40 men, withdrew to the Citadel, where the Delegate M. Ottieri lodges. The Insurgents, whose numbers amounted to 7000 (although the better classes did not take part in the insurrection), hoisted the tri-coloured flag. A person of the name of Veliante, formerly a Commissary of War, commands them. The Papal Delegate was obliged to yield, and quitted Benevente on the 11th, after having protested in due form. The gendarmes concluded a capitulation with Veliante, who designated himself '*Organisator of the Carbonari of Benevente.*'

"The Archbishop, Cardinal Spinucci, 82 years of age, refused to have *Te Deum* sung. Veliante repaired to Naples, and demanded the incorporation of Benevente (into the kingdom of Naples), but he received a decided refusal.

"The Government issued a Proclamation, disavowing the enterprize of Cassella at Ponto-Corvo, and prohibiting all interference in the affairs of neighbouring Powers. Benevente and Ponto-Corvo are in a state of complete anarchy, and will be obliged to solicit as a favour the return of the Papal Governors."

A copy of the Proclamation of the Neapolitan Government, alluded to in the preceding letter, is also given. It admonishes the People, that "to preserve their own independence, it is necessary to respect the independence of other Governments;" and orders, that no one "shall dare to introduce any armed men into the neighbouring States, or *interfere in any manner* in their affairs."

Nothing could be more prudent, or opportunely fortunate, than the conduct of the Neapolitan Cabinet in thus refusing to have any thing to do with the extension of the revolutionary system to the Roman or to any other States; it must take away every shadow of pretext on the part of foreign Powers for interfering with a State which so distinctly refrains from all interference with others. It is for every Nation to judge of its own wants; and it belongs to no other Nation to interfere with the way in which it may choose to provide for them.

ATTEMPT AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The Madrid accounts of the 24th ult. mention a wretched attempt at a counter-revolution, which has been made on the Portuguese frontier, by some fugitive priests, some deserters from the regiment of *Guides*, which so infamously signalized itself at Cadiz, and other malcontents, amounting, with some mountain banditti, to whom they had joined themselves, to about 300 men. They had issued Proclamations, and formed a Junta, which they modestly called *Apostolic*; but being unable to maintain themselves in Spain, they had retired within the frontiers of Portugal. It was believed that their proceedings were countenanced by the Archbishop of San Jago, and the Bishop of Orense. The insurgents having collected a small body of men, ventured to recross the Minho, for the purpose of seizing upon the heights of Peniazas. On receiving intelligence of their having passed the Minho, the Political Chief of Gallicia immediately re-assembled the Provisional Junta, who had separated on the meeting of the Cortes, and with their advice he despatched a number of battalions from different points to meet the Insurgents. An extraordinary despatch received by the Minister of the Interior on the 21st from the Political Chief of Gallicia, dated Coruna, the 17th, announces that the Insurgents had failed in making any progress, that they had withdrawn into Portugal, and that their Apostolic Junta was dissolved.

An anecdote relating to the King of Spain and General Quiroga is mentioned in the *Gazette de France*, which, if true, might excite some doubts of the King's sincerity. When the General was presented to the King, his Majesty seemed for some time to look at him with great earnestness, and at length said, "I have seen you before, but I cannot recollect where it could have been." In a moment afterwards his Majesty resumed, "Now I remember; it was you who brought me the tidings of General Porlier's death; I then made you a Colonel, and you said to me, 'Your Majesty may now be tranquil, for there are no longer any traitors.'" It is added, that Quiroga, on leaving the chamber, fainted. It is evident that if the King made use of these expressions, he meant them as a reproach to Quiroga, and in the present temper of the public mind, and in the present repeated declarations in Spain, and after his own repeated declarations of his happiness at the occurrences which took place, his Majesty must be very ill-advised to indulge in any language which might betray any feeling of displeasure towards the principal instrument of the revolution.

