THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

Proceedings commenced this morning at ten o'clock. A few minutes before that hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack. Prayers were then read by the Bishop of Bristol, and the list of Peers was called over.—The absentees were not numerous. At 20 minutes past ten, Counsel were called in.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then inquired of Mr. Brougham if he was prepared to go on with his defence, or wished for some delay?

Mr. BROUGHAM stated that he had, with his brother Counsel, called on her Majesty last evening, and that her Majesty felt anxious that as little delay as possible should take place; but, considering all the circumstance of the case, they felt it necessary to ask for some delay; and therefore he wished to have leave until about Monday fortnight to prepare for the defence.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that although he was of opinion that when the defence was once begun it should be completed, still he thought that the time for beginning should be left entirely to the Counsel for her Majesty, and that whatever time was asked should be granted.

Earl DARNLEY hoped her Majesty's Counsel would fix the latest day on which they would be ready.

Earl GREY said it would have better suited the convenience of Noble Lords, living at so great a distance as himself, if a longer period had been fixed.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL would be governed entirely by the opinion and wishes of her Majesty's Counsel, and leave to them the option to fix their own time, without at all considering the convenience of their Lordships. Certainly if there was any one more than another whose convenience ought to have any weight, it was that of the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack, whose laborious duties continued without intermission during the whole of the year.

The LORD CHANCELLOR felt grateful for the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury; but no personal convenience should weigh with him. He felt it his duty to attend at any time, and to discharge that duty as long and as faithfully as he was able.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN understood, that whatever delay her Majesty's Counsel asked should be granted.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE agreed, that no personal considerations should influence their Lordships.

Earl GREY wished to know distinctly from Counsel, if they would be ready at the time they had fixed?

The Earl of HARROWBY said, if the Counsel for her Majesty felt any doubt as to their being ready at the time, it would be well that they should take a longer period.

Earl GREY moved, that Counsel be called in, to state whether they would be ready on Monday fortnight or not.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he had felt some difficulty in fixing a precise day; but from her Majesty's anxiety that as little delay as possible should take place, he had fixed the earliest possible day. However, on consulting with his brother Counsel, and more particularly with her Majesty's Solicitor, he would take upon himself to state, that Monday three weeks would be most agreeable.

Earl GREY felt no objection to the time now fixed.

Lord MELVILLE wished a longer period had been taken by her Majesty's Counsel.

Lord ERSKINE hoped, that whatever inconvenience Noble Lords might feel, that they would continue the same attention to the case as they had already done.

The Earl of DARLINGTON said, after the Learned Counsel had stated that he was ready for the defence, it was strange that he should now demand a delay of a fortnight or three weeks.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL thought the Noble Lord had misconceived the question; their Lordships had all come down to the House with the understanding that any delay the Counsel asked would be granted; he therefore thought there could be no hesitation in agreeing to the time now fixed.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE wished Counsel to be asked if a longer period would not be more convenient?

Lord FALMOUTH hoped, that, as the day had now been fixed, her Majesty's Counsel would then be prepared, as a further adjournment would be vexatious.

The Duke of ATHOL agreed, that it ought to rest entirely with the Counsel to fix the time, and that whether Noble Lords lived in the County of Middlesex or the County of Aberdeen, they should not think of their own inconvenience, but profit as much as they could by the adjournment, be it long or short.

Lord HOLLAND suggested, whether an alteration in the hours of attendance would not be advisable. Eight hours a day would be too much.

The LORD CHANCELLOR asked the Queen's Counsel whether three weeks was the latest period of delay wished for.

Mr. BROUGHAM informed the House that it was. He was aware that Monday three weeks was the first day of the Sittings in Guildhall, which must render it extremely inconvenient to the Professional Gentlemen on both sides. Perhaps, therefore, their Lordships would make it Tuesday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then put the question, that the House do adjourn to Tuesday, the 3d of October, which was carried.

The LORD CHANCELLOR asked the Attorney-General if he had any objection, on the part of the Counsel for the Bill, to consent to a Commission being granted for taking the evidence of Lord Frederick Montague, and Mr. William Burrell, who were on the Continent, and unable to attend the House through illness?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that he hardly felt himself authorised to give such a consent; but if the House thought that such a Commission ought to be granted, and if his consent were necessary, he would certainly feel it his duty to grant it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that this was all the answer Mr. Attorney-General could possibly give.

Lord HOLLAND thought no such Commission should be granted, unless it could be justified by some analogy in the practice of the Courts below in criminal cases. He doubted much whether any such analogy could be shewn.

The calls of *Adjourn, adjourn!* became numerous.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that before putting the motion of adjournment, he had to move, that the following persons, mentioned in a list handed to him by her Majesty's Counsel, should be ordered to attend the House, when they shall again meet, to give evidence in behalf of her Majesty:

John Odell (or Odie, or Oldie, we could not exactly collect which), Julius Cæsar Gavazzi, Joseph Visetti, William Hughes, John Johnstone, and John Branbeck.

Ordered accordingly.

Lord ROSSLYN, resuming the subject of granting the Commission, observed, that the observations which had last fallen from the Attorney-General placed the question in quite a new situation. It appeared from what the Lord Chancellor said, that he considered himself as no party in the case, but as the servant of the House, thus making their Lordships the parties prosecutors to the Bill. If the granting of the Commission, therefore, were to be a question depending on the consent of the parties, the House would in fact be the parties, and be thus both parties and Judges. His Lordship trusted the House would take care how they involved themselves in any such anomalous proceeding.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that there were undoubtedly instances, in civil cases, of taking evidence by Commission, with the consent of the parties; but, in criminal proceedings, according to the best information he could procure (for his own practice in that department had been very limited), such a mode of proceeding had been very rare. In criminal cases, there was one circumstance which made the taking evidence by Commission extremely objectionable. The Court had a right of itself to examine witnesses, independent of the examination by the Counsel for the prosecution and defence; but it was impossible the Court could have that opportunity, if witnesses were examined by Commission. It was on the whole extremely clear, that, unless upon considerations of the most indispensable nature, the Commission ought not in the present instance to be granted.

Lord REDESDALE said a few words in support of the Lord Chancellor's opinion.

Here the subject dropped; and

The LORD CHANCELLOR put it to the House, whether it was their pleasure now to adjourn till Tuesday, the 3d of October, at ten o'clock?

Agreed to *nem. con.*

Adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

Translation of a Letter from Colonel Teuille, to his Friend at Milan, Mr. Pianazza.

"London, August 1.

"MY FRIEND—You hold a dead silence, and I, on the contrary, am more and more endeavouring to prove to you that I live, and daily think of my country, of my friends. I therefore inform you, that her Majesty the Queen of England, by a venerated despatch, invited me to proceed to this indescribable capital. After previous preparations and dispositions respecting correspondence, orders, &c. I set out like lightning from my hermitage, rapidly crossed the sea, and here I am, in Albion—

'Oh, wonder! oh, grandeur!'

I am lodged like a lord, treated, waited upon as the fairest lady; in a word, I am well.

"I must, however, tell you, that on my passing at Dover my figure was examined, and there they immediately took care to inquire to which party I belonged, and the moment it was found who I was, and that I came to give evidence in favour of the Queen, of truth, justice, and of that illustrious head who scattered so much gold in my ungrateful country, my insignificant person was not only respected, but I had the sweet satisfaction of being greeted and applauded.

