

COMMON COUNCIL.

Wednesday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, in consequence of a Requisition received by the Lord Mayor, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting an Address of Congratulation to her Majesty, on the victory she has obtained over her enemies, and her escape from a foul and atrocious conspiracy, seeking no less her Majesty's destruction, than aiming a blow at the known laws of the land, and the rights of Englishmen.

Mr. S. Dixon thought the Members of that Court would act more like Gentlemen if they heard arguments, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of discussion. Mr. N. Williams said he was the last man to travel out of the question. His observations were strictly in point, when he was endeavouring to prove to the Court that it was the object of a certain party to keep alive the agitated state of public feeling which had unhappily existed on this subject, and to effect by that means the dismissal of her Majesty's present Ministers.

The Lord Mayor thought it desirable that as much latitude as possible should be conceded to every gentleman in the course of his observations. Mr. Alderman Heygate contended that he was perfectly in order; and after commenting upon the inexperience of her Majesty's procession to St. Paul's, concluded by moving, as an amendment, "That this Court, anxious for the preservation of tranquillity and order in the City of London, could not but express their regret at her Majesty's intention to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, and their conviction that such a proceeding, under present circumstances, was likely to be productive of serious inconvencence to the inhabitants of this City."

TO BE LENT, £3000. Application to be made to Alderman REYNOLD, at Mr. BULLY'S, Quay—by Letter, post-paid. Waterford, Nov. 27, 1820. AUCTION OF DRAM DEALS AND LONGSOUND TIMBER. DENIS CANTWELL WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER, 1820, ALL THE NEW BONDING-YARDS, BEAU-SUBRETT, &c. 250 Tons New Longsound White, mostly Twelve-Foot, Deals. Terms at Sale. Waterford, Nov. 27, 1820.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—LONDON. THE KING v. SIR F. BURDETT. The argument in this important case was resumed on Wednesday morning. As the case has been heard in detached intervals, it may not perhaps be unacceptable to our readers just to bring to their recollection a succinct view of the charge alleged against the Defendant, the circumstances proved in evidence, and the questions raised for the consideration of the Court. It was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the Defendant. The first count charged, that the Defendant, being an evil disposed person, and intending to excite hatred and contempt of his Majesty's Government, and particularly among the soldiers of the King, and wishing to have it believed, that certain troops of the King, on the 16th of August, 1819, wantonly and cruelly cut down certain of his Majesty's subjects, did, on the 22d of August, at Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, compose, write, and publish, and caused to be composed, written, and published, a certain libel, which purported to be an Address to the Electors of Westminster, set out in the information. The Defendant pleaded Not Guilty. At the trial, before Mr. Justice Best, at the last Lent Assizes for the County of Leicester, it was proved by Mr. Brooks, that he, either on the 23d or 24th of August, received in London a letter, containing the libel, from Mr. Bickersteth, a professional gentleman. The libel was in the form of an Address, in the handwriting of the Defendant, and dated from his residence, Kirby Park, which was in Leicestershire; he received at the same time an envelope, which he had lost. This was also in the handwriting of the Defendant, and had no date either of time or place. The witness did not know whether it bore a post-mark; the envelope contained directions, addressed to Mr. Bickersteth, to pass it to Mr. Brooks for publication; he accordingly published it in the London Newspapers. It was further proved by a toll-gate keeper, near Kirby Park, that he had seen the Defendant riding on horseback on the 23d or 24th of August; the gate is about one hundred yards from the Defendant's house. It was objected, that there was no proof of any publication in Leicestershire. The learned Judge was of opinion that there was evidence for the Jury, and he directed the Jury, that inasmuch as Mr. Brooks had received the letter open in Middlesex, and there was no evidence that it was ever closed, it was open to them to consider whether the Defendant had so delivered the letter open to Mr. Bickersteth, in the County of Leicester. If they thought he had, then that was a publication in the County of Leicester.—The Jury found against the Defendant. In Easter Term, Mr. Denman moved for a new trial, and the Court took time to consider the application; and when, in Trinity Term, the Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court, a day was fixed for hearing further arguments in support of the motion for a new trial, when Mr. Phillips, in the absence of Mr. Denman, was heard. He made three points. First, the mere writing of a paper, not followed by publication, is not an offence by the law of England, however slanderous or seditious that writing may be.—If this proposition were true, then the verdict could not be sustained, on the mere ground that the Defendant wrote in Leicestershire; secondly, the Defendant could not be legally tried in the County of Leicester, unless there was a publication in that County; and thirdly, there was not any proof of the publication in Leicestershire. Upon the argument which was then urged, the Court granted a *re-nisi*. In that same term, the Attorney and Solicitor-General showed cause against the rule, and contended, first, that the writing and composing a libel, with a criminal intent, is an offence by the law of England, although it be not published; secondly, admitting the publication to be part of the offence charged in the information, still the composing and writing are other parts of the offence, and the venue may be laid in the county where any part of the offence was committed; and, thirdly, there was sufficient evidence of the publication. On the 17th and 20th of June in the same Term, Mr. Scarlett delivered a luminous argument in support of the rule, but in consequence of the pressure of other business, the case was adjourned until this Term. On a former day, Mr. Denman and Mr. Phillips were heard on the same side, and Mr. Blackburne was partly heard. This morning he proceeded to resume his argument. The learned gentleman commenced by contending, that even supposing, in a case of libel, that the writing only amounted to a crime; yet, in the indictment before the Court, it was not the writing that was charged, but the publication; and he went on to show, from various authorities, and particularly from the case of "The King v. Buttery," that an offence must be tried in the place in which it is committed.—The next ground upon which he submitted the necessity of making the rule absolute, was the rejection of evidence upon the trial which ought to