The sittings of the Cortes are brought down to the 23d of July inclusive. A very important discussion took place on the 20th upon a proposition made by the Deputy Solano, for declaring the nation in a state of danger, in consequence of the audacity of the enemies to the constitutional system, and of the events which had taken place at Cadiz and Saragossa, and that suspected persons should be arrested without observing the forms prescribed by Law. Such a measure is with us familiarly, though not correctly, termed the suspension of the Act of *Habeas Corpus*. The motion was strongly *opposed by the Minister of the Interior*, on the ground that the Government did not require such powers, and that the Country was not in the state of alarm supposed by M. Solano. The Minister was supported by the Count de Toreno, who well observed, "that if the formalities prescribed by the Constitution were once suspended for the arrest of suspected persons, it would be easy to turn these powers not only against the enemies of the Constitution, but also against its friends."—The Cortes after a long debate almost unanimously rejected the motion. How the proposition was estimated out of doors, may be collected from this circumstance, that, so soon as it was publicly known, the prices of government securities fell.

"PARIS, 10 O'CLOCK, THURSDAY NIGHT.—A fire has just broken out in a house in the Bourg de Berry, in an opposite quarter to that which now exhibits so dismal a scene of desolation. Some men were seen making off with all speed across the park; the gendarmes went in pursuit, and took five of them into custody. There is no doubt of their being incendiaries: one of them stabbed the soldier who arrested him with a poniard."

It is still asserted in the Berlin accounts, that the new Prussian Constitution was to be proclaimed on the 4th instant.

A Vienna article speaks of several intended marriages between the Austrian Archdukes and Princesses of the principal Sovereign Houses of Germany. It appears that difference of religion is now considered no obstacle with regard to the marriages of the Austrian Imperial Family.

A private letter from Piedmont, in the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday, has a report that the King of Sardinia is about to give a representative Constitution to his States, and it observes, as a remarkable circumstance, that the *Piedmontese Gazette*, which is specially appropriated to the publication of the acts of the Government, had published the details of the late transactions at Naples, before the Public at Turin was acquainted with what had happened.

The French Funds—Five per Cents. 78 f. 95 c.; Bank Stock, 1375 f. Exchange on London, 25 f. 60 c.

We have received German Papers to the 25th last. The Emperor and Empress of Austria have returned to Vienna from their visit to Bohemia.—The following is an extract from these Papers:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 20.—The Porte has received satisfactory information respecting the political situation of the Pacha of Joannina. Ali's plan is to carry the war out of his own territory, and to leave the frontiers fortified, which renders an attack on the Albanese very perilous. The Turkish army is, however, superior to his, especially in cavalry—it has besides a train of artillery and battering cannon, and the love of plunder inspires the troops with the greatest zeal, as it is well known there are numerous magazines of merchandise at Joannina. The Turkish fleet, which has troops on board, can soon obtain possession of the most important points on the coast. The fortunate attack upon Arta has proved how dangerous those operations are to Ali. The treasures of this Pacha are not all at Joannina; a part of them is deposited in the ancient Seraglio of Tibelemi, Ali's birth-place.

MILITARY INSURRECTION IN BARBARY.—By a Packet from the Mediterranean, accounts from Gibraltar of the 24th ult. have been received, which notice an arrival from the Coast of Africa, bringing information that there has been a complete revolt among the troops in Barbary, and that many lives had been lost. No further particulars are given.

Thursday Sir H. Popham had a long audience with the Board of Admiralty, on his return from the West Indies. The gallant Admiral is greatly debilitated, and suffering from the effects of that unhealthy climate, but is much recovered from the state he was in when he left Jamaica.

The Trafalgar, of 110 guns, recently launched at Chatham, is ordered to be coppered, and laid up in ordinary.

Important despatches are said to have been received by our Ministers from the Court of Vienna, and, if we may credit the prevailing rumour, they announce the determination of his Imperial Majesty to march an army forthwith to oppose the strides of Revolution in Italy. The Emperor of Austria is, of course, entitled to do his best for protecting the integrity of his own dominions; but we trust he will take an example from the important lesson which has just been set him by the Government of Naples, not to interfere with the concerns of his neighbours.

The Lord Wellington, free trader, from India, passed Portsmouth on Friday night for the Downs, after landing several passengers. She left St. Helena on the 14th June, when Bonaparte was in good health. Admiral Plampin was in daily expectation of being relieved by Admiral Lambert. The Conqueror, Brazen, Redwing, Rosario, and Abundance, were lying at the island. The Northumberland was gone to Algoa Bay (the new settlement of the emigrants from England), the Tees to the Cape and South America, the Leveret to the Mauritius, and the Heron to the East Indies.—The crews of the ships were in tolerably good health.

THE QUEEN.