"The whole population of Dover is daily on the beach and at the pier, to observe the dark-complexioned people who disembark; these are followed to the different inns, and as soon as they are perceived to be those celebrated false witnesses, bought by the dint of guineas, they salute them *a l'Austriaca* (in the Austrian manner)—that is, with sticks and stones. An exemplary example was given to these infamous, vile, bought followers of the ever-renowned Advocate Vimercati, conductor, inventor, instigator, and head of that infamous Commission at Milan. Well, let them come to London, which will be their grave, since, whatever may be the result for the good Queen, whether good or bad, *not one of them will ever return to their homes* to enjoy the fruits of their infamous depositions. EVERY THING IS PREPARED TO GIVE TO EACH WHAT WILL SATISFY HIM. The Government, to save them and to shelter them from the just popular fury, has been obliged to re-embark and send them to Holland, and they are sure to stay there for at least three months.

"What a difference between those infamous Italians and those who daily arrive to give evidence in favour of the first Queen in the world; they are well received, applauded, respected—among whom I am to inform you of the arrival at Dover of Signor Maurice Camera, Under Equerry of her Majesty, as an extraordinary messenger, with despatches.

"The people stopped him, and would look at his passport to ascertain the truth; the moment he was known he was carried in triumph, followed by a crowd of people, and accompanied to the post; in the midst of applauses, he triumphantly arrived in London.

"Here, my friend, are truths which will certainly give you pleasure. You may communicate them to all those who have made it their pleasure falsely to attest what they never saw with their own eyes. It is money only that has dragged them to their perdition, now and for ever. I am sorry, on this account only, to be an Italian.—Let me hear from you respecting my suffering Country.

(Signed) "TEUILLE."

POLITICAL STATE OF GERMANY.

Confidential Letter of Prince Metternich, Prime Minister of Austria, to Baron Berstett, the Chief Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden.

(This Letter is a circular sent to the whole of the German Princes.)

Your Excellency has expressed the desire of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke to know, in a general but precise manner, the ideas of the Imperial Cabinet on the political state of Germany. This invitation on the part of a Prince, who gives daily the most laudable proofs of his firm inclination to protect its welfare, and his profound sense of the elements which compose it, honours me as much as it imposes on me the duty of communicating to your Excellency, without reserve, the point of view under which we consider the actual state of things. Time advances, in the midst of storms; to endeavour to arrest its impetuosity would be a vain attempt. Firmness, moderation, prudence, and a union of accurately ascertained forces, are still left in the power of the protectors and the friends of order. This, at present, constitutes the duty of all Sovereigns, and of all well-intentioned statesmen; and he alone shall merit that title in the day of danger, who, after examining what is possible, and what is equitable, will not allow himself to be turned from the noble object to which his efforts should tend, either by ineffectual wishes, or by dejection of spirit.

The object is easily determined. In our days it is nothing more nor less than to *maintain that which exists*; to attain it is the only means of preserving present advantages, perhaps even the best calculated to recover that which has been already lost. To this end the efforts and the measures of all who are united by a common principle and a common interest ought to be directed. The combustible elements which had been long prepared were inflamed between the years 1817 and 1820. *The false course which the French Ministry pursued during that epoch*—the toleration allowed in Germany to the most dangerous doctrines—the indulgence shewn to audacious Reformers—weakness in repressing the abuses of the Press—*finally, the precipitation with which representative Constitutions were given to the Southern States of Germany*—all these causes have impressed the most fatal direction on parties whom nothing can satisfy.

Nothing proves better the impossibility of satisfying these parties than the observation, that their most active operations have taken place in the State *where the greatest indulgence was shewn to their pretended views.*

The evil had reached such a pitch before the Congress of Carlsbad, that a trifling political complication would have been sufficient to overthrow entirely social order. The wisdom of the system which the great Courts adopted has preserved them from the dangers which still might be fatal.—What, then, in such a case, ought to be the march of an enlightened Government? In proposing this question, we pre-suppose the possibility of salvation, and we think ourselves perfectly authorised in such a hope. In examining the means by which we can attain so elevated an end, we see ourselves brought back to the point whence we set out. To repair by little and little an edifice which threatens to fall, we must have a sure foundation. Thus to secure a happier futurity, we must be sure at least of the present.—*The maintenance of that which exists ought, therefore, to be the first as well as the most important of our cares.* By this we do not understand only the ancient order of things, which has been respected in some countries, but likewise all the new institutions legally created.

The importance of maintaining them with firmness and constancy may be seen by the attacks which have been made upon them, with a fury perhaps greater than against our ancient institutions. In the present times, the transition from what is ancient to what is new is accompanied with as much danger as the return from what is new to what has been abolished. Both may equally lead to an explosion of the calamities which it is essential to avoid at any price.

Not to deviate in any manner from the existing order of things, *from whatever origin it may have sprung*; not to attempt changes, though they should be thought absolutely necessary, except with entire liberty, and after a resolution maturely weighed; such is the first duty of a Government which is inclined to resist the evils of the age. Doubtless such a resolution, however just or natural, would excite obstinate opposition; but the advantage of being placed upon a known and acknowledged basis is evident, because from this strong ground it would be easy to stop, or to anticipate in all directions, the necessarily uncertain motions of the enemy. We regard the objection which may be made, namely, that among the Constitutions hitherto given to Germany, there are some which repose on no basis, and have consequently no *point d'appui*, as unfounded. If such had been the case, the demagogues, always indefatigable, would not have failed to undermine them. Every order, legally established, contains within itself the principle of a better system, provided it is not the work of arbitrary power or of frantic blindness (like that generally of the Cortes, in 1812). It may, moreover, be said, that a Charter is not a Constitution properly so called: the latter is formed by time, and depends always on the knowledge and inclination of Government to give to the developement of the constitutional regime such a direction as may separate the good from the evil, consolidate public authority, and preserve the repose and the happiness of the mass of the Nation from every hostile attempt.

Two great means of safety are secured now to every Government which, with the feeling of its dignity and its duty, has determined not to destroy itself.

One of these means rests on the satisfactory conviction, that between the European Powers there exists no misunderstanding, and that, according to the invariable principles of Sovereigns, none can be foreseen. This fact, which is placed beyond all doubt, confirms our position and guarantee our strength.

The other means is the union formed in the course of the last nine months between the German States; an union which, by the blessing of God, our firmness and fidelity will render indissoluble.

The conferences at Carlsbad, and the Decrees which issued from them, have acted in a more powerful and salutary manner than perhaps we dare own to ourselves, at a time when we have still the feeling of those embarrassments which agitate us, and when we can only calculate superficially all the advantages which we have obtained.

Measures, so important as these, can only be appreciated in their whole extent when we can know the whole of their results. The epoch which immediately follows cannot present them all to us; but we can appreciate the effects produced by the resolutions of the 20th of September, by calculating the probable progress which the enemies of order would have made without them. The results of the conferences of Vienna, though of a more elevated order, will have an effect less brilliant, but more profound and desirable. The consolidation of the Germanic Union offers to each of the States which compose it an efficacious guarantee—an invaluable advantage in present circumstances, and one of which we could not have been certainly assured, except by the course that has been followed. The good faith and moderation with which this important work has been conducted may on the one hand have fixed us in certain points, and prevented us from taking measures more bold and energetic; but on the other, supposing such course possible, there would have been wanting to the work one of the first conditions—namely, the free conviction and the sincere confidence of all the contracting parties.

Nothing could have compensated such a defect, which must have been in every attempt to put in execution determinations made under such auspices. In general, the moral force of the Confederation was as necessary as its legislative force; and the progress which the conviction of the utility and the necessity of this Union has made, is, in our opinion, a most important and most happy result.

The rules which the German Governments will henceforward have to observe may be pointed out in a few words:—

1. Confidence in the duration of European peace, and in the unanimity of the principles which direct the High Allied Powers.
2. A scrupulous attention to their own system of administration.
3. Perseverance in the maintenance of the legal basis of the existing Constitutions, and a firm determination to defend them with force and prudence against every individual attack.
4. The amelioration of essential faults in these Constitutions; this amelioration being made by Governments, and grounded on sufficient reasons.
5. In case of insufficiency of means, an appeal to the assistance of the Confederation—an assistance which every member has the most sacred right to exact; and which, according to present stipulations, can less than ever be refused.