have been admitted; for, although the libel could not be justified by the truth of the allegations it contained, yet the truth of those allegations might have gone far to justify the spirit in which it had been written: and in the case of "The King v. Horne" such evidence had been received. In conclusion, Mr. Blackburne had a painful duty to perform. He looked forward to passing the rest of his life in the Court in which he stood, and under the eye of those Judges whom he had the honour of addressing. To say that which might be painful, therefore, to the feelings of any of those Judges, could not but be painful to him (Mr. Blackburne); but he had a duty to his client to perform, and in the discharge of that duty, he was compelled to advert to some of the circumstances which had occurred at the trial. Mr. Justice Bayley.—"You were not yourself personally present at the trial." Mr. Blackburne.—"No, my Lord, and therefore I feel greater pain and difficulty in offering a comment upon the conduct of the Learned Judge on that occasion. However, I have every reason to think, what I am now going to read is a correct account of the Learned Judge's charge, being assured that it is by my friends Mr. Denman and Mr. Phillips. The Learned Judge, in summing up, said to the Jury, 'Gentlemen, it is for you to say whether this is a libel or not, and in order to help you to come to a proper conclusion on that point, I will read to you the libel itself. It is a letter addressed to the Electors of Westminster, &c. Here the learned Counsel read the libel at full length, together with the observations of the Learned Judge upon it, from time to time as they occurred. After reading the very first sentence, where Sir F. Burdett begins by saying, 'I have learned from the papers of this morning,' Mr. Justice Best said, 'Is it fit, Gentlemen, that a man of high character in the Country should hastily assume that blood had been spilt, on no other authority than the public newspapers? Is it a cool discussion, or is it not calumny?' This the practical proof of our standing in no need of Reform! these the practical blessings of our glorious Boroughmonger domination!—I do not stop to inquire what it is meant by, because these are words so unequivocally applied to Government, that it is not necessary to comment on them.—'This is the use of a standing army in time of peace!—Gentlemen, we know by the Constitution there is no such thing as a standing army; it must be voted, every year by Parliament.—'It seems our fathers were not such fools as some would make us believe, in opposing the establishment of a standing army, and sending King William's Dutch Guards out of the Country; yet, would to Heaven they had been Dutchmen, or Swissers, or Hessians, or Hanoverians, or any thing rather than Englishmen, who had done such deeds! What I kill men unarmed, unresisting, and gracious God! women, old, dilaguered, maimed, cut down, and trampled upon.—Of all this the Gentleman had no evidence whatever.—'Is this England? this a Christian land?—That is doubting whether it is. When a Gentleman of birth and station in the Country comes to a conclusion that this is not a Christian land, he should recollect that one of the things recommended by Christianity is not to judge too hastily.—Is this England? this a Christian land?—A land of freedom?—Can such things be, and pass by us, like a summer's cloud unheeded? Forbid it every drop of English blood in every vein that does not proclaim its owner bastard. Will the Gentlemen of England support or wink at such proceedings?—A great many observations have been made on this part, most properly, which you have heard. 'They have a great stake in their country; they hold great estates, and they are bound, in duty and in honour, to consider them as retaining fees on the part of their country.—I believe the Country Gentlemen do consider so; I believe they are as anxious to defend the just liberties of the country, as any man in the country can possibly be.—'For upholding its rights and liberties. Surely they will at length awake, and find they have other duties to perform, besides fattening hullocks and planting cabbages; they never can stand tamely by as lookers on, whilst bloody Negroes rip open their mothers' wombs.—Gentlemen, is this fair discussion?—or is not this most overcharged?—(whatsoever) is not this most overcharged?—(whatsoever) has taken place at Manchester)—a most overcharged, and most gross and aggravated account? Have we heard any thing to warrant this language?—'They must join the general voice, loudly demanding justice and redress, and head public meetings throughout the United Kingdom, to put a stop, in its commencement, to a reign of terror and of blood.' Gentlemen, I did not pause to comment on the previous words, but I must call your attention to these words; I see it is impossible that any thing that has occurred, or that one has heard of, can afford an excuse to the most intemperate man for using this language. It was stated, that all that was meant by this was, to have public meetings, and to obtain redress. If the paper had stopped there, there would have been no information filed; for I think public meetings are proper,

