PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN TO ST. PAUL'S.

On Wednesday, the day appointed by the Queen for carrying into effect her intention of attending Divine Service at the Metropolitan Church of St. Paul, to return thanks to God for mercies received from Him, particularly in the vindication of her innocence and the recent triumph over her persecutors, the whole face of the country for several miles round the metropolis presented at an early hour a scene of unusual bustle and activity.— Along every road leading in the direction of the town might be seen in hurried motion vehicles of every description, appropriately filled with persons of every sex, age, and condition, and groupes of eager pedestrians, whose anxious looks and busy faces evinced the deep and lively interest they felt in the animated scene they were crowding to witness. The town itself, so much used as it has lately been to the racket and bustle of processions of various kinds, in honour of the Illustrious object of the relentless and persevering hostility of power, whose rancour is equalled by nothing but the ardent, the enthusiastic attachment of the People to her cause, wore on this occasion an appearance of animation far exceeding that which any former occasion had witnessed, and much beyond the powers of language adequately to describe. Not a street, not a lane, not an alley through which might not be perceived, in rapid march to various points of the line of the intended procession, continued crowds of every description of persons, clothed in their best attire, and decorated with white favours and sprigs of laurel. In every direction might be seen and heard the waving of countless banners and flags, and the varied sounds of every air calculated to excite and to express the exultation of the people's minds, as the many and numerous bodies of Friendly Societies, Benefit Clubs, and Associated Artisans, were marching in procession with their respective colours and bands of music, in order to join with their fellow-citizens in the rapturous display of their joy, at the triumph of Innocence over oppression, and of their firm, their warm, their unabated and lasting loyalty and attachment to their persecuted Queen. A body of horsemen, consisting of gentlemen, merchants, and tradesmen, well mounted and decorated with bows of white ribbon at their breasts, and white rosettes at their horses' heads, amounting in number to from four to five hundred, formed, under the orders of Sir Robert Wilson, in the Horse-road in Hyde Park, leading down from the Duke of Wellington's house towards the barracks of the Life Guards. At ten o'clock they marched into Piccadilly in a close column of four in front, where they halted, under the command of Sir Gerard Noel, to wait the coming up of the Queen's carriage, while Sir Robert Wilson, with the deputation of Stewards who had been appointed to attend the carriage, proceeded towards Kensington to meet her Majesty. The appearance of the whole line of road, from North End Turnpike to Charing-cross, at this time presented an appearance the most imposing that we ever witnessed. Clusters of eager spectators hung on every tree: the balconies, the windows, the roofs of nearly every house were crowded. The dull and hollow mansion of the "Great Captain of the age," at the corner of Hyde Park, those of a few other worthies in the same neighbourhood, the Guards' Club-house in St. James's-street, and the houses of some few of the royal tradesmen, were the only ones, within our observation, which appeared to sympathise with the Palace of her Majesty's Royal Husband in Pall-mall, the sullen gloom of which seemed to increase with the rising gladness of the scene without. With these exceptions, the whole line of buildings was filled with spectators, and never was witnessed an assemblage of beauty and elegance more brilliant, more captivating, or more imposing, than that which thronged the windows and balconies on this occasion. We were highly gratified to observe, and the people remarked with evident satisfaction, an elegant company of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled in the balcony of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's house, at the corner of Park-lane, in Piccadilly, who seemed to participate in the vivacity of the surrounding multitude. The road and the streets were filled with spectators on foot, & one unbroken triple line of carriages, caravans, carts, and waggons, filled with persons of every size, age, sex, and condition, flanked the way from Hyde Park-corner to the Strand. About half-past ten the sound of the trumpets announced her Majesty's arrival at Hyde Park-corner, when the cavalcade moved forward, amidst the united shouts and plaudits of the vast concourse assembled at that point, in the following order:—

Three Trumpeters on horseback.
Sir Gerard Noel.
Stewards with white wands, four abreast.
Three Trumpeters.
Column of Gentlemen on horseback, four abreast, about 700 in number.
Three Trumpeters.
Sir Robert Wilson.
Stewards with white wands, four abreast.
Her Majesty's Carriage, surrounded by Gentlemen on horseback with white wands, containing
Her Majesty, accompanied by
Lady Ann Hamilton.
Stewards with white wands, four abreast.
Three Trumpeters.
Gentlemen from the western part of the County, on horseback, four abreast, in number about 300.

Several carriages followed in line, containing several very elegantly dressed females, decorated with white favours, who intended to accompany her Majesty into the Cathedral. As the cavalcade proceeded, the applauding shouts which rose from the multitudes that lined the streets to greet its approach were loud and impressive beyond all we ever heard; and the scene presented by the waving of handkerchiefs, shawls, and bonnets, from the balconies, windows, and house-tops, as well as from vehicles filled with spectators by the road-side, exceeded in animation all power of description. As they passed the front of Carlton-house, the whole cavalcade waved their hats and cheered, the mass of spectators which filled Pall-mall, Waterloo-place, and Coventry-street, joining in the shout.

