

[We have been requested to give publicity to the following articles:]

From the Rev. Professor Leander Van Ess.

Many have been the troubles, great and overwhelming the labours, which friends and enemies of the Bible have caused me to undergo; they required more than human strength, and strained to the utmost every nerve of the body, and every faculty of the mind, absorbing every moment of time.

After three weeks sojourn in Wildbad, the pain of my foot has, by the goodness of God, been relieved, and the relaxation from business refreshed both my strength and my courage.

Visiting, wherever I could, the Catholic clergy-men, I met with one, who is a great promoter of Scripture distribution, a true servant of Christ, and a faithful pastor of his flock, who was over-joyed to make my personal acquaintance.

I was particularly desirous to have a conversation with the Catholic Privy Councillor, for the purpose of effecting the distribution of 6000 New Testaments in the Catholic Schools.

The great work for the benefit of Catholics in a neighbouring kingdom has now likewise prospered, through the grace of God, so that 12,000 copies of my New Testament are actually distributing in the Schools.

"Brother, beloved in the Lord—I cannot forbear giving you some account of the desire after your New Testament. The demands on the part of the Catholics are constantly increasing; every body wishes to possess the word of life.

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My accounts are now drawn up with as much attention as possible to distinguish the expenditure, receipts, and distribution, from each other by ruled columns, and are attested by my Com-mitter.

The number of my Testaments distributed from June, 1818, to 21st February, 1820, is 103,592.

I am of opinion that I should be able, by the Divine blessing, to distribute 120,000 New Testaments this year, if I were supplied with the requisite funds; for the Lord of glory, who is also the Lord of the harvest, has spread before me, for the field of my exertions, the whole Catholic population of Germany.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A few evenings since, as one of the Stoke Newington stages was proceeding along the Kingland road, a lad, about 17 years of age, made an attempt to get up behind, without desiring the coachman to stop.

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IRISH LEGION.

(From the Channel Advertiser.)

A letter has been received in this town from Granada, dated in June last, from a young Gentleman who had been at Margarita, as an Officer in what was termed the Patriot Army.

Two Dollars Papers must have been put such a parcel of his into their Papers, as have been published about the Patriot Cause? They have been withilly the cause of the destruction of the flower of their Country; no punishment could be adequate to their crimes, for imposing a scheme to disoblige.

A flying account of the arrival of General Dorevex at Margarita lately appeared on the Papers, detailing the miraculous grandeur of his reception by the Spanish Generals.

ATTACK ON THE HOUSE AND PERSON OF MR. RUDKIN.

CANTON, Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding the many assurances which we have taken, of congratulating this Country on its tranquillity, we are sorry to state, that a most violent and atrocious outrage has been committed on the house of Henry Rudkin, Esq. a Magistrate of this County.

On Saturday night, after Mr. Rudkin and his family had retired to rest, they were alarmed by a noise in the lower part of the house, which seemed as if persons were in the act of breaking in.

Mr. Rudkin, with that presence of mind for which he has ever been remarkable, having armed himself with a firelock, a bayonet, and a bag of pistols, descended the stairs softly, and having got out the back way, went round by a shambly to the drawing-room window, through which he found the villains had just entered.

The married ladies are to present their Address on Wednesday next. The Times says, a vast number of the most respectable ladies have signed, and are signing, this Address.

The Times informs us, that a party of Gentlemen, who are about to celebrate her Majesty's return to England by a concert, repaired the other evening to her residence, and in the most melodious manner serenaded her Majesty.

DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGINAL OSSIAN'S POEMS.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Belfast, dated August 4.

On opening a vault where stood the cloisters of the old Catholic Abbey, at Connor, founded by St. Patrick, the workmen discovered an oak chest, of curious and ancient workmanship, whose contents, on being opened, proved to be a translation of the Bible into the Irish character, and several other manuscripts in that language.

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to the digging and searching about the old Abbey and Castle, which has thus happily terminated in making, against his will, of the Earl of the Harp, the high-place of the author of the elegant Poems of Ossian, I conclude with the words of Southey—Moira, hapless Child, mourn!

EXECUTION.—Michael Dempsey, who received sentence of death at the late Assizes, and was Queen's County, for a robbery committed at St. Charles Court's game-keeper, and being a day in May last, and sent out the awful sentence of the law, on the 24th instant, in front of the Gaol of Mayborough.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. THE BRIG INVULNERABLE, MATEWICK DELAUNAY, MASTER. She has good Accommodations for a few Steerage and Cabin Passengers, and will sail on the 25th Instant. Application to

JAMES MORRIS, Who has just arrived to him, by the above Vessel, FROM NEWFOUNDLAND, 700 Quintals dry COD FISH, and a Quantity of prime HERRINGS, Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms. Waterford, Aug. 17, 1820.