if they are properly attended to; but what have we here? 'to put a stop, in its commencement, to a reign of terror and of blood'; if that does not apply to Government, to whom does it apply?—We have no evidence that Government gave any directions, but you are desired to put a stop, in its commencement, to a reign of terror and of blood. But the Defendant tells you, he trusts he shall make out that he had no bad intention; I do not know what a man means, but by what he says. If men are persuaded by these words, that a reign of blood and terror has commenced, I am almost afraid to say what consequences (in language necessarily leads to; we have heard of something that looks like a practical effect of such language as this.—'To afford consolation, as far as it can be afforded, and legal redress, to the widows and orphans and mutilated victims of this unparalleled and barbarous outrage. For this purpose, I propose that a Meeting should be called in Westminster, which the Gentlemen of the Committee will arrange, and whose anonymous I will hold myself in readiness to attend.' I am sorry that in several of the courts this passage is not to be found. 'Whether the penalty of our meeting will be death by military execution, I know not; but this I know, a man can die but once, and never better than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his Country.' I never saw more of the mock heroic in my life, and, Gentlemen, you know there was no danger of military execution, and every man who attended knew they were safe, because he knew that large meetings were allowed in London, and that there was nothing to interrupt them. What put it into his head to fear that any military execution would take place, I do not see. This is a statement that a reign of terror was commenced, and that those who attended public meetings were likely to be put to death; then he says, 'Excuse this hasty assertion. I can scarcely tell what I have written; it may be so, or the Attorney-General may call it so, just as he pleases. When the seven Bishops were tried for libel, the army of James the Second, then encamped on Houslow Heath, for supporting arbitrary power, gave three cheers on hearing of their acquittal. The King, startled at the noise, asked, 'What's that?' 'Nothing, Sir,' was the answer, 'but the soldiers shouting at the acquittal of the seven Bishops.' 'Do you call that nothing?' replied the mingling tyrant; and shortly afterwards the government.' Gentlemen, here there is nothing directly charged, but there is a great deal insinuated. 'It is true, James could not inflict the torture on his soldiers, could not tear the living flesh from their bones with a cat-o-nine tails, could not flay them alive; insinuating, undoubtedly, that it may and can be done now. Will any man tell me this is temperate discussion—will any man tell me that a thing more pregnant with mischief could be published? Do not suppose that I think the Government rests on the army; it rests on the affections of the People; and I believe it will be a long time before any set of persons can so far detach the People from the Government, as to render it insecure; but though the Government is secure, when insurrections take place the soldiers are wanted to assist the Magistrates; therefore, at a moment like this, to put them in mind of circumstances likely to paralyse them in the discharge of their duty, is the most dangerous libel that could be circulated. It was published—it would find its way into the hands of gentlemen, and to-day we are told, that the same soldiers that fought for Caesar abroad, destroyed the liberties of their Country. They fought abroad to establish a domination in a foreign land; the British army has been used for no such purpose; it has fought for the establishment of our Nation; and on all these occasions it is known, that the discipline which exists in that army has not destroyed their spirit. The passage concludes with a profanation of the words used by Nelson, immediately before the battle of Trafalgar: 'Be this as it may, our duty is to meet; and England expects every man to do his duty.' Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in declaring this a libel. There were many passages in the course of this summing up, (continued Mr. B.) in which he troated their Lordships would think that an unjust construction had been put on different parts of the libel, not that construction which a Judge of this land, who, sitting to administer justice with mercy in his heart, would put—a Judge who had the privilege of seeing that a Defendant is not to be submitted to an unjust judgment—who could see that no improper construction was put on any part of his conduct—and who could see that no one else, still less himself, should put any construction which was likely to tend to a proof of guilt, when that construction might be put which would show that the party was innocent. Mr. Justice Best. I do not feel myself in the least offended. I felt it necessary to state that, whatever you may think of it. Mr. Blackburne. I should be sorry to offend your Lordship, but I have done nothing more than what I conceive to be my duty.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt. THE ASSIGNEES having reason to believe that many of the Holders of the BANKRUPT'S NOTES OF WHATEVER VALUE, and JOHN NEWPORT, conceive they will be entitled to the Dividend intended to be struck on the 4th of December, on producing said Notes to the Assignees—They think it right to notify to every Class of the Creditors of the late Bank, that the said Dividend can only be paid to such Persons as shall prove their respective Debts before the Commissioners, on or before the Day the Dividend is declared—and as it is likely that the Whole, or greater Part, of the Funds in the hands of the Assignees will be divided, and that consequently a long time may elapse before a Second Dividend can be made, the Assignees again call on the Creditors to prove their Debts without further loss of time; they delaying to do so may be ultimately injurious to them. Waterford, Nov. 24, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. TALBOT.