The affairs of her Majesty continue to excite the strongest interest in the public mind. Scarce a day passes in which her Majesty has not the gratification of receiving one or more addresses from different parts of the country, all breathing the warmest attachment, and sympathising in the sincerest manner in her Majesty's singular situation. Her Majesty's answers to these addresses, which are the work of no common hand, continue to express her Majesty's confidence in the affections of her People, and solemnly to assert her innocence of the infamous crimes which have been imputed to her. These documents are also occasionally characterised by solemn warnings of the calamitous consequences which may result to the Country, if, upon a mere show of justice, she shall be deprived of those dignities to which, by her rank, she is so justly entitled.

Her Majesty is making the necessary preparations to go down to the House of Peers, during what may be termed "her trial," in a manner consistent with her rank and dignity. She has ordered a new and splendid equipage, which will be ready by the 17th of August. Appropriate harness for six horses has also been ordered. It is her Majesty's intention to go to and from the House every day in this equipage, attended by her servants in state liveries; and if she cannot obtain a more convenient residence, her route will extend from Brandenburgh House to Palace Yard. For many reasons, however, it is anticipated that the inconvenience of so long a journey will be prevented.

It has been said that every facility will be afforded to the mission of Mr. Henry. One circumstance exists, however, which is likely to be attended with serious inconvenience unless remedied—and that is, that for every witness despatched from Milan it will be necessary to obtain a passport from the Court at Vienna—a process which will in itself occupy fourteen days.

On the part of her Majesty's friends, it is expected that her trial will last at least 12 months, and that the expense to the Kingdom will exceed £300,000! Persons of the first rank, whose expenses to and from this Country must necessarily be defrayed, will be brought over on the part of her Majesty, independent of a long catalogue of individuals of more humble stations in life.

Among the female circles of the metropolis, as well as of other parts of the country, her Majesty has the most strenuous supporters—and a proposition has been started among these ladies to purchase for her Majesty's use an elegant service of plate in lieu of that which has been withheld from her by the Lord Chamberlain.

Saturday several ladies waited on Mrs. Wood, in South Audley-street, to request their names to stand first on an address to the Queen, to be signed only by married ladies. It is expected that a similar address will be presented by single ladies.

In the course of the last week her Majesty, in company with Mr. Alderman Wood, visited several excellent charitable institutions, and as usual left some solid marks of the sincerity of her approval of such establishments.

An Address was forwarded last week to her Majesty, from the Privates of a Regiment of Militia. Her Majesty has not yet returned an answer.

Communications are making from every part of the Country, urging the adoption of a plan of receiving subscriptions of one shilling each, to purchase a service of plate for her Majesty.

It is currently reported to-day, that in consequence of the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, the proceedings against her Majesty the Queen are to be postponed.

Her Majesty the Queen, though not officially informed of the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, who was not only allied to her as a sister-in-law, but also by blood, as her cousin, has, at the suggestion of her own feelings, in consequence of that melancholy event, postponed for the present receiving several Addresses which were to have been presented to her. Among them is the Address from Norwich, the Sheriff of which has come to town for the purpose of waiting upon her Majesty: and also the Address of the Mechanics and Artisans of the Metropolis, who were to have assembled to-morrow in Hyde-park, in order to proceed to Brandenburg House.

THE KING.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from London, dated Monday:

"We are sorry to learn that there has been some disturbance at Lewes, in consequence, we understand, of a few of the men of the 10th Regiment of Dragoons, stationed in that place, having drunk the health of the Queen; they were almost immediately secured, and lodged in the Guard-house, by a detachment of the same Regiment, but were afterwards released by some of their companions. It is more than probable that it will turn out that nothing of this sort would have happened had not the men indulged too freely in drinking."

(From the Manchester Chronicle.)

"It is the intention of the Reformers of Manchester to welcome the arrival of the Regiment of Guards, said to be on their march from London to join our "garrison," by meeting them some distance from town, on the road, and receiving them *with three friendly cheers*. This intention has originated in the recent prosecution of the "Oldham Radicals," from which the bleeding Press has been endeavouring to shew that the Reformers of this neighbourhood bear enmity towards the military in general. In order to give a practical refutation of this calumny, the Reformers are determined to omit no opportunity of testifying their respect for the soldiery, and especially for the brave Guards, whose hatred of the barrack system is said to be the cause of their banishment from the metropolis."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

The melancholy intelligence of the Death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, communicated by the London Journals of Monday, reached this City on Thursday, by the Dublin Mail, and was announced to our Readers in a Second Edition of that day's *Chronicle*. The particulars will be found under our London head. An order for a general mourning was expected to appear in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night; but it was thought likely that it would be of short duration. Her Royal Highness having left no issue, her demise may be considered as a political event of importance, as contingently affecting the succession to the Crown.