THE ASSIGNEES request that all Persons who have demands upon the Bankrupt Estate will please send them before the Commissioners with a little delay as possible—and that all Persons indebted to the Bankrupt Estate will settle their Accounts forthwith. The Assignees attend at the Bank every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 11 till 3 o'Clock. Waterford, Aug. 18, 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 Rear. Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. New Ross, 20th June, 1820.

OAK BARK. TO BE SOLD, at DESERT, about 35 TONS OF OAK BARK, well sorted and of good quality. Also, at BALLINAGAR, about 5 TONS from it. 7 Tons of the very best description, to 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 at the Bank every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 11 till 3 o'Clock. DEAR, 20th July, 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, entitled, "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 CASTLETON DELFIN, CLONARNEY, and KILLAGHAN), and the Barony of FARRILL, in the County of WEXFORD, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Now ite, 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 CASTLETON DELFIN, CLONARNEY, and KILLAGHAN), and the Barony of FARRILL, in the County of WEXFORD, 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. McMAHON. Wm. SADDON. J. RALPH. God save the King.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

On Counsel being recalled, Mr. BROUGHAM stepped forward to the bar and apologised for his delay in withdrawing when he called for place for that purpose. He said he had understood from those who were in the habit of attending the bar of their Lordships, that the withdrawal was a mere act of form; he begged, therefore, to clear himself from any imputation of disrespect to their Lordships, as he was well aware there were those present who were quite ready to misconstrue any Order he might do or say. (Loud cries of "Order! order!") He now understood that he was to make his election as to the time

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

when he would argue against the principle of the Bill, and be the more readily chose that moment, from being satisfied their Lordships' sense of justice would induce them to revise their decision against bearing him, should any thing essential to the ends of substantial justice arise after the evidence had been gone through to render it necessary. His first objection was, that the Bill was a private law made for a particular case, and to punish a particular individual—a proceeding never resorted to in any Country, or in the worst of times, without a deep sense of its hateful nature, and its utter repugnance to every principle of justice.

From the earliest period of the Roman Code, the great Jurists had described such laws as of a dreadful description, and only to be justified by absolute necessity. Such laws were *ex post facto*; they first permit the deed to be done, and afterwards define whether it be guilty or innocent, or rather before any notice or warning given, and then lay hold of the person and inflict punishment, as if the guilt had been previously defined.

He declaimed the childish pedantry of quoting to their Lordships examples from the Roman history, but it would be in their Lordships' recollection, that not only the wisest and best of the legislators of that People, but even those of moderate sagacity, have started at passing laws like these. And in the history of our own Country, the story of the enactment was speedily followed by the account of the repeal. It might be objected, that he was referring to a period when civil wars had deluged the Country with blood; but he did not refer to those times for examples, but because the cases he was about to quote were against the examples of Bills of Pains and Penalties.

In the reign of Edward III. the Bill against Mortimer was passed and quickly rescinded; so also similar Bills in the reign of Richard III. and indeed almost all laws of a similar nature, adopted under the pressure of temporary expediency, were afterwards repealed. The case of Lord Stafford would be in the recollection of their Lordships. All the Bills against the wives of Henry VIII. and reference to which would involve him in the history of the violence and cruelty of that hateful tyrant, he should for the present purposely pass over, and take his stand at better periods, and only just glance at the time of the two Charleses, when Stafford suffered under a proceeding which was the greatest disgrace that ever sullied the purity of either House of Parliament.

Had that been a case of impeachment, it would have been comparatively a case of justice; half observed, and the spirit totally neglected; but it was a case of attainder—and to show their Lordships what was the sense entertained by their ancestors of that Act, he would beg leave to read to them a passage from a history written by one of the most eloquent men that ever existed, and a near relative to one of their Lordships who then heard him. Here the Learned Counsel read a passage from Mr. Fox's History of James the Second, which, after stating the sale of the Earl of Strafford, proceeds to give an account of the conduct of the House of Lords, at a subsequent period, when they reversed the iniquitous act, and in the preamble of the Bill stated, that to the end that it should be enacted, that all records of the attainder should be wholly cancelled, to the end that it might not be visible to after ages, to be drawn into temple to the prejudice of any person whatever.