WE E. the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, in order to remove doubts which have been erroneously suggested as to the lawful Value of the Pieces of Gold Coin called SOVEREIGNS and HALF SOVEREIGNS, and of the Pieces of Silver Coin called CROWNS and HALF CROWNS, which have been issued from his Majesty's Mint, do hereby declare and make known, as follows—that is to say, that, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute of the 56th year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to provide for a New Silver Coinage, and to regulate the Currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of this Realm," and to the tenor of the respective Proclamations of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his late Majesty, of the 1st of July and 10th of October, 1817, and of the 3d of April, 1819, and of his present Majesty, of the 20th of October, 1820, in that behalf, each and every of the said Pieces of Gold Money called SOVEREIGNS is of the Value of Twenty Pieces of Silver Money called Shillings, each of the said Pieces called Shillings being of the Value of Twelve Pence of British Currency, and of Thirteen Pence of Irish Currency; and that each Piece of Gold Money called a HALF SOVEREIGN is of the Value of Ten of the said Pieces of Silver Money called Shillings; and that each of the said Pieces of Silver Money called CROWNS is of the Value of Five of the said Pieces of Silver Money called Shillings; and each of the said Pieces of Silver Money called HALF CROWNS is of the Value of Two and Six Pence of British Currency, being Six Pence and One Halfpenny of the Currency of Ireland.

And We do hereby command all Persons concerned to receive the said Pieces of Money called SOVEREIGNS, HALF SOVEREIGNS, CROWNS, and HALF CROWNS, respectively, in payment of any of his Majesty's Revenues, of what nature or kind soever, in Ireland, according to the respective Values thereof, as herein before declared. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 20th of November, 1820.

ERNE FRASERFORBES MONTGOMERY. GORE. NOBURY. D. BAIRD. W. BOWEN. W. McMAHON. JOHN STEWART. SE. G. DALY. WM. SAURIN. God save the King.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, For the Week ending Friday, Nov. 23, 1820. From To M. Price s. d. s. d. s. d. 1900 Wheat, per Bar, 20 Stone, 32 0 10 25 10 330 Barley, per Bar, 10 Stone, 9 0 12 0 11 1 1470 Barley, per Bar, 10 Stone, 11 0 15 0 12 0 3300 Flour, per Bar, 8 0 15 0 10 10 5 000 Flour, per Cwt, 6 0 22 0 0 0 928 Oatmeal, per Cwt, 9 0 16 0 12 0 6 000 Potatoes, sold by Barrels, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 000 Barley, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 000 Oats, Flour, 11 0 22 0 17 0 Average Price of Wheat and Flour 4s. 4d. per Sack. Receipts of Flour 11200 Tons, from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d. 1470 Barley, per Bar, from 11s. 0d. to 12s. 0d. 3300 Flour, per Bar, from 8s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

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Stocks this day at One. Bank Stock 21 1/2, India Stock 92 1/4, 5 per cent. Bond 6 1/2, India Bonds 24 1/2, 4 per cent. Cons. 6 1/2, Ex. Bill 1 1/2, Long Term 12 1/2-18, Cons. for Ac. 6 1/2, 5 per cent. 10 1/2, Omnium.

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch Papers to the 22d inst.

Intelligence from Hamburg states, that there is a great deal of floating ice in the Elbe, but the navigation is not impeded.

An article from Brussels states:—The number of couriers passing through this city from Holland, France, England, and Germany, is almost unprecedented for a time of peace."

PROROGATION OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

Madrid papers and letters to the 12th instant have been received. The Cortes were prorogued on the 9th. On the meeting of the House, two despatches from the Secretary of State were read, one notifying that the King was unwell with a bad cold and hoarseness, and the other that he had instructed his Ministers to hand over to the President of the Cortes the Speech which, in conformity to the 123d Article of the Constitution, was to be read at the time of closing the Cortes.

It was then read as follows:—GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES.—I have the satisfaction to manifest to the Cortes the pleasure I derive from the result of the first period of their sittings.

During their continuance, I have frequently experienced sentiments of regard, inspired by the zeal and wisdom with which the Congress has laboured to convolute the public felicity, and the lustre of the throne, which is inseparable from that of the nation.

I myself have promoted the prorogation of the sittings, as prescribed by our fundamental laws, sensible that the establishment of our political system at the beginning requires more time and greater labours, and also well convinced of the advantages of this prorogation, as regards the progress of the important business of the anterior months.

I feel thankful for the generosity with which the Cortes have provided for the wants and decorum of my house and those of the Royal Family, and I cannot but applaud the frankness and justice with which, in solemnly acknowledging the obligations and charges of the State, they have approved the indispensable means of discharging them; thus laying the foundation of our national credit and future felicity.

These wise measures, with others intended suitably to organise the land and sea forces, to facilitate the circulation of our territorial riches, to remove all opposing obstacles, to establish a plan of finance, such as may reconcile the interests of the State with those of the People, have been objects of the incessant application and continued exertions of the Congress, and rendered them deserving of the universal estimation of Europe, and the just gratitude of the kingdom.

At the same time, I cannot but assure you, that my heart has been filled with gladness, on beholding the measures of prudent generosity and indulgence with which the Cortes have endeavoured to heal the wounds of the Nation, and efface the remembrance of the evils by which it had been rent, opening the door of reconciliation to error and obstinacy, and at the same time still leaving alive the sweet hope that you will henceforward continue animated by the same noble sentiments, in order to cement the constitutional system on the basis of fraternity and reciprocal love of all Spaniards.

By this means the solid power of the Nation, and of the monarchical authority by which it is directed, go on increasing, and at the same time that improvements in our internal situation are preparing, we acquire more founded rights to the consideration of foreign Governments, all of whom continue to give me proofs of their friendly dispositions.