The KING was expected to resume his aquatic excursions about Thursday. From Hanover it is stated, that the Coronation of his MAJESTY, as KING of HANOVER, is postponed till June next.

Mr. CANNING is about almost immediately to leave London for Italy, for the purpose, it is said, of bringing home Mrs. CANNING—but more probably to avoid the approaching discussions.

The intelligence derived from the Paris Papers is of considerable moment. The revolutionary spirit, it appears, has extended itself into the dominions of the Pope—and the successful efforts of the Neapolitans are likely to induce many further imitations of their example throughout the other States of Italy. This new manifestation of popular feeling will probably afford a fresh pretext for the hostile interference of Austria, whose exertions to extinguish the spreading flame of freedom will scarcely be restrained by the wise and cautious policy adopted by the Neapolitan Government, in refusing to identify itself with the acts of persons beyond the limits of its own territories.

The importance of the counter-revolutionary movement on the Spanish frontiers seems to have been greatly magnified in passing through the medium of the Parisian Journals, some of which, like the *Courier* and it's fellow-labourers in these Countries, are anxious to take every opportunity of sneering at the irresistible progress of *liberal* opinions, and of exulting in every occurrence that may serve to restore or perpetuate the reign of *Legitimate* oppression. The insignificance of this attempt to kindle the horrors of a civil war in Spain is proved by the following Letter from London, quoted in the Dublin Papers of Thursday:

"Letters have arrived, in course of post, from almost every part of Spain; and we fully expected, from the contents of the Paris Journals of Friday last, which came to hand this morning, that they would supply some important intelligence respecting the counter-revolution, which, it is said, has broken out in Spain. On a perusal, however, of those of the latest date, we are led to believe that the accounts in the French Papers are much exaggerated, and that the number of peasantry who have taken up arms in Gallicia, under the command of Barcia and Count Blanco, is much less than it is asserted to be. The Revolution, if it may be so termed, was considered to be of so little consequence, that only a few of the private advices from Coruana make any allusion to it.

"The letters from Madrid, which are to the 25th ult., mention that, in consequence of the plague in the Island of Majorca, the Spanish Government had ordered a cordon of troops to be established on the coast of Catalonia."

The trial of Major CARTWRIGHT, Messrs. WOOLER, EDMONDS, MADDOCKS, and LEWIS, at Warwick, ended on Friday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, (as mentioned in a part of our impression of Thursday,) in a verdict of *Guilty* against all the Defendants. The details of the Trial are too voluminous to admit of their insertion in our columns, consistently with a due regard to the publication of other intelligence which the Public are entitled to expect from us. Besides this, the circumstances of the transaction at Birmingham, for a participation in which these persons were prosecuted, have long been in the possession of our Readers, and a repetition of them, as detailed in the evidence and the speeches of Counsel, is therefore the less necessary. The following observations on the subject, copied from the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday, will give an idea of the most remarkable points which occurred on the Trial:—

"Without now entering on the question, how far the acts charged against the Defendants are or are not justifiable, we would observe, that even allowing the proceedings at the Meeting of the 12th of July to have been illegal, the conspiracy of the Defendants was by no means satisfactorily established, and the evidence against any of them, as to the part taken by them at the Meeting, was of the most objectionable nature.

"E. Jonsson, a grocer, at Birmingham, who gives a fluent account of the speeches at the Meeting, on his cross-examination owns he did not take any notes *till ten days after the Meeting*; that he had no idea of taking notes when he went there; and when a sentence is read to him by one of the Defendants, he is unable to repeat a word of it.

"A. Mr. DICKINSON, who calls himself a surgeon in Birmingham, gives also a fluent account of the speeches at the Meeting, repeating sentences word for word with JONSSON, and word for word with the printed report. This witness, too, did not take any note of the speeches till the Thursday after the Meeting, when he was sent for by the Magistrates. On his cross-examination he was equally unable to repeat any part of a sentence which was read to him.