Such is, according to us, the only truly salutary, legal, and safe course. On such principles rests the political system of the Emperor; and Austria, tranquil in her interior, possessing an imposing mass of moral force and physical resources, will not only make use of them for her own preservation, but will always be ready to dispose of them for the advantage of her Confederates, when duty and wisdom demand their exercise.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) METTERNICH.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,606. *SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE,

PART of the LANDS of POWER'S-KNOCK, containing 180A. 0R. 37P. Plantation Measure. These Lands are divided into Two separate Farms—one Division containing 90A. 3R. 35P.—the other, 89A. 1R. 2P. The Lands will be shown by Mr. W. KELLY, of Whitfield, and Proposals (in writing) will be received by THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. at Tramore.
September 12th, 1820.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.
TO BE LET,

PYRMONT, from 10 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. LANDY, Esq. Waterford. August 11, 1820.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 45 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 uncommonly 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,
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.)

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.

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* 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 DELVIN *(with the exception of the Parishes of* CASTLETOWN DELVIN, 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. MM. 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 doors near or adjoining County; and also on the some 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.

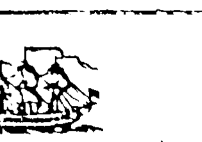
The Plans, &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

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.*



FOR BALTIMORE, UNITED STATES,

THE SHIP AMAZON, Captain WILLIAM M'KINAIR, will sail on Saturday, the 23d instant. For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS NEVINS,
Who has arrived to him by said Ship,
AND NOW FOR SALE,
24 *Hhds. very Prime Virginia* TOBACCO, *particularly selected for this market;*
50 *Thousand White Oak* BARREL STAVES;
11 *Thousand Do. Do.* HHD. STAVES.
Ferrybank, Waterford, Sept. 13, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,

AN English-built PHÆTON, nearly new, that will carry six, with all Conveniencies for travelling, and with Harness for a pair of Horses.
N. B. Messrs. NEWPORT's Notes will be taken in Payment.
For further particulars apply to HENRY SARGENT, Esq. Waterford, Aug. 28, 1820.

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 Act of Parliament to form the Assizes) was last week 32s. 6d. 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. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 1	0 7 5	0 9 7
Two-Penny,	0 10 4	0 15 2	1 3 6
Four-Penny,	1 4 2	1 14 4	2 7 4
Six-penny,	1 14 4	2 13 6	3 11 2

(☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.
Sept. 14. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON.

YORK, SEPT. 9.—The witnesses for the Crown arrived in this city on Wednesday last, and were, as on a former occasion, lodged in a vacant house in Nessgate, where their wants could be attended to, and where they could be protected from insult or danger, if menaced from any quarter.—This precaution was necessary; for their arrival was no sooner announced, than they became the object of public clamour. A mob collected in front of the house, uttering yells of indignation, and in all other respects imitating the rabble who attacked the Italian witnesses on their first landing at Dover. Their hostile intentions became so manifest, that the Magistrates were constrained to send two officers to protect the witnesses from personal violence.

At a little past two o'clock this day, Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Park proceeded to the Castle, where there appeared, as Counsel for the Crown, Mr. Raine, Mr. Serjeant Hullock, Mr. Serjeant Cross, and Mr. Littledale. Mr. Dealtry, from the Crown Office, attended as Solicitor for the prosecution. The Prisoners were placed at the bar, and were indicted on three counts, for levying war, compassing and imagining to depose the King, and to levy war against the King, to compel him to change his measures. They severally pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley then stated, "that it was very desirable that it should be understood, that, during the trials, no part of the speeches or proceedings should go to the Public, either by Newspapers or otherwise, as it might be prejudicial to the Prisoners; and the Court expected that that order should be strictly adhered to."

Mr. Hargrove, of the *Herald* Office, endeavoured to address the Court. Mr. Justice Bayley said, "If the person has any thing to state to the Court which relates to the business before it, he must wait till the Court is at liberty to attend to him; at present we are occupied with other business." The Sheriff was then called on to return a list of Jurors, and made the return accordingly. After some other business had been transacted, Justice Bayley observed, there was a person who had wished to address the Court. Mr. Hargrove again came forward. Mr. Justice Bayley—"Before the Court can hear what you have to say, we must know who the person is who wishes to address the Court." Mr. Hargrove—"My name is Hargrove, I am publisher of the *York Herald.* Your Lordship has made an order against publishing the proceedings of the Court; I wish to ask if the order extends to the proceedings of this day: because I have advertised a Second Edition of the *Herald*, which was to contain those proceedings." Mr. Justice Bayley—"I think it better not."—The Court then adjourned till Monday morning at nine o'clock.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—Some accusations thrown out against Catholics by the two principal Law Officers of the Queen, as well as by yourself, justify me, as a member of that much calumniated body, in appealing to your impartiality for the insertion of a few lines in reply to those accusations. Occupied as your columns are at present, I shall not intrude at any length.

It is charged, first, that an oath is an inadequate security for the veracity of a Catholic, because the crime of perjury may be atoned for by subsequent confession; you, Sir, add, "and penance;" secondly, that an oath imposes no obligation at all, unless within a certain period after the reception of the Sacrament.

In answer to the first charge, it is easy to explain to a person of common candour and common sense, who has the advantage, a Catholic or Protestant? The latter maintains the indispensable obligation of an oath—so does the former. In case of perjury, the Protestant surely hopes for pardon—so does the Catholic. The Protestant, to obtain this pardon, acknowledges the necessity of a hearty sorrow for the crime committed, with a firm resolution to commit it no more—so does the Catholic. Where then is the difference? It consists in this, that to these sanctions the Catholic adds others; sacramental confession of the crime perpetrated, and satisfaction, both to God and man, for the injury done to either; and yet you confine yourselves to one of these conditions in the creed you would impose upon us, and blot out all the rest.

In reply to the second charge—I must acknowledge my obligation to the Learned Gentleman who has afforded me an additional insight into my own religion; for amongst all the extraordinary dogmata devised for us, by friend or foe, I never before met with this happy solution of casuistical difficulties. A Catholic, then, has only to live in an habitual neglect of the Sacraments, and he may riot in the unrestrained enjoyment of Evangelical Liberty.

To be serious; surely it ought not to have escaped your observation, that nothing but their religious veneration of an oath has kept Catholics throughout this Empire in their present state of degradation, and that, if they could avail themselves of the casuistry here exposed, they would stand not in need of their annual remonstrance with the two Houses of Parliament.

In the present case, taking for granted the innocence of the Queen, on which subject, however, I do not pretend to hazard an opinion, it would be hard to determine who bears the palm of perjury, the Catholic Majocchi, or the Protestant Demont. And after all, it must be remarkable, that those Catholics who are concerned are taken from the lowest ranks of life, and consequently more at the mercy of temptation. But I apprehend, that their employer, Colonel Browne, who, if they be guilty, is a thousand times more guilty—Colonel Browne is a Protestant. So, probably, is Baron Ompteda, who cuts no ignoble figure on this occasion. But I must not trespass longer. I have only then in conclusion to add, that Catholic Emancipation is pleaded with an ill grace by such advocates as yourself, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, who must either have discarded all concern for morality and the public good from your own breasts, or must have been insincere in the wishes you have at times avowed to break down the unchristian barriers that exclude us from the pale of the Constitution.

Sep. 7, 1820. M. W.