The Committee of Finance and Commerce have examined anew the Chapter of the New Arancel concerning prohibition, and with attention to what several Deputies and the Secretary of the Government of the Peninsula on the discussion of this subject have declared, the Committee proposes to the Cortes an arrangement in the following manner:—

1st. The prohibition of several articles of subsistence, which are of general growth, which is established by the ancient Aranceles, and the declaration of the Cortes, shall be continued with respect to the present Arancel.

2. The prohibition of biscuits of all sorts, rice, pastry, vegetables, raisins, chestnuts, figs, potatoes, and garden plants; salt and dried meat; butter, cheese, tallow, and fat; dried and salt fish; honey, and sweets of every description, coming from all foreign countries, shall be added, excepting for the present. Salted cod, on its entrance, shall pay a duty of 30 per cent.

3. In all the islands of the monarchy, foreign provisions may or may not be admitted entrance, the direction being left to the Local Government; but will be subject to the duty, on consumption, established in the general Aranceles.

4. From those islands which admit foreign provisions, these provisions cannot be exported to the Continent, or to other islands in which they are excluded.

5. The prohibition also of foreign manufactures already established by the general Arancel.

6. In addition to other articles prohibited in the ancient Aranceles, the following articles be included: Articles of wool and silk, coarse linens, of hemp, hats, caps, paper, iron, in bars, iron hoops, wrought iron, agricultural implements, &c. shall also be excluded.

Articles 7, 8, 9, & 10, mention that cloths and furniture of all kinds shall be prohibited, but that silk and cotton from the East Indies, of the cargoes of Spanish ships, will be allowed entrance."

LORD BERESFORD.

Our readers probably remember the decisive contradiction which we (Courier) were authorised to give to the assertion of the Morning Chronicle, about three weeks ago, respecting the alleged authenticity of a pretended correspondence between Lord Beresford and the Revolutionary Government at Lisbon, on the arrival of his Lordship in the Tagus.

The Chronicle, however, persisted in its belief, and said, only wait till the next advices from Lisbon, and we will show you that we are right; but from that day, not a word has been uttered upon the subject. This has induced Lord Beresford to address the following letter to the Editor of that paper, to obtain from it an act of "tardy justice."

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Sir.—In your Paper of the 1st instant, you inserted a letter, that you stated to have been written by me to the actual Government in Portugal; and in that, as in some succeeding Papers, you have thought fit to make your own observations on that letter, and what is said to be an answer to it; and though you must have been convinced, from the contradiction given by the Courier Paper to the authenticity of the letter in question, that it, as well as the answer, were fabrications, you have not so informed the Public, which, I think, common justice required of you.

I have also seen other papers and assertions respecting me, in your publications, and indeed in some others, which are entitled to the same degree of credit as the letter and answer that had called so much of your attention; and those who furnish such information, I see, threaten to bring forth more, which there can be no difficulty in doing, as those who had so impudently deceived the Public already will not find much compunction of conscience in having again recourse to the same manufactory that fabricated the letter and answer, whether in Portugal or England. But the Public have now a criterion by which to judge of what may hereafter be produced. To avoid touching on the present state of things in Portugal, I shall not enter into further particulars, and shall conclude by requesting, that, for the information of the Public, there as well as here, you will do me the tardy justice to state in your paper, that the letter and answer are fabrications, of which I had no knowledge; and I trust those other periodical works or papers that may have inserted this refutation. Nothing would have induced me thus to address you, but that you have shown an unwillingness to be convinced by any less direct authority.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant, BERESFORD.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1820.

LORD FOLKESTONE'S ADDRESS To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Kent.

GENTLEMEN.—Though I have not the honour of any political connexion with you, and though I am known to you only as a resident and acting Magistrate of the County of Kent; yet, having occasionally met many of you at County Meetings, and having always found on such occasions a great concurrence of opinion amongst the majority of you on political subjects, I take the liberty of now addressing you.

purpose of addressing the King on the treatment which the Queen was experiencing at the hands of his Ministers, and of passing such Resolutions as the state of the Country might seem to require; but the event of this day, and the scene I have just witnessed in Parliament, do, in my opinion, imperatively demand that some further steps should immediately be taken by all who value the stability of the Throne and the tranquillity of the Country.

It having been stated by the Minister, in the early part of the proceedings against the Queen, that no provision could be made for her Majesty while those proceedings were pending; and it having been lately signified to her, on the same authority, that neither could provision be made for her, nor residence appropriated, until Parliament met for the despatch of business; it does seem a little extraordinary, that the Parliament being at that time actually sitting, and the two Houses being to meet, and a call of the House of Commons having been ordered for to-day, that under these circumstances a prorogation should take place.

But the case is infinitely aggravated by this fact, that the Queen had prepared a communication, and had directed her Law Officers to deliver it to the House of Commons—that Lord Castlereagh was apprised of her intention—and that the sitting of the Commission for proroguing the Parliament was so timed as to preclude Mr. Denman from presenting it, though he rose at the very first possible opportunity for that purpose.