The procession entered the Strand about eleven o'clock. It was preceded by a miscellaneous crowd of the populace, which formed as it were the vanguard. Many of them displayed bows of white ribbon, and others leaves of laurel. From the excessive pressure it was a service of danger. There were very few females among them. The procession was led by a Gentleman mounted on a white horse, followed by several trumpeters and banners. The first was the British Lion roused; next was a flag containing a full-length figure of Britannia, with another of the Queen standing at her side, and the following inscription:—"*Britons, behold your Queen!*" There were several other flags in this group, one of them with the following inscription:—"*Innocence will triumph at last.*" Then came, the gentlemen mounted on horseback, four deep. They all wore bunches of white ribbon at their breasts, and the horses' heads were decorated with rosettes of the same. The rear division of them consisted of the Committee who managed the procession, distinguished from the rest by white wands, and some of them wearing sashes of white ribbon. They amounted to between 5 and 600 men, and made a very handsome appearance. Then came the Queen in her state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, with her servants in royal liveries. Sir Robert Wilson rode on the right hand side of the carriage, rather in advance of the body of the coach. It was followed by two other close carriages, containing some of her Majesty's suite, and Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Peter Moore, accompanied by three ladies, next followed in an open landau. A cavalcade of about 200 horsemen, four deep, followed exactly in the same order, and decorated like those who preceded the royal carriage. They were succeeded by a considerable number of men on foot, bearing a large number of the banners of the Friendly Societies and other Deputations that had already presented Addresses to her Majesty. The banners and flags of this group, consisting of all the colours of the rainbow, had a splendid effect. They were so thickly set, they looked like a tulip-bed in full bloom. A large crowd of pedestrians, and several carriages of various descriptions, brought up the rear. At Temple-bar the procession was met by the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in their robes, who conducted her Majesty to St. Paul's. The line of procession from Brandenburgh House was down Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Cockspur, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-street. Part of it was lined on each side by members of the several deputations which had recently addressed her Majesty at Brandenburgh House. Of these, the Coopers and Sawyers, with bands of music, and numerous handsome flags, passed down the Strand about ten o'clock. St. James's-street was completely lined in this manner, with the several flags flying on each side.— Piccadilly and Pall-mall were also lined in the same way, but only imperfectly. Carriages of various kinds, wherever they were allowed to stand, filled up the intervals. They consisted of every sort of vehicle, carts, coaches, dennets, &c., some filled with company, anxious for a view of the passing scene, and others on speculation for hire.— The flag-ways were also filled with people, and the windows and balconies every where crowded with spectators, chiefly females, elegantly dressed, many of them wearing favours and medallions of the Queen. The crowd in the streets also displayed no inconsiderable portion of appropriate ornaments, they being traversed by little boys selling laurel and bows of white ribbon, with a medallion of the Queen in the centre. These were sold at ten-pence a piece. As the royal carriage passed along it was loudly greeted by acclamations, the Ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the air resounding with shouts of joy and congratulation. It was a most enlivening and enthusiastic scene. The whole was conducted in the best possible order; and notwithstanding the extent of the multitude, and the perilous situations many of them were tempted by their curiosity to occupy, we have not heard of any serious accident.

About a quarter past two the procession returned in the same order in which it went to St. Paul's. The Queen's carriage was open.

In the interval between the passing of the procession and its return from St. Paul's, the spectators in the streets kept their stations. The itinerant merchants found a ready sale for their fruit and cakes, and bands of music contributed to enliven the scene.

THE CHURCH.

The most efficient regulations were established for the ordination of the interior of the Cathedral, so as to preserve in the midst of so great tumult the decorum due to the religion of peace and humility. Large bodies of respectable tradesmen of the City served as special constables, and guarded all the avenues and gates of the Church, and enforced the regulations of entrance which had been previously determined on. The number of persons admitted within the walls of the Cathedral before 11 o'clock was consequently very small.

The Committee of Common Councilmen held the choir strictly under their command. As it required a distinct order of admission to enter the Church-yard, the Church itself, and the choir, the number of persons admitted into the latter place before the hour of eleven o'clock was comparatively small. The greater part of them were females of an appearance highly respectable. After this time, the congregation gradually increased until a quarter before twelve, at which time the momentary tumult in the nave of the Church led to a belief that her Majesty had arrived. The stalls, galleries, and floor of the choir were now nearly filled. Among those present were several of her Majesty's suite. Lieutenants Flyon and Hownam, and Mr. Austin, were there.

The Committee of Ladies, amounting to 60, who had undertaken to attend her Majesty, now entered the Church, dressed all in white, and most of them covered with veils. They were ushered into the choir, and took the seats appropriated to them, between the altar and the pulpit.

The time had arrived for the service to begin, and her Majesty had not arrived. Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary, entered one of the pews and addressed himself to those of the Committee who were present. The Rev. Gentleman observed with some warmth, that it had been agreed on the night before to open the gates of the Church to the Public at a quarter before twelve—that time had passed. It was then getting on to one o'clock (it was in truth five minutes after 12), and the Public were still excluded. The Committee and constables were, therefore, acting on their own authority in so doing, and must be answerable for it to those who should complain. The Rev. Gentleman then retired. Some hisses arose, but a sense of religious propriety as speedily put an end to them.

At 22 minutes past 12 a stir and noise without announced her Majesty's arrival to those assembled in the choir. In a few minutes after the setting-down was effected, her Majesty was ushered into the Church by the Lord Mayor, assisted by Alderman Wood, the Officers of the Corporation, the persons of the household, all in their civic robes, and wearing large white favours. The way was marshalled by the Committee of Common Council, in their mazarine gowns, bearing white wands, the upper part of which was gilded, and enwreathed with myrtle flowers.

Her Majesty was attended by her Vice-Chamberlain, Lady Anne Hamilton, Sir Robt. Wilson, Mr. Hume, and other distinguished personages. Having taken her seat, the service, which was read by Mr. Hayes, a Minor Canon, commenced. Dr. Hughes took his private seat at the end of the choir. Her Majesty was dressed in a beautiful white cloth pelisse, a close turban head-dress of scarlet, over a veil, fell and covered her bust.— Her Majesty displayed the most humble and marked devotion. This being one of the days for the performance of the Litany, that service was chaunted accordingly. The congregation waited for the prayer wherein the name of her Majesty ought to have been pronounced with great anxiety. The officiating Clergyman, however, skipped over it, saying simply, "That it may please thee to preserve *all the Royal Family*." Thus disappointed, the congregation next awaited the form of Thanksgiving, but not a word was said beyond the ordinary service. Even the passage which is appended for particular occasions, such as this might be considered, was omitted.

The service terminated, and the organist played an anthem. Her Majesty sat until it was nearly concluded. The Lord Mayor, and the several active officers before mentioned, then led the way.