"It is impossible to speak in too strong terms of condemnation against this sort of evidence, against which no man can be safe. In our opinion, it reflects no honour on those who had the conducting of this prosecution. A scene like this ought never to have been exhibited in an English Court of Justice. It was proved to demonstration, that these witnesses were merely repeating the printed reports of the speeches, or some other report which they had got by heart, and that persons of their very limited understandings could not possibly tell whether the speeches they so got by heart were those which were delivered at the Meeting or not. The evidence by which the Highland Society established the authenticity of OSSIAN'S Poems was irrefragable, compared with that for the authenticity of these speeches.

"An objection was taken to the mode of summoning the Jury, which will afterwards come under consideration. On this occasion it was stated, the array of the Special Jury for the populous County of Warwick contained only 100 names, amongst whom were the Grand Jury for the County! What are we to think of this? No wonder Government are so fond of stretching a point to have a trial in the country, rather than in the metropolis."

CORN LAWS.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the petitions relating to agricultural distress has been printed. According to the instructions of the House, the Committee have confined themselves to an inquiry with respect to the mode of taking the averages of the price of grain. After an enumeration of the provisions of the existing laws, they state their opinion, that, with some few exceptions, they are well constructed to accomplish the object of the Legislature, but that the execution of them has been very imperfect, for that "with the exception of the returns taken at the Corn-Exchange, the greatest neglect and inattention have universally prevailed." The Committee mention several instances of fraud, and propose that, instead of the present mode, "the total quantity of corn sold in the 139 towns of the twelve districts should, by the Receiver of Corn Returns, be thrown together and cast up—also the total amount of the money for which the same was sold—and the money divided by the number of quarters." In order to insure the due execution of the law, the Committee recommend some further enactments, among which are the investing of the Board of Trade with a greater power of general superintendance and direction, and the allowance of an adequate salary to inspectors.

SECOND EDITION.

The London Journals of Tuesday, received this morning, acknowledge the receipt of Paris Papers of Saturday, according to the intelligence conveyed by which the insurrection on the frontiers of Gallicia is of a much more formidable character than it had been represented in the despatches from the political Chief of that Province, communicated to the Cortes on the 23d by the Minister of the Interior. This intelligence is contained in a letter dated from San Jago, in Gallicia, the 22d July, the authenticity of which, however, is considered very doubtful. If this statement is to be believed, that province is plunged in all the horrors of civil war; the Apostolic Junta is in full action on the banks of the Minho; all the distinguished persons who have fled from Spain in consequence of the Revolution, are hastening to join it; the Duke de Infantado has gone to put himself at the head of the Insurgents; three thousand armed peasants marched, on the morning of the 22d of July, against Orense, and having put the battalion of Burgos to flight, entered the place; another corps of the Insurgents have marched along the coast upon Corunna, and the Militia of that place, to the number of eleven hundred, have refused to make any opposition; the counter-revolutionary Army has taken for its motto—"*Dieu et le Roi*," and has avowed its object to be the preservation of the ancient (ancient indeed) liberties of the Spanish Nation; there has been a smart contest on the banks of the Minho, which ended in almost the whole of the Regiment of Pontevedra passing over to the Insurgents; and, finally, to make a fit ending to this strange eventful history, all the peasants were armed with *excellent English muskets*. We hope and believe that this statement is greatly exaggerated, if not totally false.

The accounts from Naples are brought down to the 20th ult. They contain nothing remarkable, except that several Sicilian Noblemen, then at Naples, had refused to take the oath to the new Constitutional System, fearing lest they should thereby injure the rights which they might claim in Sicily, where it seems there are two parties, one for the Spanish Constitution, the other for the Constitution established in Sicily under the auspices of the British. The Prince Vicar General has convoked the Parliament to meet on the 1st of October.

WATERFORD SAVING BANK.

A General Meeting of the Trustees, Managers, &c. of this most useful and well-managed Institution was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, when the following annual Statements were submitted to the inspection of the Meeting, and their correctness fully authenticated by the Gentlemen authorised to examine them.

Account of Funds on hand, and Money received and paid, at the Waterford Saving Bank, from 5th August, 1819, to 5th August, 1820.