This, however, is quite contrary to the usual (I believe, the invariable) practice, no communication of any sort was made to the two Houses on the state of affairs, and the political relations of the Country, internal or external; though most indubitably the events which have occurred, both at home and abroad, since the commencement of the Session, have been of sufficient importance to require that the King's Ministers should have advised his Majesty to state to his Parliament his opinion thereon.

Under these circumstances, and considering the present agitated state of the public mind, I cannot but contemplate the prorogation of Parliament till the 23d of January as a measure pregnant with the greatest danger to the State, to the tranquillity of the People, and thence to their liberties, and to the permanency of the civil and religious establishments of the Country. I am therefore disposed to recommend, that a Resolution should be presented to the Sheriff, to call a Public Meeting of the County as soon as possible, for the purpose of praying the King to re-assemble the Parliament without loss of time; and I take this the most expeditious mode of making known to you my opinion, that, in case any of you should agree me, requisitions may be immediately prepared and signatures procured to them, which requisitions may be either forwarded to the Sheriff direct, or, if sent to me, shall, when collected, be transmitted without delay.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful humble Servant, FOLKESTONE.

Lower Green-street, Nov. 23, 1820.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23. The House of Lords met this day, pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock. The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the attendance of the Commons, on their appearance at the Bar, the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to a private Bill for indemnifying Lord Harwood for having sat and voted in that House, without taking the Oath.

The Commission for proroguing Parliament to Tuesday, the 23d of January next, was then read, when

The Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Commission, declared it prorogued accordingly. The Commissioners were, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and EARLS BATHURST and LIVERPOOL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. In consequence of the Order for a Call of the House this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her Majesty, the Members began, at an early hour, to assemble in considerable numbers.

Mr. HOBHOUSE, and some other Members, were down as early as ten o'clock, which, we believe, was the hour of the day to which, in strictness, the House stood adjourned.

Mr. BROUGHAM, when he communicated to the SPEAKER that a Message would be sent down from the QUEEN, hinted at the same time the expediency of his taking the Chair at one o'clock, if there was a sufficient number of Members present, in order that there might be full time to receive the Message before the meeting of the Lords.

At one o'clock accordingly, the whole of her Majesty's Counsel, who are Members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally in the Court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other Members, chiefly of the Opposition party.

The SPEAKER was, however, looked for in vain. It was understood that Lord CASTLEREAGH had been closeted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.

The SPEAKER did not enter the House until within eight minutes of two o'clock.

The reading of the Prayers occupied the House until exactly two o'clock. Mr. DENMAN rose at two o'clock, and said—Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a Message, which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this House. (I and a cry of Hear, hear!)

At this moment (a minute past two o'clock), Mr. Quareme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption occasioned great uproar. About fifty Members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that Gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult,

Mr. Quareme proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the Chair—Mr. Speaker, the Lords Commissioners, appointed by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, command the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers."

Mr. TURNER rose and observed, that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and he, then, did the Speaker know what was the Message, or whether he was wanted at all in the House? (Loud cheering, intermingled with cries of "Order!" from the Treasury bench.)

The SPEAKER then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. BENNETT exclaiming, with a loud voice—"This is a scandal to the Country!"

Cries of "Shame! shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of Members, who found her Majesty's Message thus treated.

The SPEAKER instantly quitted his Chair, followed by Lord CASTLEREAGH and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, to obey the summons of the PEERS. The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be in vain to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House.

Two Petitions were presented against the return of Mr. LAWLEY for Warwickshire. New Writs were moved for, one for Berwick, and one for the Borough of Westbury. In the course of these proceedings, something passed between the SPEAKER and the Sergeant at Arms, and, at the moment the SPEAKER put the question on the last Writ, Mr. DENMAN stood up with the QUEEN'S MESSAGE, being loudly called upon by the House, (Mr. BROUGHAM being detained in the Court of King's Bench,) while the Usher of the Black Rod, by a singular coincidence, made his third knock at the door. This conduct excited the marked indignation of the Members present, at this time amounting to about 300, and when the Usher of the Black Rod appeared, he was saluted with loud cries of "Withdraw, withdraw!"

For a few moments, he appeared to hesitate, but at last was observed to make outward sign of speech, and soon retired, when Mr. TURNER, rising, the SPEAKER about to quit the chair, said—"It is impossible that any one can have heard what that person said," and Mr. BENNETT observed—"This is an insult to the House and a scandal to the Country."

The SPEAKER then went forth, attended as already stated, amidst repeated cries of "Shame! shame!" The King's mandate of prorogation was delivered by Ministers without the consecution of a single word to his faithful Commons—a thing for which, in recent times at least, no precedent is to be found. The SPEAKER did not reappear in the House, preferring an immediate retreat to his own mansion. A scene more extraordinary has seldom been witnessed. All these things add fuel to the fire that already threatens a general conflagration. It is said, that Mr. CANNING, disgusted with all that has been done, and in doing, will immediately retire from Office.

The QUEEN'S MESSAGE will be found in another part of our Paper, as also an Address from Lord FOLKESTONE to the Nobility and Gentry of Berkshire, notwithstanding upon the extraordinary proceeding that has taken place, and recommending an Address to the King, praying him to re-assemble Parliament.