SINGULAR EDICT.—The following anecdote serves to shew the *high wisdom* of the Emperor of Morocco:

A Jew had ordered a French Merchant to furnish him with a considerable quantity of black beaver hats, green shawls, and red silk stockings. When the articles were ready for delivery, the Jew refused to receive them. Being brought before the Emperor, who, as it is well known, administers justice himself, he denied having given the order, and maintained that he did not even know the French merchant. "Have you any witnesses?" said the Emperor to the Frenchman. "No." "So much the worse for you; you should have taken care to have had witnesses: you may retire." The poor merchant, completely ruined, returned home in despair. He was, however, soon alarmed by a noise in the street; he ran to see what it was. A numerous multitude were following one of the Emperor's officers, who was making the following proclamation at a [illegible] roads:—"Every Jew, who within [illegible] twenty hours after this proclamation, [illegible] found in the streets without a black [illegible] his head, a green shawl [illegible] silk stockings on [illegible] seized, and convey[illegible] palace, to be th[illegible] dren of Israel [illegible]

"The conspiracy which I am combating, tho' nominally directed against myself, is, in fact, a conspiracy against British liberty. No measure since the Revolution has portended such disastrous consequences as the present Bill of Pains and Penalties. While it threatens freedom, under all its diversified aspects, and with all its general rights, and all its particular securities, it at the same time darkens the perspective of the future, with a towering appearance of civil war. It exhibits a cloud on the edge of the political horizon that may burst in misery on every family in the Country.

"This Bill of Pains and Penalties may thus be the harbinger of woe to every man's hearth. It may imbitter the days of thousands and tens of thousands, both rich and poor, and produce irremediable regrets.

"After the noble stand which so many of the most estimable among the Peers have made against this pestiferous Bill, and the total want of any evidence to justify its enactment, it cannot be expected that it will pass; but, if it should, we must never lose sight of the probability that his Majesty may marry again. The issue of that marriage would in all likelihood cause a contested succession. That part of the Nation which will not allow the Bill of Pains and Penalties to be a constitutional act, may not readily submit to the offspring of a marriage which will never be generally deemed legitimate.

"If my marriage be annulled, it must be annulled in defiance of all law. The Queen, therefore, who succeeded me, would only be nominally Queen, for no lawful right can be conveyed by an illegal act, and in the opinion of the great majority of the Nation, nothing can stamp this Bill of Pains and Penalties with any legal characteristic. It will never be regarded as any thing more than an act of pure tyranny, and as such it will excite the hatred of the present age, and experience the execration of posterity."

Ministers have professed themselves anxious to provide the Queen with a suitable residence—but how have they kept their promise? Her Majesty is ever ready to accept any house they propose, but the moment her consent is obtained, her Majesty is told that the house is not to be had. The last house offered to her was the Duke of Bedford's, in Hamilton-place; and Dr. Lushington and Mr. Alderman Wood signed an acquiescence on the part of the Queen to accept of that mansion. This was no sooner done than a letter was received, stating that it was disposed of.

It will be recollected that it was industriously circulated, that no Address was presented from the Leicestershire Militia to the Queen, on the subject of the conspiracy against her Majesty. Lest, however, there should be any dispute upon the subject, it should seem that 300 men of that regiment have actually signed the petition afresh; and that the petition, so signed, was also presented afresh yesterday to her Majesty.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.—Died, on the 1st instant, at Castle Cary, Somersetshire, John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, of Broke, in the county of Wilts, in the 59th year of his age. His Lordship was born in June, 1762, and succeeded his father, John Peyto, the late Lord, in 1816. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Henry Verney, now Lord Willoughby de Broke.

SIR EDMUND BACON, BART.—Died, on Tuesday last, at Stratton, the seat of Robert Marsham, Esq. Sir Edward Bacon, of Raveningham, in Norfolk, Premier Baronet of England. He was born in 1749; succeeded his uncle by the half blood in 1773; married, in 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and by her, who died in 1813, had issue two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Edmund, born in 1779, succeeds to his title and estates.

Some Postmasters having lately altered the rate of postage, on the plea that any letter which contains a printed form, accompanied with written instructions relating to that form, is liable to be charged as a *double* letter, an application has been made on the subject to the Secretary of the General Post-office, who has answered, that there is no authority for any such exaction; and he has ordered the Postmasters to return the postage which they have so improperly taken. (*Stamford Mercury.*)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Court met yesterday for the purpose of hearing motions; none of them, however, were of any interest.

CONDUCT OF ASSIGNEES.

The following important Order was made by the Court relative to the appointment of Assignees, and a copy of it directed to be fixed up in the Court-room:—

"Assignees may be appointed at the time the cause is heard in the Court. Such appointment may be made subsequent to the hearing of the cause; but in such case it must be done in a meeting of the creditors, after an advertisement has appeared in the *London Gazette*, or in a Newspaper which is in circulation in the neighbourhood of a debtor whose debts amount to £20 or upwards.

"The appointment of Assignees also may take place without any meeting of the creditors, provided the consent of those creditors be given in writing, whose debts are the greatest in value. In the two last cases an application may be made by petition at the office, even though the Court is not sitting, to have the choice confirmed; but no such confirmation can take place unless the advertisement, &c. be certified by affidavit. No advertisement is on any account to be inserted, until a draft of it has been submitted for approbation to the proper officer of the Court. No Assignee shall be appointed unless he be a *bona fide* creditor, and be able to write; and no female creditor shall, on any account, be chosen an Assignee. Every Assignee, before he is confirmed in his appointment, must state upon affidavit, whether he has been previously appointed in any other case, and whether he has passed and filed his account, as no defaulter can, on any consideration whatever, be allowed to act as an Assignee."

Dr. Wakely, who was so barbarously attacked a short time ago, and had his house set on fire, is so far recovered, that he was yesterday enabled to attend and view the ruins of his house, and, considering his situation, he looked very well.—No clue whatever has been traced of the offenders.

The following Answer to a Petition gives a true representation of Oliver Cromwell's character; it was sent him by the wife of a mariner who had been disabled in the wars of the Commonwealth, wherein she states, "your Petitioner having one only sonne, who is tractable to learn, and not having wherewith to bring him up, by reason of their present low estate, occasioned by the publique service aforesaid, humbly prayeth, that your Highness would vouchsafe to present her said sonne, Randolph Beacham, to be a schollar in Sutton's hospital, called the Charter-house:"

"You receive from me this 28th instant, a Petition of Marjery Beacham, desiring the admission of her son into the Charter-house. I know the man, who was employed one day in an important secret service, which he did effectually to our great benefit, and the Commonwealth's. The Petition is a brief relation of a fact, without any flattery. I have wrote under it a common reference to the Commissioners, but I *mean* a great deal more, that it *shall be done*, without *their debate* or *consideration of the matter*, and so do you privately hint to *****.—I have not the particular shining bauble or feather in my cap, for crowds to *gaze at* or *kneel to*, but I have power and resolution for foes to *tremble at*; to be short, I know how to *deny* petitions, and whatever I think proper for outward form to refer to any officer or office, I expect that such my compliance with custom shall be also looked upon as an indication of my will and pleasure to have the thing done. See therefore that the boy is admitted.

"Thy true friend,
"OLIVER, P. B.

"July 28, 1656."

A NEST OF BURGLARS DISCOVERED.—On searching a house taken by a man of the name of Godwin, in North-street, Pentonville, upwards of £2000 worth of watches, plate, jewellery, and other valuable property, was discovered, which appeared to be stolen from several shops lately broken open and robbed. Amongst this plunder, Mr. Joseph, watchmaker, 113, Drury-lane, identified one gilt and 25 silver watches, 20 gold seals, a gold neck chain, 19 silver snuff and scent boxes, two eye-glasses, six dozen pencil cases, 28 tooth-picks, two gold-mounted miniatures, one silver milk pot, ear-rings, tobacco stoppers, &c. Mr. Chadwick, of Holborn, watchmaker, identified several watches, time-pieces, and other articles stolen out of his shop. Mr. Gattie, looking-glass manufacturer, Leather-lane, identified much of his property; so did three other persons.