1819.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 5.	To Balance in Treasurer's hands this day	855	17	10
	Government Saving Bank Debentures	9000	0	0
Nov. 20,	Interest received on Debentures,	216	5	6
1820.				
May 20,	Do.	202	14	6
June 19,	Do.	90	17	6
August 5,	330 Pass-Books sold this year,	6	17	6
	Received from 3256 Depositors do.	12829	15	7
		£28,998	8	5

1819.		£	s.	d.
August 5,	By Secretary's Salary for 1819,	50	0	0
1820.				
August 5,	Repaid 2146 Depositors this year,	16,600	13	4
	Do. Interest,	61	14	10
	Charges, Stationary, &c. and Expenses to Dublin,	15	1	2
	Debentures on hands,	9000	0	0
	Balance in Messrs. Newport & Co's. hands,	319	6	4
	Do. in Messrs. Scott, Ivie, & Co.'s do.	1051	12	9
		£28,098	8	5

£1000 of this invested this day in a Saving Bank Debenture.

State of the Funds of the Waterford Saving Bank, for one Year, ending 5th August, 1820.

1820.		£	s.	d.
August 5,	To Amount due Different Depositors this day,	6176	13	8
	Interest due to Do.	209	12	8
	Balance in favour of Institution,	71	14	1
		£6457	19	5

1820.		£	s.	d.
August 5,	By Debentures on hands,	5100	0	0
	Interest due on Do. to this date,	40	18	4
	Pass-Books on hands cost,	16	1	0
	Balance in Messrs. Newport & Co's. hands,	319	6	4
	Do. in Messrs. Scott, Ivie, & Co's. do.	1051	12	9
		£6537	18	5

H. H. HUNT,
EDWARD COURTENAY,
MATTHEW POOLE,
} Auditors.

SAMUEL KING, Chairman.

WM. LUMSDEN, Secretary.

Waterford, Aug. 5, 1820.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, AUG. 7.—The supply of Wheat being very short this morning, and the weather unfavourable for the harvest, caused a brisk demand for the finest samples from Essex, Kent and Suffolk, at an advance of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter on the prices of last Monday. Barley is 2s. per quarter lower. Oats fully support last Friday's prices, although the arrivals have been considerable. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 9.—The late rains having enabled our Millers to work, caused a good demand for Wheat this day, and it advanced fully 6d. per barrel; the general price 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. Rapeseed is much inquired for, and there being but little at market, the prices advanced 3s. per barrel; price, 36s. to 38s. In other articles there is no alteration. New Beer is coming freely to market, at 13s. to 14s. New Oats, 14s. to 16s. Flour is stationary, at 21s. to 23s. per cwt. for Seconds.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been very little alteration in the market price of *Butter** within the last two days. On Thursday, the general rate was 83s. to 83s. 6d. for first quality, tho' 84s. was paid for a few firkins and 85s. for some very superior lots—but yesterday there seemed rather less briskness in the demand, and 83s. 6d. was rarely given, and not exceeded. The supplies at the Crane were, Thursday, 182—yesterday, 176 firkins. There has been a temporary and partial advance on *Wheat*, but the general currency, both for that grain and *Oats*, as well as for *Flour*, *Oatmeal*, and other articles, remains unaltered.

* To prevent misapprehension, we think it right to correct a slight inaccuracy of expression used in the latter part of the explanatory note attached to our last Market Report, where the word *tare* (which strictly means merely the weight of the cask) was inadvertently used instead of *beamage*, or *tret*—the difference of weight between the Crane and the Cellars being in the allowance deducted from the gross weight for waste, &c. which at the latter is less by 1lb. per firkin than at the former—and which, as we then stated, proportionably diminishes the inequality of the respective prices.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, at Bawnmore, Co. Wexford, by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, W. J. Watson, of Ross, son of the late Colonel Watson, to Martha, only daughter of Richard Richards, of Little Mount Pleasant, Esq.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Nicholas Reardon, Mr. Thomas Jones, of Mallow, to Miss Catherine Reardon, of Bride Park, only daughter of the late Mr. John Reardon, of Cork.

DEATHS.

In the prime of life, at his father's house, in Kinsale, on Tuesday last, Temple Fenton, Esq. Major, half pay 56th regiment.

On Tuesday last, of a rapid decline, Miss Anne Barrett, of Margaret-street, Cork.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 11.

ARRIVED,

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

9th and 10th—None.

SAILED,

9th—Sayers, M'Kinlay, Bristol, wheat, flour, & butter.

10th—None. Put back—New Speedwell, Patrick.