Of a similar nature was that Bill which at present lay on their Lordships' table, by means of which, rank the most exalted, station the most respectable, and, above all, every thing dear to character and feeling were to be blasted. The obliteration of the attainder was not done in hatred to it, that it might be held up as a beacon to warn, as a landmark to guide, when future Princes and Parliaments should be called upon to decide in similar cases, that they might avoid what had been done to Lord Stafford; because in his own time it was abhorred by all good men, and in the immediately succeeding age was rescinded by the sons of the actors in it. Having thus stated the general objections to Bills of Pains and Penalties, he would venture to say of the present case, that the worst former Bills, not excepting those of Henry the Eighth's wives, were regular judicial acts, compared to the one before their Lordships. He should assume that nothing illegal could be laid to her Majesty's charge; and that he was bound to assume from the face of the proceeding itself—because, if any act had been committed in violation of any law, their Lordships would never have entertained the measure. And here he must be allowed to make one observation respecting another mode of proceeding; he considered, that if no illegal act had been done, impeachment was the mode for trying what could not be indicted by law. He did not mean to contend that a person might be impeached for what was also indictable; what he meant was, that crimes may be committed not cognizable by the Courts below, but still strictly cognizable by their Lordships. He therefore thought that something of a reason should be given to show why impeachment had not been resorted to, and the Bill of Attainder was brought in pending the proceedings on the impeachment, and it was only when they apprehended that the impeachment would fail, that they adopted the attainder. The present was, he conceived, in the spirit of those proceedings. The actors in that injustice were then on the popular side, and their successors in the present day now have recourse to a similar measure, when they foresee that impeachment would fail. If the case were to be taken as to make the promoters of the Bill doubt of their Lordships entertaining a charge of impeachment, they might have laid these papers and proofs before the other House of Parliament; a vote of impeachment might have been then brought up, and their Lordships would doubtless have suffered it to go on. Indeed, as it was the privilege of the Commons to impeach, it might be doubted whether their Lordships could avoid entering on it. Had that step been adopted, her Majesty's advisers would have had a specific charge, with such peculiarity of detail as would have enabled them to see on what points they were called upon for defence; and if not allowed a list of witnesses, they would have had what would at least make the measure bear some resemblance to a judicial proceeding, which at present it did not; but he trusted that it would at least resemble a judicial proceeding in its regard for substantial justice. Another thing from which a conclusion might be drawn, that the present was not a charge of guilt, or the proceeding a judicial one, was this, that if the charge had been of a something done for which the party might be indicted, or even impeached, he would be precluded from urging any thing on the expediency of the measure, because in Courts of Justice such questions were wholly foreign to a judicial investigation; but when it was a question of legislation, of a new law to be passed, he was immediately let in to adduce every argument tending to expose the impolicy or injustice of the proceeding. The Learned Counsel, in continuation, observed, that he could show from their Lordships' proceedings, or rather from the protests of the virtuous nobilities, that such measures should never be resorted to except from failure of justice, or the most absolute and pressing state necessity. Without these exceptions, nothing could justify such a proceeding. The Learned Counsel proceeded to read a protest, which among other distinguished names had that of the Lord Chancellor Cowper signed to it, in which the arguments he had just urged on their Lordships were corroborated and supported. Where then, he would ask, was the impelling necessity which alone could justify the proceeding? Was the succession in jeopardy? Supposing that her Majesty had been brought under the operation of the statute of Edward III. from the peculiar circumstances, from the separation or age of the parties, it would be a reasonable inference that no danger could arise to the succession; yet, as that would have been a case of impeachment, he would have been bound to treat it simply as a question of fact, and could not have argued from inferences or probabilities; but here he was entitled to argue it as a law to be made, and not a trial under any existing statute. If a shadow of danger to the succession could be shown, then only of his objections would be removed. There was another danger to the succession, which was, where it was likely to fall for want of a successor, but to that he would not call their Lordships' attention. What then was the ground of necessity here stated? Why, it was said, that the conduct of her Majesty, from the station which she occupied, might degrade the Crown and the Nation; and then an inference is drawn, that the connection between her Majesty, the Crown, and the Nation, must be broken, because of such conduct. On this he would observe, first of all, that the charge was for conduct of her Majesty before she was Queen, when only the wife of a subject, though filling the highest station in the realm, yet but a subject. Now observe how that acted. If the Queen had been brought there for an act done whilst Princess, would any man have denied that it was a Bill of Divorce, and must then have been had on the ordinary terms; all the forms must have been complied with. The party must come by Petition to their Lordships' House, and must have come in to ask it with clean hands. But it was delayed till her Majesty became Queen; and then proceeded in, when her Majesty had lost, as some said, the rights of a private wife—and although he did not join in that opinion, it was sufficient for his argument that some entertained it. The question now was, of the King and the Queen, and not of man and wife; and he did say, that it would be unjust if they did not give to her Majesty every benefit as Queen which she would have enjoyed as Princess. Having raised the question of recrimination, he would put it out of view, but he should violate the instructions of his illustrious client if he uttered the word again without absolute necessity. He equally laid out of view the