THE QUEEN'S AQUATIC EXCURSION.—On Thursday, her Majesty made her intended excursion by water to Greenwich, Woolwich, &c.

At an early hour in the morning the new and splendid state barge, lately built by Searle and Godfrey, of Stangate, was taken up the river and moored off the grounds of Brandenburgh House; Mr. Searle, dressed in scarlet, with cocked hat, &c. acting as coxswain, the barge decorated with a profusion of union-jacks, broad pendants, and streamers, and having a crew of twenty men, all wearing scarlet uniforms, and state caps of black velvet. At twelve o'clock her Majesty embarked under a salute from a number of guns on the Hammersmith shore, and at the same time the Royal standard was hoisted at the bow of the vessel. Her Majesty was attended by Mr Alderman Wood, the Hon. Mr. Keppel Craven, several foreigners of distinction, & two ladies of her suite. She wore a large plain Leghorn bonnet, with a dress of garter blue, and a rich dark scarf. In consequence of the tide not serving, the Richmond steam-yacht had been engaged to tow the royal barge, and she went down the river in grand style, amidst the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the populace assembled on either shore, whilst a number of pleasure-boats, filled with well-dressed company, surrounded her on all sides. Chairs had been provided for the accommodation of the Queen and her suite, and her Majesty remained seated with her ladies on the deck or "house" of the vessel throughout the whole trip, the gentlemen standing, and occasionally pointing out to her Majesty such objects as were worthy her observation.

As they approached the metropolis, the throng of pleasure-boats continually increased, till the surface of the river was almost covered with them.—Immediately opposite the new erections in *Cotton-garden*, a tremendous shout was raised, mingled with loud cries of "*Non mi ricordo!*" &c., the large guns on the opposite shore at Stangate at the same moment firing a noble salute. The bridges, the stairs, and the wharfs, were everywhere covered with people, who cheered her Majesty as she passed. The scene below London-bridge was very animated, all the vessels in the Pool displaying their colours, many of them saluting with their guns, and the crews of all of them loudly cheering, whilst their shouts were re-echoed by the multitude which every where crowded the shore. In this state her Majesty passed down the river as low as Woolwich, and then the vessel was put about and returned to Greenwich, where the state carriage, and others, were waiting to convey her Majesty and suite to Brandenburgh-House. The Queen went ashore at the Hospital stairs, and crossed the grand square to her carriage, amidst the cheers of a vast concourse of people.

On Monday a public meeting was held near Leeds, attended by about 5000 people, for the purpose of voting an Address of Condolence and Congratulation to the Queen. It was held in the open air, at the outskirts of the town. Two Addresses were carried—one from the male, the other from the female inhabitants.

A lady arrived in town on Friday last with an Address from the city of Exeter, signed by upwards of 9000 inhabitants, and is only waiting the appointment of a day for its presentation to her Majesty.

On Friday her Majesty received the Whitechapel Address, which was carried to Brandenburgh-house by a procession of 21 carriages, and presented by Mr. Williamson, the Churchwarden; the Address from the Ward of Aldersgate, with a procession of 40 carriages, and presented by Mr. Alderman Cox; an Address from the Ladies of Sheffield, with 10,600 signatures, presented by Sir R. Wilson in the full uniform of a General; an Address from Derby, presented by J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. in full Court dress. Other Addresses have been presented in the course of the week, and amongst them one from the Leicester Militia, with 300 signatures.

PLATE FOR THE QUEEN.—A numerous Meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor on Thursday, Sir G. Noel in the chair, at which Mr. Pearson's Report was read. It recommended that the subscription should be extended to all the United Kingdom, and that each subscription should not exceed one shilling. Many Noblemen and Gentlemen were appointed trustees by the Meeting.

As a proof of the measures taken by the Continental Governments for facilitating her Majesty's defence, not one of the persons holding military or civil situations has yet been able to procure leave to come to England! It also appears, notwithstanding what has been said of the funds at the Queen's disposal, that the want of money has been severely felt by her agents in Italy.—*Traveller.*

A detachment of the Life-Guards were stationed at Storey's-gate, St. James's Park, on Monday morning, to escort his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and other Peers, to the House, and protect them from a repetition of the ill-treatment which they have repeatedly experienced from the populace.—*Globe.*—Poor Wellington! is it come to this?—*Times.*

A Correspondent of the *Times* has pointed out a series of mistakes made by the Interpreter Spinetto, some of them important ones, *all* against the Queen. The same Gentleman has furnished us with the following additional specimen, which will suffice to shew the ignorance of the Interpreter, though the mistake happened to tell in favour of the Queen: Theodore Majocchi being asked on Thursday week how long he remained in the service of Mr. ——— at Gloucester, answered in a peevish impatient manner, "I do not put down in a book where I spend all my days and nights." (*Non scrivo mi tutte le nottate—non tengo conto in un libro de le giornale che fo.*) The Interpreter made him say, that he had not the book by him in which he had noted down the period. On Thursday Majocchi was re-questioned on this matter, and the Interpreter contrived not to make him understand the meaning of the fresh questions!

THE DISINTERMENT,

A SKETCH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALTHAM AND HIS WIFE."

..............My late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the grave.
• • • • •
Rescued from death by force, though pale and faint.
Milton.

On a fine day in the month of June, a funeral procession issued from the park gates of Woodley Hall, in the county of Gloucester. The poor inhabitants of the neighbouring village hovered about the train with mute reverence, paying the last sad testimony of respect and affection to one who had been endeared to them by many acts of kindness and solicitude. They were following to its cold home the corpse of Eliza, wife of Sir William Fanshaw.

Never was there a lovelier summer-day than the one appointed for this dismal ceremony. The trees looked proudly in the lustiness of their young green; the dark blue of the sky was unspotted by a single cloud; and the sun shot out his sultry strength, making the birds wanton and noisy with the exuberance of their joy.

Alas! what was all this glory of nature to the sad company who were moving along the road, thinking of the tomb and the premature death of that young, beautiful, and virtuous one whom they were conveying thither? How could they enjoy the quick carols of the birds, when the death-bell, gaining in strength as they proceeded, smote their ears and startled their secret sorrowing with its measured and obstinate recurrence? The glad colour of the grass and of the leaves was not in harmony with their mourning garments; and the vital sun could scarcely be rejoiced in, shining as it did on their tears, and on that dark, slow-moving hearse.

The service for the burial of the dead is not easily endured by even an unconnected auditor; so oppressive is the obscure and gloomy imagination in which it is written. What then must our mourners have felt (their loss being unexpected and sorely afflicting) when the priest, meeting the dull coffin at the church-porch, walked on before it repeating his solemn words? Then the agony of grief burst forth in sobs and hysterics; and then did the dreary thought arise, that there was nothing but corruption and mortification in the world!

But we are slaves of circumstances; for these ideas, which seemed to lie down immoveably in despair, were soon lifted into happy aspirations on the swell of the organ's sounds; and the cottagers who stood moodily in the church-yard while the silence continued, were also relieved by the music, and blest it as it trembled out into the sunny air.

When the lady of whom I write was stricken with illness, which was only a week before her death, she begged her husband to bring her the gold chain and locket enclosing his hair, which he had given her before their marriage. This she hung round her neck, and solaced her weary and painful hours with contemplating it, and by force of the association of ideas it excited, living again in times gone by. One evening she beckoned Sir William, who was sitting in her chamber, to her side, and said—"Reach me your hand, my dear husband. I am growing much worse. I feel a perilous sinking in my frame, and death is in my thoughts. If this be nothing more than womanly timidity, bear with it, dearest, for my sake, and give me courage by staying by my side through the night.