11th—Lord Melgrave's Ordnance Cutter, White, from Pardoe, Youghal, ballast; Hope, Llewellyn, from Ayr Cork, coals.

Wind S. past 7 morning.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in BARRONSTRAND STREET, excellently situated for any kind of Shop Business, and in good repair.—Apply at this Office.

Waterford, August 12, 1820.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS MICHAEL BRENNAN and THOMAS CALLAGHAN (APPRENTICES) left our Employment on MONDAY, the 7th inst., without any cause—We hereby caution all PAPER MANUFACTURERS not to employ or otherwise encourage said Boys, as we are determined to prosecute them to the utmost Law will allow.

FRANCIS & WM. PHAIR.

Cork, August 9, 1820.

MRS. TOURNER AND MISS BROWNE'S SCHOOL,

Will open on Monday, August 14.

William-street, Aug. 12, 1820.

BUSINESS

WILL RE-COMMENCE AT MISS BOYLE'S SCHOOL *On Monday, the 21st instant.*

William-street, Aug. 12, 1820.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.

In the Matter of C. Thouron.

THE AUCTION of the COMMERCIAL SHARE and a Hogshead of TOBACCO, advertised for Sale THIS DAY, at the Old Exchange, is adjourned to FRIDAY, the 18th instant, by order of the Assignees.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

August 11, 1820.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,

PYRMONT, from 40 to 140 Acres, with right of Turbary and Pasture on an adjacent Common; Slated Dwelling-House, of two Sitting and five or six Bed-Rooms; good Offices, Garden, and Orchard: Neighbourhood respectable.

Apply, by post-paid Letters, to G. H. RICHARDS, Esq. 5, Rutland-Street, Dublin—or C. S. TANDY, Esq. Waterford.

August 11, 1820.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays only.*)

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the LANDS of CODNAGUE, in the County of Wexford, of which there is a Term of 263 Years unexpired. These Lands contain 90 Acres, 2 Roods, Arable and Pasture Ground, and on which there are a good DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the reception of a genteel Family.—They are situate within 6 Miles of New Ross, 7 of Innistiogue, and 12 of Wexford, are not liable to any Rent, and subject only to an Annuity of £50 per Annum for the Life of Mr. BRYAN ROACH, aged about 60 years. There is plenty of *Marl* and *Water* on the Premises. The FURNITURE, STOCK, and CROP, will be given at a valuation; and the Purchaser will be declared as soon as the value is offered. The Title Deeds can be seen in the hands of Mr. CORCORAN, Attorney, Enniscorthy; and for further particulars apply to Mr. BRYAN ROACH, on the Premises—or Mr. JAMES ROCHE, Cushlastown.

August 11, 1820.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT, Esq. a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES,
ON SATURDAY, 19TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'Clock at Noon,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
A CHARIOT, NEARLY NEW.

ALSO,

A PAIR OF YOUNG HORSES AND HARNESS.

Waterford, August 12, 1820.

TRAMORE RACES, 1820.

Friday, September 22.

£30 for County Waterford bred Horses; Weight for Age—Four Years old, 9st.; Five Years old, 9st. 10lbs.; Six Years old, and aged, 10st.—Thorough Bred Horses to carry 12lbs. extra.—Three Mile heats.

Saturday, September 23.

The Union Hunt Cup, value 60 Guineas, with Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each, P. P.; to be run for under the original Articles of 1809.—To be rode by Gentlemen, 12st. each.

Monday, September 25.

£30; Weight for Age—Three Years old, 7st. 4lbs.; Four Years old, 8st. 10lbs.; Five Years old, 9st. 7lbs.; Six Years old, and aged, 9st. 10lbs.—Three Mile heats.

Tuesday, September 26.

Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each, P. P. for all Hunters.—A Steeple Chase of Four Miles over the Country.—To be rode by Gentlemen, 12st. each.—Line of Country to be fixed by the Stewards.—Horses to enter Ten Days before that of running.

King's Plate Articles, 3lbs. for Mares and Geldings.

Horses to be entered Three clear Days previous to the days of running, except for the Steeple Chase, at Mr. D. PHELAN'S Hotel, Tramore, paying One Shilling in the Pound Entrance, or double at the Post. Non-Subscribers of One Guinea, to 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 Scales and Straw.

ORDINARIES at the GREAT HOTEL; 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 POWER, Esq.
PATRICK POWER, Esq.

August 5, 1820.