Her Majesty moved down from her seat, and passing through the zealous and loyal ranks of her subjects who had gathered into two lines, the whole length of the Church, she entered her coach. The suite and the Corporation followed.

The gates of the Church-yard were opened—the cavalcade formed—the procession moved forward—while, as it slowly winded through the countless hosts gathered in the direct streets, shouts and waving of flags and handkerchiefs—every token in short of loyal zeal that could be exhibited, proved how sincerely her Majesty's People sympathised in the sufferings and devotion of their Queen.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, LONDON.

SEDGWICK, JUN. v. HAGUE.

This was an action brought against the Defendant, as one of the partners in the Dewsbury Bank, for refusing to pay some of their own notes in cash when presented to them for that purpose.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock had obtained a rule to shew cause why the proceedings should not be stayed, and Mr. Hopkinson, the Plaintiff's Attorney, be bound to pay the costs of the action and of this application, on an affidavit which stated, that on the 13th of July last he called at the bank and presented some of its notes, to the amount of £64, demanding payment of them in specie, and refusing to accept any notes of the Bank of England in payment of the same. That on the 19th of the same month he called again and presented notes to the value of £69, threatening an action if the payment in specie should be refused; that he afterwards bought up other notes of the same bank, from three different persons, for the same purpose, and that when notes of another bank in the town were offered, his answer was, "that they would not suit his intention;" it also appeared that the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, the Plaintiff's father, had also furnished some notes for the same purpose.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan now shewed cause, and put in an affidavit of the Plaintiff's Attorney, by which it was stated that he had made the demand by order of his client with the intention only of claiming what he conceived to be a right, and denying any wish of hurting the Defendant's credit, as he was acknowledged to be in a state of complete solvency. The Learned Serjeant strongly insisted that by staying the proceedings the Court would in effect determine that Bank-notes could be a legal tender of payment, for the issues of a country bank, which, he contended, was insufficient by the case of Grigby v. Oates, 2 Bosanquet, Puller's Reports, 526.

Lord Chief Justice Dallas, after stating the facts of the case, said, that the question was not, nor would the determination of the Court affect the point, whether it was a legal tender or not? The only question was, if the Attorney for the Plaintiff had not acted in such a manner as to render himself liable to the costs of his own proceedings? He had not sworn that his client had not directed him to act thus on his own suggestion, and the grossness of the intention was fully proved by the manner of carrying it into execution.

Mr. Justice Park said, he had never seen a case of more gross or wicked oppression than that practised by Hopkinson, the Attorney in this case; he concurred with the Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Burroughs, in expressing his agreement with the Court, observed, that he was by no means sure that these proceedings were not the subject of an indictment for a conspiracy between the Plaintiff, his father, and the Attorney; and if any application were made to the Court to strike the latter off the Rolls, he, for one, should think it a fit subject for the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. Justice Richardson was absent from illness.

Rule absolute to stay the proceedings, and for the Attorney to pay the costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins attended yesterday in the Court of Exchequer, and thus addressed himself to his Majesty's Barons of Exchequer:—

"My Lords—I, Joseph Wilfred Parkins, late Sheriff of the City of London and County of Middlesex, hold an affidavit in my hand, stating that I have attended here since the 1st day of this Term, and until now, the last day, have waited in expectation that Mr. Common Serjeant Knowles would have, in fulfilment of his promise, made his appearance in this Court, to have shewn cause in support of his attempt to impose upon me one Samuel Collingridge, an Attorney at Law by profession, commonly called the Secondary of London, to act as my Attorney, to yield unto his Majesty, King George the Fourth, a true and just account of the issues and profits of the office of Sheriffwick of the City of London, due to his Majesty from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, for one whole year, in which account I have sworn to charge myself with all such sum and sums of money, as I myself, or any of my bailiffs, officers, or ministers for me have levied, or lawfully might have levied, to his Majesty's use, and also to answer make of all felons, goods outlawed or attainted, men's goods, waifs, estrays, deodands, or other profits of like nature due to his Majesty, by reason of the said office of Sheriffwick, or by virtue of his Majesty's prerogative royal, which have come to my hands, undersheriff's hands, or any of my bailiffs, officers, or ministers' hands; and that I shall true answer make to the summons of the Pipe and Green Wax:—And I am further bound by my oath to deliver into the Exchequer, a book fairly written on parchment, declaring where and of whom his Majesty is to be answered, the vicontiels written forth to me in the said summons of the Pipe, and in the same account. I shall vouch no franchise or liberty, nor make any petition, nor crave any allowance or discharge, but such as shall be just and true, and well and truly I have sworn to behave myself in yielding the same account, as a true and just accountant ought to do, without omission or concealment.—So help me God.

"My Lords—I now beg leave to move for a Rule of this Honourable Court, calling upon the City of London to shew cause why I should not be at liberty to enter a warrant of attorney, and appoint my own attorney or deputy, to render an account of the issues and profits of the office of Sheriffwick of London, to his Majesty King George the Fourth, for one whole year, that is to say, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, to the 30th day of September last." The affidavit being read, a Rule was granted accordingly.

EPIRUS.—Private letters have been received from Corfu to the 24th ult. One of them states, that, according to the latest advices from the opposite coast, Ali Pacha had made a sortie, and defeated the Turks with great slaughter. Although an old man, and unwieldy, from his great size, he headed the troops in person, and nearly succeeded in taking the new Governor. His force did not exceed 800, while that of the Turks amounts to near 20,000. He has, however, 200 pieces of cannon in the citadel, with which he batters the town with great effect.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,611. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TIMBER, HAY, &c.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD BY AUCTION, *ON THE 8th INST. AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,* AT NEWTOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, *The Residence of* ANTHONY JACKSON,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSE LINEN, &c. Also a Quantity of ELM and Spanish CHESNUT TIMBER, some prime Upland HAY, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, MANURE, &c.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
4th of 12th Month, 1820.