questions of levity of conduct; and all conduct of the parties previous to marriage he should postpone, because it was unnecessary to the safety of his client. An advocate knew but one duty—the protection of his client; and whatever the consequences might be to Princes, Powers, Dominions, or Nations, as an advocate he was bound by all the means in his power to stop the Bill. He asked if they were arrived at that period in polished society, when we dare not call things by their proper names, and when that ceased to be criminal which was committed by dignified individuals. He would speak to the heads of the Church if adultery was a crime only in woman? He would ask if the honour of the Country were more tarnished by what was only ventured to be called a lighter intercourse, than by that which he would call adultery? It was with infinite pain that this was wrung from him, because he felt it common with the Country, the debt of gratitude which was due to that illustrious personage upon whose conduct it was gratifying to his feelings to press hard; but he appeared as an advocate, and had no choice—he was compelled to proceed as he did, because it was an answer to the case—he was compelled to ask why, since the year 1800, no Bill had been brought in founded on resolutions which were so well known to them, that one of the authors of the present Bill actually wrote the very words? He would ask whether there was any consistency in this, or any answer to it, except that all would do as they please, whether near the Crown, or however much their conduct may affect it, and the tooth of slander was never allowed to fasten on them; but on females, on a female, he should say, residing abroad—encouraged and cherished in that residence abroad—the venom was allowed to be thrown, on pretences by pericial and disgusting. The Learned Counsel then quoted the opinion of Sir William Scott, in the case of Dalrymple, on the necessity of the marriage vow; and he (Mr. Brougham) objected to the interposition of their Lordships, by means of that Bill, to cut that holy tie. He objected to it, because the husband did not come to complain; for it was distinctly asserted that the complaint was not from his Majesty, and no indignity had been able to extort from his Learned Friend (Mr. Attorney-General), who was his client, and their Lordships were called upon to dissolve a marriage without any appearing to claim the divorce. Their Lordships would allow him to state, that the story of the dishonour, &c. were mere practices, and the author of the Bill, whoever he might be, did not himself believe one word of it. The Learned Gentleman proceeded to comment upon the conduct of one of her Majesty's former advisers, who was now arrayed against her with documentary evidence in one hand and the Bill in the other. At the time her Majesty was advised respecting her going abroad, all was to be tranquillity, and peace, and happiness, and freedom. He asked why, since the slanders against her Majesty had acquired consistency more than four years ago, why all proceedings had slumbered? why no friendly voice was heard to pronounce the word "return," by which alone an error could be put to the calumnies in circulation? He would venture to say, that the man who had returned to have suggested the propriety of advising her Majesty's return to the Country would have had the doors of the Court flung in his face. At the last, when her Majesty was about to return, she was offered the conservation of her rights as Queen, and an increased income, and no question made about the adulterous intercourse, on one condition, namely, a continued residence abroad. After that, was it possible to believe one particle of the Bill? Her Majesty's landing raised all the phantoms which had been conjured up against her; but even her setting her foot on the English shore would not of itself have been sufficient, but it was the publication of the threat which had been used, and thereby exposing the authors of it, that spurred on their purpose, and it was for such persons and from such motives that their Lordships were called upon to carry on the proceedings: He would close his observations, not because he had not more to urge, but because, as their Lordships were men of justice, men of counsel, and men of honour, he had said enough to convince them, that by dismissing the Bill they would be at quiet themselves to their Country, and most truly consult the substantial honour of the Crown.

Mr. DENHAM stated, that after the great anxiety he had experienced during the day, and being nearly the time for their Lordships to adjourn, he requested as a favour that he might not be then obliged to address their Lordships as Counsel for his Royal Client.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that it was his wish, and that of those he had the honour of acting with, that every attention should be paid to the convenience of her Majesty's Counsel.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, it was his duty to inform Counsel, that according to a standing order of their Lordships' House, there could be but two Counsel heard on each side. Adjourned till to-morrow.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Irish Stocks, Bank Stock, Gov. Deb. 3 per cent, Do. Stock, 4 per cent, Gov. Deb. 5 per cent, Do. Stock, 5 per cent, Exchange, 5 1/2. WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay. Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. 25, Abchurch-lane, London. Agents for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSON and Co. 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