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The following Bill, which has been introduced into Parliament, is peculiarly entitled to attention in Ireland, and we feel greatly obliged to the kindness of the Gentleman who brought the subject to our notice:

A BILL For amending the Laws with respect to the Removal of the Irish Poor from England to Ireland.

Whereas the present mode of removing the Irish Poor from England to Ireland is productive of great misery and distress to such Poor, and is also productive of great inconvenience and expense to the places in Ireland where such Poor are landed.

Be it enacted, that, from and after the all Irish Poor, that shall be sent from England to Ireland, shall be landed at Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast, and at no other port or place whatever, unless in case of necessity.

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THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman requested leave to read to the House:—

"CAROLINE R. The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons, that she has received a communication from the King's Ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new Session may be held.

This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalled attempt to degrade the Royal Family would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament, and she has felt that she could no longer, with propriety, receive from the Ministers what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice.

If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the Representatives of the People, fully relying on their justice and wisdom to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther exertion of unnecessary delay, and to provide that these unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

On Thursday last, Parliament, as was fully anticipated by the Public, met only to be prorogued. In the House of Lords, very few Peers were present—not more than ten, including the Commissioners, who were the LORD CHANCELLOR and the EARLS of LIVERPOOL and BATHURST.—They had hardly gone down to prorogue the House, when the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons to the Bar. Lord ELENOROUGH, whose name has been connected with an intended proposition, did not take advantage of the interval to make any observations; nor did a Noble Lord (Lord DUBLIN, we presume), on behalf of the QUEEN, as was expected, submit any Message to

the House; all was done in perfect quietness—not a question was asked on any subject, either of domestic or foreign interest. In a few minutes after the Black Rod had been despatched, the SPEAKER of the Commons, attended by Lord CASTLEREAGH and a few Members, appeared at the Bar of the Lords. The Lord CHANCELLOR then intimated, that himself and others had been empowered to act in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, who, for divers reasons, could not be present in person; and were commissioned to give the Royal Assent to Earl Harwood's Indemnity Bill, who had voted without taking the Oath. The Commission for proroguing Parliament was read immediately afterwards, and the Lord CHANCELLOR declared, that Parliament was accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 23d of January.

Matters did not proceed with such absolute tranquillity in the Commons. The QUEEN'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL, hearing of the intention of Ministers to effect an abrupt prorogation, made a communication to the SPEAKER and to Lord CASTLEREAGH, that His Majesty had authorized him to take down a Message to the House of Commons on his meeting (an event to which he had long looked forward with anxiety and confidence), and expressing his hope, that if there was a sufficient attendance, the SPEAKER would take the chair in time for that purpose. About half-past one, nearly 100 Members were assembled; they waited till ten minutes before two o'clock, when the SPEAKER opened the House, and took the chair. Mr. CHALONER and Mr. LAWLEY were immediately sworn, and took their seats. Two Petitions were presented against the return of Mr. LAWLEY for Warwickshire. New Writs were moved for, one for Berwick, and one for the Borough of Westbury. In the course of these proceedings, something passed between the SPEAKER and the Sergeant at Arms, and, at the moment the SPEAKER put the question on the last Writ, Mr. DENMAN stood up with the QUEEN'S MESSAGE, being loudly called upon by the House, (Mr. BROUGHAM being detained in the Court of King's Bench,) while the Usher of the Black Rod, by a singular coincidence, made his third knock at the door. This conduct excited the marked indignation of the Members present, at this time amounting to about 300, and when the Usher of the Black Rod appeared, he was saluted with loud cries of "Withdraw, withdraw!"

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Whereas the present mode of removing the Irish Poor from England to Ireland is productive of great misery and distress to such Poor, and is also productive of great inconvenience and expense to the places in Ireland where such Poor are landed.

Be it enacted, that, from and after the all Irish Poor, that shall be sent from England to Ireland, shall be landed at Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast, and at no other port or place whatever, unless in case of necessity.

And be it further enacted, that the Mayors, Seneschals, or principal municipal Officers, of each of the aforesaid Towns, under such regula-

tions as the Lord Lieutenant shall be pleased to direct, may, if necessary, hire or build a house for the reception of such poor people, so sent from England; and may, if necessary, hire a person to superintend such house for the reception of such poor people.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for such Mayor, or Seneschal, or principal municipal Officer, to receive such Irish Poor who may be removed from England to the Town of which he is such Mayor, Seneschal, or principal municipal Officer, into the house or houses aforesaid or built, and them permit to remain for the space of one week, and provide them with food during the space of said week; and may, at the end of such week, pay to each of the poor, so removed, a sum not exceeding the sum of 10s. Irish; and if such poor persons, so removed, shall be found in the said Town after twenty-four hours have elapsed from the time of their being discharged from the said house or houses, such poor persons shall be considered as Vagrants, and punished according to Law.

And be it further enacted, that no widow or children of any soldier or sailor, which soldier or sailor shall have served years in his Majesty's services, shall be liable to be removed.