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY, LATE THE WATERFORD BANK, *On* MONDAY, *the 11th December instant,*

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES IN THIS MATTER,

ALL the Bankrupt's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting of Drawing-Room and Parlour Chairs and Tables; Carpets; Fire Irons, &c. &c.; Stair Carpets and Rods; Bed-Room Furniture; Waggon-Roof and Servants' Bedsteads, Beds, and Bedding; Wardrobes, Nobbies, and Presses; Window Curtains; Linen; Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea China; Knives and Forks, and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 60 Gallons of PORT WINE, in Wood, Six Dozen of WINE in Bottle, and some PLATE. The Sale to commence each Day at Eleven o'Clock. The *Wine and Plate to be Sold on* TUESDAY, *the Second Day, at the commencement of the Sale.*

Waterford, Dec. 2, 1820.

The Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of the City of Waterford, *Plaintiffs;* CORNELIUS BOLTON, and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of his Majesty's high Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and dated the 21st November Instant, I will, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December next, set up and let to the highest and fairest Bidder, for Three Years, pending this Cause, all that and those that part of the LANDS of BALLYCANVAN, in the County of Waterford, containing 21 acres or thereabouts, and that part of the LANDS of FISHERSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing 73 acres or thereabouts, now in the possession of the said Defendant, CORNELIUS BOLTON, and in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, for the purposes of the Sequestration granted in this Cause.— Dated this 25th November, 1820.

THOMAS ELLIS.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 13th day of June last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland of Gunpowder, or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to the places therein specified, will expire on the Thirtieth Day of this Instant, November:

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be continued for some time longer:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's Service) do, at any time during the space of Six Months, (to commence from the Thirtieth Day of this Instant, November,) presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any part of the Continent of America, (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America), or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or into any such Ports or Places on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the Thirty-third Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt-petre, Arms, and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 29th day of November, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. GORT. NORBURY. WM. M'MAHON. G. F. HILL. ST. G. DALY. WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

God save the King.

TOBACCO, STAVES, & SCALE SUGARS.

JOHN ALLEN and CO. have just received, per the *Globe*, Captain Hill, 120 Hogsheads of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, particularly selected for this Market at Richmond, which they propose to commence landing to-morrow, and will continue to sample until the entire are landed. By the same Vessel they have Eighteen Thousand of prime BARREL STAVES.

A few Hogsheads of very fine JAMAICA SUGAR on Sale.

Waterford, December 5, 1820.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

THE QUEEN.

We are given to understand, that the course which the Ministers have resolved to pursue with respect to the Queen on the meeting of Parliament is this: they will lay the proceedings against the Queen in the House of Lords before the House of Commons, and when the question for the pecuniary grant to her Majesty comes to be discussed in the Committee of Supply, they will enter at large into a review of the case, and preface the grant by a vote of censure upon her Majesty's conduct. The sum, we understand, is not to exceed that which she lately enjoyed, namely, £35,000 per annum. We have been induced to lay this circumstance before our readers for the purpose of preparing them for the re-agitation of the great question of her Majesty's guilt or innocence, and to protest thus early against a proceeding so pregnant with danger to the Constitution, as such an attempt to set up the *single* vote of each House of Parliament in the room of the usual cautious and steady march of legislative enactments. It should not be endured that the Ministers, baffled in their enterprise of obtaining a Bill of Pains and Penalties, should strive by an indirect course to oppress the Queen and deprive her of her honours, privileges, and dignities, while they mock her with the name of Royalty. Their hopes of succeeding in this measure can be founded only on the presumption, that, during the recess, the public spirit in favour of the Queen will have evaporated, or that in the mean time they may be enabled to extend their influence among the Members of the Legislature.—*Globe.*

No man can shut his eyes to the attempts made day after day in all the Ministerial Journals, without exception, to produce an irreparable breach between the higher orders of society and the middle and lower classes. The Editor of a Morning Paper, who, from identifying himself so long with the Ultra-Royalists, seems to have almost forgotten his own humble origin, in no case a matter of reproach, and to suppose himself descended at least from one of the Twelve Peers of Charlemagne, had the assurance to talk the other day of *such a low-born, or low-bred fellow* (we forget which) as Joseph Home. In the same spirit, *The Courier* of last night, speaking of her Majesty's Procession, says:—

"We will not waste a word upon the burlesque cavalcade of "Gentlemen"—the "Guard of Honour" on horseback—the promiscuous crew of Publicans, Bakers, Butchers, &c. (for such, we know, were among them) who bestrid their Rosinantes on this occasion. They were only the middle link of the chain, which commenced with the six distinguished Members of Parliament, and ended with a countless rabble.

What is the end and object of all this?—

There are two ways of governing men, one by opinion, and the other by compulsion. The English have hitherto supposed themselves to be governed by opinion; and the power of the higher ranks has been understood to be derived from the influence which their rank, property and character gave them with the classes under them. It was the publicans, butchers, bakers, and other tradesmen, and those whom they in turn influenced, who gave power to the higher Gentry and Nobles. They who treated the body of the People with contempt, by losing their support, only exposed themselves to become objects of contempt. But how is it that the Government can now afford to insult all the industrious classes? To speak of butchers, bakers, and publicans, as West India Planters talk of their black slaves? What substitute have they found out for the aid and good opinion of the industrious classes of society? Formerly men heard of Whigs and Tories—of high and low Churchmen—each of which denominations included in it all classes of society, from the Peer to the Peasant. But now, forsooth, it is only higher ranks and lower ranks;—and all who gain their bread by honest industry are considered by the new expounders of the Constitution as thereby labouring under some stigma.