"Be comforted, my love," replied her husband. "This weakness is common enough. You will be better in the morning; and in the mean time I shall not stir from your bed. You will talk to me in a different manner, when, after you have had a good sleep, I shall show you the cheerful sun-light stealing on the dawn. I see, even now, your eyes are closing; compose yourself therefore, dear one, and sleep."

The chamber was hushed: the patient lay still, and seemed in so profound a repose, that her breathing was not heard. The curtains were softly adjusted round her bed; and Sir William, happy and full of favourable omens in the idea that his wife had at length a remission of pain, took a book, and fixing as much attention on it as he could command, wore the night-hours away. Every thing within and without continued in deep stillness, broken only towards the morning by the pleasant sounds of awakening nature, which might be heard in so removed a place—the shrill birds, the wheeling hum of the bees darting from their hives in the garden below, and the leaves dallying with the morning breath. These, together with the strong white lines which intersected the shutters, admonished Sir William and the nurse of the time their patient had slept. The light was therefore admitted into the room, and they looked into the bed.

"How is this?" said Sir William. "She has not moved a hair's breadth since we saw her last night. Good God! how pale her face and lips are! Heaven grant all may be well; but I tremble under my fears. Go instantly, and bring the physician."

The physician came; he was alarmed at her appearance: a feather was placed on her lips, and Sir William bent with keen eyes over it. It did not move. Alas! alas! her spirit had passed away, while her husband, sitting close to her, was congratulating himself on the prospect of her recovery.

She *must* have stirred once in the night, though it was done with such gentleness as not to be perceived, for one of her hands was found inside her garment pressing the locket, of which I have spoken, on her naked breast.

I will not attempt to describe the swelling of her husband's heart, and the gush of his tears, when this touching instance of her love was made known to him. His soul brooded over it night and day. He saw in her action the wish she had not strength to utter in words, and determining it should not be violated, he gave directions that she should be placed in her coffin without disturbing the locket or her hand.

It will be readily imagined that so affecting a circumstance could not escape being much talked of, and as in these cases no particulars are ever omitted, the value of the trinket, which was set round with brilliants, found a place in the story.

The sexton of the church containing the family vault was one of the persons to whom this anecdote became known, and he was not long in conceiving a plan by which he might possess himself of the buried jewels which glittered so temptingly in his mind's eye. I do not think he would have meditated a common theft, a theft capable of injuring any living creature: nay, although he was in business, he was never known to practice any of the usual tricks or deceptions of trade. He was a charitable, well-meaning man; but he could not comprehend the sentiment which ordained those love-tokens to lie in hallowed immoveability on a dead breast. It was in his opinion a silly waste of treasure: no harm could come of his appropriating it; and he therefore determined that on the night of the funeral he would enter the vault, open the coffin, and remove the jewels. The church was well situated for his purpose; it stood apart from the village to which it belonged, and was a solitary edifice in the midst of fields.

Behold him then in the darkness of the night with his lantern at the lone church-door. He unlocks it and passes in. He was at first rather awe-struck by the dead stillness, the sudden cold smell so different from the genial air without, and the vacant pews standing in deep shadow like melancholy and drear recesses. The nature of his office had given him a familiarity with the building, but had not worn away the idea in his mind of its sacredness, and he quaked to think that it should be the spot where he was to perpetrate the first deed in his life which he would be ashamed to own. As he went along the aisle with his lamp, the white tombstones on the walls glared, as it were, reproachfully upon him one by one, and his perturbation was increased by the dart of a bat close to his face. He almost regretted he had come; but he went on nevertheless, and passed into the lady's sepulchre.

Having laid down his lamp upon a coffin close by, he proceeded with his instruments to take off the lid of the one which he sought, which was soon effected. This was the first moment of real irresolution and terror. The sight of the corpse lying there by that dim light, in the heavy stillness of death, with its white and placid countenance, made his heart swell and his nerves powerless. The sublimity of the sight made him feel the meanness of his action with double force—he almost fainted, and with the intention of abandoning the business, he returned into the body of the church. There he supported himself for a time, while the coolness of the air refreshed him, and he was at length about to depart, when, recollecting that the lid of the coffin should be replaced, he summoned a strong effort, and went again into the vault for that purpose.

But the sight of the corpse was not now so awful to him as before. The consternation had done its utmost. There was an imperceptible return of the original intention in his mind, and by a quick effort he lifted the body, drew the chain over the head, disengaged the locket from under the hand, and then lowered the corpse again into its place. As he did this, the arm which before lay upon the breast fell with a strange flexibility over the side of the coffin, and a faint sigh came from the body.

Had a thunderclap broken in upon the silence, the man would not have been more staggered than he was at this little sigh. He rushed hastily forth, left the sepulchre unclosed, and opened the church-door to go out—when, as if to increase his bewilderment, the first thing which met his eyes was the great moon lifting itself in the unabated power of its light over the horizon's edge. It shone right opposite, and seemed looking at and coming to expose him. He did not dare to lift his eyes again; but, without stopping even to lock up the church, he flew over the fields, pursued by his fears.

It was at this time about eleven o'clock. The domestics at Woodley Hall had not yet retired to rest. Their minds were agitated and unsettled by the funeral; and they found relief in sitting up together and talking over the circumstances connected with their lady's illness and sudden death. With hearts so full, they could not endure the silence of their chambers, and it would have been vain to try to sleep; therefore, about the time I have just mentioned, they left their room and dull candles, to go out under the portico of the house and enjoy the balmy night air and the bright moon.

The subject of their talk continued the same: the youth of their lady, her gentleness, her unaccountable illness, the sublime testimony she gave of her love even in the grasp of death; and then of what would become of their heart-broken master, who had been secluded in his room all day, scarcely admitting any one even to bring him needful refreshment, when one of them with a low voice said—"What can that white thing be which is fluttering about the beech trees there at the farthest end of the long walk?" They looked and nothing was seen. It was however only hidden for a time, for presently it emerged altogether from the obscurity of the trees, and they saw it plainly enough.

The walk was about a quarter of a mile in length. The object advanced down it, and soon a fearful sight was seen by the company under the portico; an apparently human figure, with long trailing white garments, staggering and stumbling across the open park at that solemn hour, and under the keen moonlight.

They did not stop to see any more; but, hastening to their master's room, told him what they had witnessed.

He answered them with his faint voice from within—"Go to rest, my friends, go to rest.—Your minds are disturbed; and, to tell you the truth, my own is too much subdued just now to bear the hearing of such things. Shut up the house; good night."

But they all persisted so strenuously in avouching the truth of what they had stated, that Sir William came from his chamber, and said he would go with them into the park and see whether the apparition was yet visible. Poor man! he was at this time ill calculated to dissipate the terror which had taken hold of his servants.—Sorrow, want of food, long privation of sleep, the dismal business of the day, and then this phantom story, had almost bewildered his faculties, and he descended the stairs trembling and uncollected.

Before they had reached the bottom, one of the servants cried out with a wild voice, "Look, Sir, look!"

Sir William cast his eyes downwards, and lo! there, upon the cold stone-floor of the hall, lay a figure entangled in unseemly clothes, moaning and sobbing naturally. The face was partially exposed. Sir William saw it. His faculties seemed suddenly scattered, for in a confused manner he dropped on his knees by the side of the figure, and there remained a few moments with clasped hands and vacant & immoveable looks. At length a weak, faltering, female voice was heard:

"I am afraid I have done wrong," it said, "but I must have been in a dream; do not be angry with me."

"God! God! my wife!—How is this?—No, no; it cannot be. She is in her tomb!—And yet this countenance and these grave-clothes take away my senses with wonder!—Eliza! Eliza!—She cannot speak again. Yet she is not cold. What can this mysterious visitation mean? Eliza! Let me once more hear that voice. Silent! silent! Lift her up. Look! it is herself, her own self; her lips move; and see, her poor face is wet with tears. God alone knows how this has come to pass; but I will thank him for it for ever. There, gently, move her gently; lay her in my arms, and some one go before me with a light.