And be it further enacted, that no Irish labouring man, who shall have served years in his Majesty's services, shall be liable to be removed.

And be it further enacted, that in no case shall any Irish poor be removed, unless a writ signed by two Justices of the Peace, stating that the Justices had personally examined the person directed to be passed, and found he was chargeable to the Parish, had gained no settlement in England, and was in a fit state to travel; provided always, that no pregnant woman, infirm or sick person, to whom a removal might be injurious, shall be liable to be removed, unless some Physician or Surgeon shall, under his hand and seal, certify, that such infirm or sick person may be removed without danger to his or her life.

And be it further enacted, that for the purposes of this Act, the Lord Lieutenant be authorized to expend the sum of Pounds, which sum shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund."

Myon's Orator, Nov. 24—Patrick Denny, states, connected of being concerned with others in stealing lead from the roof of the Catholic Chapel in Bowling-green-lane, in this City, was committed to goal for one month, pursuant to the provision of the Act I. George IV. cap. 55.

The Treasurer of the Sick Poor acknowledges to have received, from the Right Worshipful Samuel King, Esq. Mayor, 8s. 7d., fines levied for Petty Offences.—Also, 5s., a fine levied on James Lamb, Master of the Nelson, for obstructing the navigation, against the directions of the Deputy Harbour Master.

Henry H. Hunt, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received 5s. 3d., difference in price on a parcel of Wheat twice sold, stopped by Mr. S. Crosthwaite, from John Roach and Joseph Sullivan, of Ballinacree, County of Kilkenny.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The continuance of wet weather will retard the bringing of all Country produce to market. The supply of Butter at the Market—yesterday was small, and the general price of first quality was 8s. to 8s. 6d. Saturday's return was 13s. 10s.—yesterday's, 7s. 9d. Scotch Pig appeared, scarcely any of which exceeded 30s. per cwt.; but neither the number nor quality could be considered sufficient to afford any indication of a decline from last Saturday's rates, which were from 3s. to 3s. 6d. The general rate of Single Pigs cannot yet be stated beyond 4s. per cwt., and 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. has been paid in red Pig appeared, scarcely any of which exceeded 30s. per cwt. The quantity of Grain brought in yesterday was almost not trifling to form a quotation, and prices to Farmers might be considered the same as on Saturday—Wheat, Prime white, 25s.—Best Oats, 9s. 6d.—Grinding Barley, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.—Malting Do. 10s. to 10s. 6d.—Good Pares of Wheat and Oats, 6s. 6d. per bushel, to 5s. 6d. per bushel. The quantity of Grain brought in yesterday was almost not trifling to form a quotation, and prices to Farmers might be considered the same as on Saturday—Wheat, Prime white, 25s.—Best Oats, 9s. 6d.—Grinding Barley, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.—Malting Do. 10s. to 10s. 6d.—Good Pares of Wheat and Oats, 6s. 6d. per bushel, to 5s. 6d. per bushel. The quantity of Grain brought in yesterday was almost not trifling to form a quotation, and prices to Farmers might be considered the same as on Saturday—Wheat, Prime white, 25s.—Best Oats, 9s. 6d.—Grinding Barley, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.—Malting Do. 10s. to 10s. 6d.—Good Pares of Wheat and Oats, 6s. 6d. per bushel, to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 24.—We had but little Wheat at market this morning, exclusive of what remained over from Wednesday, and for the finest samples of which Monday's prices were obtained; but all other descriptions were heavy sales, though the trade cannot be quoted lower even for the inferior qualities. The quantity of quartered flour, having a good arrival from Norfolk and Suffolk, and only prime samples could be got off at that amount. Outside is, per quarter dearer than on last Monday.—In Beans and Case no alteration.

MARRIED.—On the 21st instant, at Bath, Michael Theobald Langton, Esq. of that City, to Mary, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Ryan, Esq. of this City.—On Saturday, at Kilmacshannon, by the Rev. Henry Archibald, D.D., Thomas Barker, to Miss Graves, both of this City.

DIED.—On Saturday last, at the Grange, the seat of her Father, in the County of Wexford, Jane, third daughter of Samuel Boyse, Esq. She sustained an illness of considerable duration, during which she placed serenely which is ever the evidence of a well regulated mind, and well cultivated mind, of her dispositions, and the mildness of her manners, rendered her an object of peculiar affection and esteem to all with whom she associated in life.—On Friday, aged fifteen years, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. John Maher, of this City. To a highly gifted and well cultivated mind she added the warmest affections, the greatest sincerity of heart, and the most irreproachable purity of manners.—Endeared in the strongest manner to all to whom she was known, her memory will long be cherished with the fondest and deepest regret by her surviving friends. Her death is supported her in the hour of death, and strengthened her mind to meet her God in another and a better world.—The 23rd instant, at Strathgilly, in the County of Waterford, in her 29th year, and of a lingering and painful affection of the lungs, Frances, wife of Captain J. M. Foley, of At Kinneigh, the 13th ult. the Rev. and venerable Charles O'Beirne, upwards of forty years a Curate in the Diocese of Meath.—On Tuesday, at London, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. the EARL of Mansfield.

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