Well, then, what is the substitute, Gentlemen? Come, out with it. You are tired of the old system of governing; nay it is but too evident you have long been tired of it. You envy the admirable system of government of Russia and Austria. What a comfortable thing it is, no doubt, to trample down butchers, bakers, &c. with hussars, pandours, &c. at pleasure! What are butchers and bakers good for, but to minister to the wants of Lords? These fellows presume to have a will of their own—to meet and vote Addresses—to a Queen whom Ministers had resolved to destroy; nay, even to pass sentence of condemnation on these Ministers! Such insolence in Austria and Russia would be speedily and effectually cured by the sabre. You wish, then, to govern by the sabre in turn, and forgetting the text, *that he who lives by the sword shall die by the sword*, you wish to irritate and provoke the People, to goad them on to madness, in order that they may afford you a pretext for attempting the complete establishment of your new *regime*.

The signs of the times are too clear to be mistaken. We lament the turn which things have long been taking. We cannot shut our eyes to the crisis to which we are fast approaching, and which, under the present system, is inevitable. We lament to see this insidious attempt to deprive the Gentlemen of England of the support of the People, and to reduce them to a level with the titled slaves who buz about the Continental Courts; and we lament still more to see how many English Gentlemen, from blindness or baseness, have fallen into the snare. They will find their error when it is too late—they will lament the loss of the generous devotion of the People of England when they have lost it for ever.

If we were not afraid of promoting the disunion which we deprecate, we could easily show that the virtues of a Nation have their chief residence in what is properly THE PEOPLE. We could point to the patriotism and devotion manifested, in our times, in Spain and other countries of Europe, by the People, when the higher ranks generally shewed themselves strangers to every manly and generous sentiment. But we will not pursue the invidious comparison. But let it be borne in mind, if the Gentlemen of England are higher in character than those of several other countries, they owe this distinction exclusively to the healthful influence of a free Constitution.—*Morning Chronicle.*

"No man," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "can shut his eyes to the attempts made, day after day, in all the Ministerial Journals, without exception, to produce an irreparable breach between the higher orders of society, and the middle and lower classes." Then comes an extract from our Paper of last night, in which we presume to laugh at the Bakers, Butchers and Publicans, who formed part of her Majesty's Guard of Honour, which is followed by the question, "what is the end and object of all this?" We will answer the question.

The "end and object" are to awaken the Country to a sense of the danger which menaces it. We never have been, we never will be, the flatterers of a mob—the parasites of the rabble. Unpalatable as these phrases may sound to those who *do* flatter the mob—to those who *are* the parasites of the rabble—we shall never be deterred from using them. What is a "mob"? What is a "rabble"? The political definition of these bodies, in the present day, we know full well: they are "the People"—they are "the Country." We prefer old English definitions, and from them we learn, that the *mob* is a "crowd, a tumultuous rout"; the *rabble*, "an assembly of low people." We ask any one, who had eyes to use, and who used them, whether the escort of her Majesty to St. Paul's, on Wednesday, was, or was not, composed of a "tumultuous rout," an "assembly of low people?" If the *Chronicle* pleases, we will even confine our definition to the "gentlemen on foot," the "pedestrian Guard of Honour," for they constituted the "thousands" which read so pompously in the accounts of that day's ceremony. If those persons are not to be called the mob and the rabble, let us banish the words from our language, for we have nothing in the Country to which they belong.

We will assume, then, for the sake of argument, that we have not libelled the gentlemen in question by calling them the mob. The next point is, what degree of respect is due to that body. We say, boldly and unequivocally, NONE. They cannot be reasoned with; if they could, would such men as Peter Moore, Joseph Hume, Sir Gerard Noel, and Alderman Wood, with a long *et caetera*, be their tutors? They cannot reason. If they could, sedition, treason and impiety would not be their favourite doctrines. There is only one unerring, one certain avenue to their hearts—abuse of their superiors. There is no fool, however contemptible, no knave, however profligate, that may not command their vociferations, that may not have them at his heels, provided he gorges them with that abuse. The man who stands up and with a face of brass reviles the governing powers, calumniates the higher orders, and insults religion, shall never miss popularity. This sort of popularity has been obtained for the Queen, and obtained by these means.

We despise the popularity, and abhor the means. No man, individually, excites our contempt, on account of his birth, his occupation, or his station in society. It is not because men are Bakers, Butchers and Publicans, that therefore we ridicule or contemn them. It is when Bakers, Butchers and Publicans, and when a class of persons infinitely below them, Day-Labourers, Paupers and Vagabonds, are moving out of their sphere, that we ridicule and contemn their folly. What right have such men to be held up as the People of England? What pretensions have they to our esteem and deference, when we see them dissevered from the wealth, the morals, the talent, and the virtue of the Country? Were they even united with these, in the pursuit of some great national object, we should still regard them with distrust. Every man thinks it necessary to serve an apprenticeship, to learn the humblest trade; but politics, not surely the easiest of trades, all men affect to know by intuition. We dispute this miracle, and have the temerity to maintain, that those whom no one out of Bedlam would deign to consult upon the simplest transaction of ordinary life, are not the teachers whom we will accept, as expounders of the Law and Constitution. We protest, too, against the mischievous fraud, which would impose upon us the Rabble, for the People; and the "end and object" therefore of our labours have been, and shall continue to be, while we labour at all, to vindicate our Country from the foul stigma of being represented by such persons as now constitute a large majority of her Majesty's partisans.