It was indeed his wife whom he embraced. He carried her to his chamber, laid her in the bed, and ordered warm restoratives to be prepared.—These he administered himself, and she slept for two hours. On awaking she said:—

"Are you there, my dear? let me hear you speak. Something strange has happened to me, I am sure. Have I been delirious? I wish they had watched me better; for I am certain that I have been wandering out in the open air. It terrifies me to think of it. The dream I have had since I saw you, dear husband, last night, presses on me with an intolerable sense of reality. It must have been those ghastly visions which scared me out of the house in my sleep. I am full of pain. My feet are sore and bleeding. Reach me your hand, and comfort me with your voice. I fancied that I was just now staying obstinately and yet unwillingly in a painful, dreary, dark place, and was startled there by a sudden rush of cold wind. I seemed to fall many times and to bruise myself exceedingly in endeavouring to struggle out towards the light. This must have been a dream; but I am certain I have been wandering out of doors in my sleep, for I thought I should have gone mad when my perceptions came to me and I found myself alone, barefooted, and the wide and silent park stretching far around me. I have endeavoured, but it is in vain, to recollect any circumstance connected with my leaving the house."

Her husband shook from head to foot at this. The coffin and the hearse swam instantly in his eyes. He was sick at heart with the oppression of a mystery; but he looked at his wife again and blessed heaven.

Having addressed a few cheering words to her, and promised not to leave her side, he exhorted her to be composed and to endeavour to sleep.

In the morning the whole thing was explained. Some rustics passing by the church had observed it to be open, and, going in, saw that one of the family vaults was unclosed, and that there was an empty coffin in it. This information they carried forthwith to the sexton, who, alarmed at the probability of being detected (as some one might have seen him escaping by the moonlight), and fearing that his guilt would seem greater than it was, went to Woodley Hall, and confessed the whole business, making a restitution of the locket, but declaring that he knew nothing whatever of the removal of the Corpse.

He was readily enough forgiven, and I believe rewarded. It was plain now that Lady Fanshaw had been buried in a trance. It was of the utmost consequence that the subject of the interment should be kept from her knowledge. The sexton was enjoined to silence; but it was not so easy to quell the tongues of the village. Besides, when the lady recovered sufficiently to go out, every object she saw in the direction of the church perplexed her with some dim and uncomfortable reminiscence. She might some day stumble on the truth, and Sir William, in the fear of this, sold his estate, and purchased another in a distant part of the country. In this latter place Lady Fanshaw gave birth to a large family, and lived many years with her husband in health and comfort.

MILITARY OUTRAGE.—On Monday evening, the 4th instant, while a corporal and two soldiers of the 88th regiment, and two men from the country, were drinking at Mr. Phillips's, (sign of the Hare and Hounds, Hanbridge,) a quarrel arose, and the parties proceeded to blows. After the scuffle, the soldiers, it appears, left the house, and returned with more of their comrades, and, rushing into the house, again attacked the two men who had taken refuge in an upper apartment, and who were severely bruised. On an application from our worthy Mayor to the Commander of the regiment, those who witnessed the transaction were permitted to view the regiment on private parade, in order to identify the parties. Four of them were singled out; two others, whom one of the witnesses could have sworn to, did not appear. The regiment was then dismissed, and after a short pause in the Castle-yard, ran in a body in pursuit of the witnesses, and the crowd collected at the north gate from curiosity, and some with drawn bayonets, others with their bayonets sheathed, in their hands, chased them down Castle-street, assaulting and overturning several who came in their way, and uttering a good deal of threatening language. They were recalled by the sound of a bugle to their barracks, and being soon after dismissed, proceeded up the middle of Bridge-street, and along Eastgate-street, in bodies six to eight abreast, which gave rise to considerable alarm throughout the town. No violence was however offered, and at nine o'clock, the whole having returned to the barrack, confidence was restored, and all was tranquil.—*Chester Paper.*

MURDER.—On Wednesday last was committed to Fisherton Gaol, J. Asher, charged on an inquest with wilfully murdering P. M'Key, at the Bull Inn, Warminster, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th ult. The person charged with the murder is an old decrepid man, upwards of 74 years of age, who travelled about the country vending nostrums, and the cause of the horrid deed appears to have been jealousy. Asher, it seems, had for some time cohabited with a woman of Wilton, named Sarah Lewis; with this woman the deceased, who also travelled the country with table cloths, had latterly formed an acquaintance, by [illegible]ly meeting her at different houses of resort for people of their employment. On Sunday afternoon, the old man, understanding that the woman and the deceased were sitting together on a bench in the back yard of the public-house where they lodged, armed himself with an old carving knife, which he sharpened for his horrid purpose, and without speaking a word inflicted three mortal stabs on the object of his fury. M'Key languished till between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday, and then expired. It is understood that the deceased has left a wife and ten children at Newry, in the north of Ireland.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The postponement of the QUEEN's trial is already known to our Readers, and the proceedings on that appoint appear in our last page. All the propositions of Mr. BROUGHAM were rejected, and he was confined to the alternative of either doing all at once, or nothing—either of following up his defence with the evidence in her favour immediately, which he could not do, as the witnesses were not all at hand, or of not saying any thing till he could go on without stopping. Of the two hardships he preferred the latter. If the list of witnesses had been granted in the first instance, as Lord ERSKINE observed, all this might have been avoided; nor would the House have laid itself open to the learned Lord's accusation of finding reasons and making precedents for the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, when the latter wanted them, and of saying, that none were to be found when they were desirable for any body else. This difficulty may have a very different issue from what may have been expected; it will at least increase the sympathy which has been manifested in the QUEEN's favour. The idea of a divorce may be regarded as abandoned. What remains to be done with the Coronation—with the separate establishment in the same country—with the alternate re-appearance of the KING and QUEEN? These are questions which time must solve.

The London Papers present no foreign intelligence of importance.

On Saturday, the London Consols were at 67¾—ditto, for account, 68½—Omnium was 1½ Discount. The latest exchange, Dublin on London, was 5¼.—No mail due.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

I wish to be informed, thro' the columns of the *Chronicle*, whether or not *Weight Guineas*, at 22s. 9d. Irish, be a legal tender for the liquidation of Debt, or purchase of Goods? If so, whether those persons dealing in *foreign Coin*, and others, who refuse them without getting a Discount for their *liberality*, do not subject themselves to prosecution for depreciating the Coin of the Realm? No proclamation having been issued for Ireland, as I understand, enforcing the acceptance of Sovereigns in this Country, I judge that their receipt is not obligatory on Creditors, or Sellers; yet I do not know what better representation a person can have for his property than Mint Gold at £3 17s. 10½d. British per ounce, whilst the price at the Bank of England is £4 1s. Both Guineas and Sovereigns bear a premium at present in London. If our Chief Magistrate could do any thing by way of proclamation, as to the legal obligation of receiving weight Guineas at 22s. 9d. each, it might be a considerable service to the community, in facilitating payments for the produce of the Country at this time flowing so copiously into our City. A caution to those offering a lower value than the law allows for Guineas might be also serviceable. Hoping my remarks may not be unproductive of use,

I remain, &c.
A READER.