With repect to the cant (we really can give it no better name) with which the *Chronicle* follows up its question, about the "breach between the higher orders of society and the middle and lower classes," we shall dismiss it very shortly.— If there be one Journal in the kingdom which, more than another, has assiduously laboured for years to produce that breach, it is the *Chronicle* itself. And now, forsooth, it affects to whine and moan over its own work. In every possible mode by which hostility can manifest itself, the *Chronicle* has been hostile to the existing institutions of the Country. We know what its answer will be—that in its *patriotic* endeavours to prevent the abuses of Government, it was constrained to attack the Government. The sophism is too flimsy; while the fact remains upon record, that every thing which could tend to inspire distrust towards our rulers—to lower in public estimation the character of public men—to depreciate the value of our military and naval triumphs—to foment discontent—to ridicule the Sovereign—to impugn the laws—and to direct the prejudices of the People against the system under which they live—has been tried by the *Morning Chronicle*, or, in other words, by the Whigs. These are plain truths. But when we are ourselves accused of making the breach which, in reality, we are striving to defend, against the torrent which is roaring round it, we think we are justified in shewing who have been the first destroyers.— *Courier.*

The following is an extract of a private letter from Oxford, received this morning. It discloses matters well worthy of the deep consideration of all who are interested in maintaining that due subordination of persons, which forms the very foundation of civil society. Subordination must exist, in some mode or other, for it is a contradiction in terms to talk of civil society without it; but the question now seems to be trying, as to the mode—whether the head and feet, the two extremities of the body politic—shall change places.

"OXFORD, Nov. 30.—The system which has so much prevailed in various parts of the country, of attacking, in the most outrageous and indecent manner, every one who may be loyally attached to their King, has, I think, exceeded all bounds, and loudly calls upon the Magistracy of the county to interfere. That there is a spirit of opposition to all and everything that may be established in the true order of things, is too manifest. We may trace the party who has engendered the evil, and their envy, hatred, and malice, are conspicuous in all their actions. That spirit, I am sorry to say, has of late prevailed at Oxford, by insulting the Members of the University, and literally attacking them with brickbats and missiles of every description. It is therefore necessary for some interference, either Magistrates to suppress, or the University to take some measures to defend their own body from such a disgraceful repetition. Hitherto there have been but partial affrays, and no very serious accident has occurred. Our Proctors, however, get daily insulted; and in the evening it is repeated in the most daring manner. On Wednesday evening the mob assembled opposite Trinity College, and most shamefully assaulted the members with stones, which very much injured many of them, and afterwards broke several of the windows of Brazen-nose College. If now our Dignitaries are to be assaulted, our heads of houses treated with contempt, the windows of the colleges broken, and the members insulted by a lawless mob, supported, as they are, by the University, whose charity they are always ready to ask, and are daily asking, and without whose aid they

mentous proceedings at Troppau. As to troubles at Naples and in Sicily, the Congress will not interfere; but some measures will be adopted to prevent the evils which are seen to have arisen from the partial interference of the military, in opposition to existing Governments. For an officer may be disaffected towards Government, and at the same time a favourite with the troops. By the officers using the force of argument, the soldiers the argument of force, the best systems might be reversed."

We have received New York Papers to the 4th instant Congress was to assemble on the 15th. All the Members of the Government were reported to be at Washington.

The only intelligence of any import in these papers is the interest excited amongst the merchants of the Union, respecting the Tariff. It had been reported that several alterations would take place, and generally that higher duties on goods imported would be imposed, which it was calculated would affect particularly the manufactures of England. The consequence has been, that meetings have been held in all the principal towns to petition Congress on this important subject—The great proportion of the traders appear to be decidedly against any new or higher duties. At a large meeting at Boston, a petition was agreed to, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Resolved—That we have regarded with pleasure the establishment and success of manufactures among us, and consider their growth, when natural and spontaneous, and not the effect of a system of bounties and protection, as an evidence of general wealth and prosperity.

"Resolved—That, relying on the ingenuity, enterprize, and skill of our fellow-citizens, we believe that all manufactures adapted to our character and circumstances will be introduced and extended as soon and as far as will promote the public interest, without any further protection than they now receive.

"Resolved—That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned and imposed, for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of Government; but that taxes imposed on the People for the sole benefit of any one class of men are equally inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution and with sound policy.

"Resolved—That the supposition, that, until the proposed tariff or some similar measure be adopted, we are, and shall be, dependent on foreigners for the means of subsistence and defence, is, in our opinion, altogether fallacious and fanciful, and derogatory to the character of the Nation.

"Resolved—That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefited by that tariff, favour the great capitalists rather than personal industry, or the owners of small capitals, and therefore that we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

"Resolved—That we are equally incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the farmer must give more than he now does for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells.

"Resolved—That the imposition of duties which are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the People to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages the practice of smuggling.

"Resolved—That in our opinion the proposed tariff, and the principles on which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommend them, to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the People."

Yesterday the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, and Mr. Canning, had audiences of the King, at his Palace in Pall-mall.

The Duke of Wellington leaves town shortly, on a visit to his gallant brother in arms Lord Combermere, at Combermere Abbey, in Cheshire.

STREET ROBBERIES.—Andrew Rowley, a well-known character, was brought to the Bow-street Police-Office from among the mob assembled near Temple-bar, and underwent an examination before Richard Birnie and George Minshull, Esqrs., charged with being concerned, with a number of others, in robbing Colonel Joseph Hardy of his gold watch and seals, who stated that, while in London, he was lodging at the Salopian coffee-house, Charing-cross. Having some business in the City yesterday, he was proceeding there in the morning, and when he got within a few yards of Temple-bar he found the crowd so great, that it was impossible for him to proceed; he, therefore, determined on returning, and was endeavouring to gain the horse-road, when he found his course impeded, and himself surrounded by ten or twelve ill-looking fellows, who pinioned his arms, so that he could not move them, whilst one of the gang snatched his gold watch, which he had worn for 20 years, out of his fob, although it was secured by a Russian chain, which broke, so much violence being used by the robber who forced it out of his pocket. A cry of thieves and pickpockets was raised, and the prisoner, who was one of the gang, being seen running off, the street-keeper of St. Clement's parish, and a constable belonging to the parish of St. Martin's, pursued and secured him; they having previously seen him attempt several gentlemen's pockets, and knowing him to be a suspicious character. The prisoner, on being called upon to give an account of himself, said he was a gentleman. Mr. Birnie, however, recognised him as having often been before him on similar charges. He was committed for trial.