An affray occurred at Middleton on Saturday night, about eight o'clock, between a few of the Veteran Battalion stationed there, and some of the towns-people, in which, we regret to learn, an Officer and one of the inhabitants have been severely wounded by shots fired by the soldiers.—It arose out of no political feeling, but in consequence of some private quarrel that took place between individuals of each party. The subject is now in a train of investigation.—*Cork Chronicle.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been no alteration in the price of *Butter* for the last two days, the general currency at the market-house having continued at 82s. to 82s. 6d. for first quality, 78s. to 80s. for second, (or what is here called thirds,) and 70s. to 73s. for thirds (or fourths.) The crane return for Tuesday was 482 firkins—yesterday, 483. The supplies of grain, though considerable, have not been at all equal to those of Friday and Saturday, and there has been a little further improvement in *Wheat* and *Oats*—the former having advanced to 25s. 6d. generally for prime, and 25s. 9d. in a few instances—the latter to 8s. 6d. currently, and 3d. over for picked samples. *Barley* (the general quality of which is much inferior to last year's produce) remains nearly as last quoted, 12s. being still paid, though rarely, by maltsters; but 11s. 6d. is a much more common rate. No change of consequence in other articles.

CORK MARKETS, SEPT. 12.—New Wheat, 21s. a 25s. 0d. per bag 20 stone. Oats, 17s. a 20s. per barrel 33 ditto. Barley, 30s. per barrel 36 ditto. Butter, to the Merchants, 76s.—72s.—68s.—66s.—62s.—To the Country, 66s.—62s.—56s.—54s.—50s.

CLONMEL MARKETS, SEPT. 12.—Butter, 80s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. Flour, 2ds., 40s.; 3ds., 34s.; 4ths., 22s. per bag. Bere, 9s. per barl. Barley, 12s. per barl. Wheat, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per stone. Oats, 6d. to 6¼d. per do. Potatoes, 3d. Rape, 34s. to 36s. per barl.—Wool, 20s. per stone.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, at Ballygiblin, the Lady of William W. Beecher, Esq. M. P. of a son. We regret to state the child only lived till next day.

On the 1st instant, at Belmont Lodge, Queen's County, the seat of General Campbell, Lady Dorothea Campbell, of a daughter.

At Garryhundon, County Carlow, the Lady of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Earl Poulett, to Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Portman.

At Kilcreddon Church, Norman Uniacke, Esq. of Castletown, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, Esq.

In Rathfarnham Church, by the Rev. William Hewson, G. E. Beven, Esq. R. N. to Clarissa, daughter of James Hozier, of Ballysallagh, County of Carlow, Esq. and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Ventry.

On the 4th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, of Worthing, in Hampshire, Bart. to Letitia, the daughter of Sir William Burroughs, Baronet.

At Temple Martin Church, County Cork, Nicholas Wrixon, Esq. of the 10th Regt. third son of John Wrixon, Esq. Castle Wrixon, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Topham, of Kilmore, County Cork, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, at the Apartment, Avice, infant daughter of James Hudson, Esq.

On Tuesday morning week, at the house of his father, after a very short illness, John Fitzpatrick, Esq. eldest son of John Fitzpatrick, jun. Esq. of Urlingford, County Kilkenny.

At Nurney, County Carlow, the Rev. John Reed, Rector of that Parish.

At the Faith, Wexford, Mr. John Carroll.

On Wednesday last, in London, after a tedious illness, the Countess of Shannon, aged 40 years. Her Ladyship was the 4th daughter of the late John Hyde, Esq. of Castle Hyde, in the County of Cork, which Shire he represented in Parliament, and sister to the present John Hyde, Esq. of Castle Hyde, M. P. for the town of Youghal. She was married in the year 1798, to Henry, Viscount Boyle, now Earl of Shannon, and since that period has uniformly exhibited a bright example of every domestic virtue. She now leaves the most affectionate of husbands, with a family of eleven children, to lament her irreparable loss.

On Sunday, the 10th inst. at Youghal, in consequence of a sudden attack of apoplexy, Gurney Barclay, Esq. of Tavistock-square, London.

On the 22d ult. at his lodgings in London, after a very short illness, in his 73d year, Francis Pender, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, in his Majesty's service, to which he belonged nearly 60 years, about 40 of which were spent in actual service at sea. He was one of the last remaining of those who circumnavigated the Globe with Capt. Wallace.

At the Church House, Leatherhead, the Hon. Charlotte Beauclerk, fourth daughter of the late Lord H. Beauclerk.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived, on Tuesday, from Baltimore, in America, the ship *Amazon*, M'Kenzie, bringing Letters and Papers to Aug. 3. The Papers contain nothing of moment. Baltimore was nearly free from fever; business continued dull. The *Amazon*, Aug. 13, lat. 39° 22', long. 65° 3', spoke the ship *Stranger*, of and for Philadelphia, from Liverpool, out 50 days. Aug. 28, lat. 44° 56', long. 40° 22', spoke the brig *Hope*, from Belfast, for Quebec, with passengers, out 30 days. Sept. 7, spoke the brig *Friends*, of Shields, from Bristol, bound to St. Andrew's, out 7 days, lat. 50° 4. N. long. 17° 32' W.—Spoke the *Jane*, of Bristol, (U. S.) from Liverpool, bound to Boston, out 6 days—lat. 50° 38' N. long. 14° 30' W.

The *Union*, Lethaby, from Cork, spoke off Dungarvan, 4th, the ship *Jonathan*, from Liverpool, for Africa, all well.

The *Thomas. Pym, and Penrose*, Owen, from Waterford, for Quebec, was spoken Aug. 5, off Brion Island.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 12.

ARRIVED,

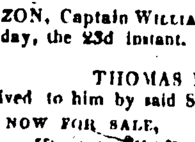
11th—Dotterell, Sloop of War, Captain Gore, from a cruise.

12th—Amazon, M'Kenzie, Baltimore, tobacco, staves &c.; New Blessing, Tedhall, Swansea, coals; Cornwallis Stephings, Bristol, m. goods.

SAILED,

11th—None.

12th—Wind S. at 8 morning.



FOR BALTIMORE, UNITED STATES,

THE SHIP AMAZON, Captain WILLIAM M'KENZIE, will sail on Saturday, the 23d instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS NEVINS,
Who has arrived to him by said Ship,
AND NOW FOR SALE,
24 *Hhds. very Prime Virginia TOBACCO, particularly selected for this market;*
59 *Thousand White Oak BARREL STAVES;*
11 *Thousand Do. Do. HHD. STAVES.*
Ferrybank, Waterford, Sept. 13, 1820.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that our Petitions have been presented to, and our Schedules and Oaths filed with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Waterford, in Ireland, in order to our being discharged out of Custody, and from the Demands of our Creditors, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the Fifty-third Year of his late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland;" and of an Act of Parliament made in the Fifty-fourth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland;" and also of an Act of Parliament made in the Fifty-sixth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act of the Fifty-third Year of his Majesty for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland." And we further give Notice and declare, that we are ready and willing to be fully examined touching the Justice of our Conduct to each and every of our Creditors. And take Notice, that, pursuant to an Order made on our Petitions, the matter of said Petitions will be taken into Consideration before EDWARD O'GRADY, Esq. Assistant Barrister for said County, on the 6th day of October next, at St. Patrick's Hall, in order to our being discharged out of Custody and from the Demands of our Creditors.—Dated in the Gaol of the County Waterford, this 11th day of October, 1820.

MARY KEEFE.
HONORA NUGENT.

To James Brien, of Tallow, and Stephen Moore, Esq. of Sap[illegible]ton, in said County, Detaining Creditors. Michael Cunningham, John Arnol, Bartholomew Barry, & Francis Hannon, Tallow; Catherine Brien, Glannatooha; William Long, Parkdotty; and Thomas Leahy, Kilmore, in said County; Thomas Morrissey, Co. Cork; and all other Persons, Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the said MARY KEEFE.

To Alice Redmond, Executrix of Martin Redmond, Dungarvan, Detaining Creditor; John and Robin Dower, and James Sweeny, Dungarvan; Jas. Terry, Old Parish, in said County; and all other Persons, Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of said HONORA NUGENT.