As the throng was passing through St. James's-street, a gentleman had his pocket picked of his watch: on missing it he cried out, 'Oh, I have lost my watch!' A countryman, who saw the theft, instantly snatched the watch out of the thief's hand, and handed it to Mr. Lee, the High Constable.

Nearly opposite Carlton Palace, a gang of ruffians made a general rush, pushing several persons off the foot pavement into the kennel, and robbing them of their watches, handkerchiefs and money. Among those who were robbed were Mr. Gilkin, of Peter-street, Westminster; Mr. Broaderden, of Bread-street; and Mr. Gunter, of Charlotte-street, of £20. Several females had been robbed of their shawls, &c. At Charing-cross, there was a gang of no less than 50, who were dispersed at a certain distance from each other, and succeeded in robbing many persons. When the Queen returned from St. Paul's, a gang of villains, chiefly dressed as journeymen bakers, created the greatest confusion, and robbed many persons by force.

BONAPARTE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to Dundee, to his friend in that neighbourhood:—

"St. Helena, Sept. 15.

"MY DEAR C——, My date will inform you that I have at length reached a tropical climate.—In 76 days from London, and 65 from the Downs, we arrived at St. Helena, well. The island presents externally a very forbidding aspect, and nothing better than a naked barren rock. We have been granted permission to visit the interior, have been through the Emperor's residence at Longwood, and have had the gratification of seeing himself, tho' at a considerable distance—perhaps three hundred yards; of course I can speak to nothing but his dress, which is that of the Legion of Honour. He was accompanied by Marshal Bertrand and Count Montholon, his Aides-de-Camp. His house consists of one floor, and contains 57 apartments, seven of which form his own suite—billiard-room, drawing and dining-rooms, library, bed-chamber, dressing-room, and bathing apartment, finished in a most superb style. Count Montholon occupies the other principal suite—the same in number, but inferior in magnificence. His Surgeon occupies the right, and his Parson the left wings; they each have four handsome apartments. These are all in the front. The building forms a square; the other three sides are appropriated to his domestics. In the centre of the area is a pond of water, containing gold and silver fishes. Bertrand lives at the distance of a hundred paces from him; but there is a private walk, overgrown with shrubbery, by which they can pass, at any time, unobserved. A plain of about twelve acres, adjacent to the residence, covered with trees, gives the name of Longwood. Plantation House, the dwelling of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, is next in note, and is certainly preferable to any part of the island. I have seen him frequently: he is universally spoken well of here, though very rigid in the execution of his duty. The circumference of the island is about twenty-eight miles; Longwood is three miles from St. James's Town, in one direction, and Plantation-House is three miles from it in another. We have rode all over the island, and in bare, naked, sterile appearance, it far exceeds the worst part of Scotland I have seen. The climate is most genial, but the soil is scanty. This is the winter season here, and the thermometer in the sun after mid-day ranges from 80 to 91 degrees of Farenheit. Upon the line, on the 1st of August, the thermometer stood at 84 degrees. I have yet met with none of those scorching heats of which we have heard so much at home; nor do I believe they exist to such an extreme as is generally said. Rats and bugs are so abundant here, they seem quite at home, and go about like geese upon a common," &c.—*Dundee Courier.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM THE DUBLIN WEEKLY REGISTER.]

To his Excellency Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c. of Ireland.

Cork, Aug. 16, 1820.

MY LORD—Being the Clergyman who attended Philip Singleton, a convict, at the late Assizes for the County of Cork, at the time of his execution on Monday last, and having received from him, confidentially, to a certain degree, information respecting a quantity of arms, now illegally in the hands of dangerous persons in the vicinity of Liscarrol, the scene of his crimes, I found it to be my duty to give the information to the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy of that district, also to have interviews with some of the misguided people themselves, who acknowledged the correctness of my information, and appeared repentant, but who were apprehensive of discovery and legal punishment, were they to comply with my request of giving up the arms in their possession, without some guarantee from Government, that they should not be prosecuted for their offences.

I beg to inform your Excellency, and also to express my opinion, that if Government will pledge itself to save from trial or punishment, for assembling unlawfully or robbing of arms, antecedent to this date, any person who shall, upon apprehension, produce a certificate from his Parish Priest, that he has given up arms to him, and that he believes him to be now peaceably disposed, there will be a considerable quantity of arms given up. I have the honour to remain, with profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant, JOHN ENGLAND.

To the Reverend John England, Cork.

Dublin Castle, 28th Aug. 1820.

SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, stating, that a convict, whom you attended in the gaol of the county of Cork, had, prior to his execution, given you information respecting a quantity of arms in the possession of dangerous persons in the vicinity of Liscarrol, and which, upon an interview with some of those people, you found to be correct, and that they seemed disposed to give up their arms, if they were indemnified for their past offences. I am to recommend, that you do put yourself in communication with Mr. W. W. Becher, of Ballygiblin, and Mr. E. D. Freeman, of Castlecor, or any other two Magistrates living in that neighbourhood; and to inform you, that his Excellency will be satisfied, on a surrender of arms to them for the use of his Majesty, to extend pardon to all such as shall make such surrender, and take the Oath of Allegiance, and who shall be considered deserving by those Magistrates, for having in their possession such arms without lawful authority, or for having assembled with arms—but the pardon is not to extend to any felonious act, by which either the person or property of any individual may have been injured. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. GREGORY.

To Wm. Gregory, Esq. &c. Dublin Castle.

Bandon, Sept. 1, 1820.

SIR—I have just now received your communication of the 28th ult. in answer to my letter of the 16th to the Lord Lieutenant.

I beg to let you know, that, in order to obtain the information to which I then alluded, I was under the necessity of undertaking a most solemn obligation, which I do not intend to violate, not to communicate the name of any person, whom, in consequence thereof, I may discover to have been engaged in unlawful acts, to any person except to his Bishop or Parish Clergyman, and to them only upon their undertaking a similar obligation as that by which I am bound to the deceased, Singleton.

The Lord Lieutenant recommends to me to put myself in communication with Messrs. Becher and Freeman, or any other two Magistrates of the vicinity of Liscarrol, in order that they may receive the surrender of arms, and having administered the oath of allegiance, then grant a protection to the persons who may avail themselves of the pardon offered. His Excellency must see the impossibility, without violating my obligation, of my pointing out the persons whom they should send for, and cannot, therefore, expect my compliance with this recommendation, however great my anxiety may be to satisfy his wishes.

I fear the recommendation to the people who may have arms, to go to the Magistrates, would be unavailing; as they would naturally conceive, that having once exhibited themselves as criminals, they would be always objects of suspicion; and it was upon this principle, as well as from my knowledge of the character and disposition of the people, that I recommended giving to the certificate of the Clergyman, in whom the people confided, that efficacy which his Excellency is disposed to give to the certificate of the Magistrate, in whom they have not the same confidence.

There is also another essential difference between the mode recommended by me, and that pointed out by his Excellency; by the former, the individual felt that he was not known, and continued to mix in society without any stigma upon his character—and if subsequently discovered, he had the certificate for his protection; in the latter mode, to obtain the certificate, he must tarnish his character, and must do so almost unnecessarily, because he now feels that there is scarcely a chance of his being known.

His Excellency must therefore perceive, that I am not at liberty to follow his recommendation; and I am of opinion, that if I were quite free to do so, it would produce no good effect.

I beg to observe, that in the remarks which I have taken the liberty of making, I do not in the least degree mean to detract from the integrity and respectability of the Magistrates named by his Excellency; on the contrary, I am convinced their conduct would be such as it ought; for one of them I have a very high esteem, and I am disposed to pay to the other that respect which his character and station deserve.

The two guns which I got have been given to the Rev. Malachy Molony, P. P. of Newtown, to be restored to the persons from whom they were taken, Messrs. Kirby and Browne.

In what I have done, I have acted to the best of my judgment for the public welfare, and the peace of the Country. The advice which I have given has been dictated by an honest motive, and so far as I shall have an opportunity of carrying into effect my anxiety to preserve the tranquillity of Ireland, I shall continue to do so during the short period I may remain therein. I remain, Sir, with the utmost respect, your's, &c.

JOHN ENGLAND.

Rev. Mr. England, &c. &c.

Ballygiblin, Sept. 7, 1820.

DEAR SIR—The Solicitor-General declined interfering upon the subject which I wrote to him at your suggestion, and in consequence I applied to Mr. Gregory, from whom, within the last few days, I received an answer, enclosing me a Copy of his Letter to you. I hope, therefore, you will be good enough to take such steps as the occasion requires, and to let me hear from you as soon as convenient. I am, dear Sir, your very faithful and obedient Servant, W. W. BECHER.

To W. W. Becher, Esq. M. P.

Cork, Sept. 9, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR—I had the honour of yours of the 7th inst., which I received this morning upon my return from London, where I had been for the last few days.

I send you a copy of my answer to Mr. Gregory, the statements of which must convince you of the impossibility of my holding with you or Mr. Freeman any communication which could lead you to a knowledge of the individuals who may have been misled into crime, in the neighbourhood of Liscarrol.

I regret much that the Lord Lieutenant has not followed my advice upon this occasion: I have done my duty, and I am certain Bishop Coppinger and his Clergy will do theirs. Besides my general conviction of their wishes and disposition to secure the peace of the Country, I have distinct knowledge of their having already taken efficient steps, and with considerable success, to turn to account the information which they have received from me.

I am sure you will attribute declining "to place myself in communication with you and Mr. Freeman" to its real cause, my reluctance to break a solemn promise made to a dying man, under the most solemn circumstances, for the purpose of obtaining useful information which I should not otherwise have received. Were not this impediment in existence, I should most gladly avail myself of the opportunity thus given of exerting myself in conjunction with such respectable Gentlemen for the public peace; but I could not violate that promise—nor would its violation affect the object which we have in view; that object will be much better attained by its observance.

I assure you that it was with difficulty I obtained the information, even under the pledge which I have given, because the inquiries of, I believe, Mr. Bruce, in the Gaol in Cork, and of Mr. Freeman, in the Bridewell at Mallow, led Singleton to believe, that the use which would be made of any information he may give, would be the bringing to capital punishment the individuals who should have been discovered. I endeavoured to impress upon his mind the obligation under which he was, to aid in preserving the peace of the Country, and in conveying counsel to his misguided companions to desist from their illegal practices—and it was only upon giving him the solemn pledge which I did that their names should never be by me directly or indirectly given to any person except to their Clergymen, and that I would endeavour to secure pardon for those who should follow my advice, that I obtained my information.

Though I feel myself therefore precluded from communicating with any Magistrate on the subject, I shall take such steps as will, I think, tend to secure the peace of the vicinity of Liscarrol. I remain, Sir, with much esteem, your very faithful and obedient Servant,

JOHN ENGLAND.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The QUEEN's visit to St. Paul's terminated without even the slightest outrage. No military, no constables, were necessary to enforce the peaceful demeanour of the populace. The original purpose of the visit was stated to be to return public thanks to the ALMIGHTY for the abandonment by Ministers of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; but, though it was previously announced by the Ecclesiastical Authorities of the Cathedral, that a public thanksgiving was inadmissible under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as well as on two technical grounds, that HER MAJESTY's escape had not been prayed for, and that such special offerings of thanks, even where the party was prayed for, were confined to the Parish Church, the determination to have a procession was persevered in. It is stated, that the number of private carriages amounted to no more than seven, and that the body of horsemen, according to the highest estimation, did not exceed 700; of this number, about 50 appeared to be Gentlemen well mounted; the rest presented an exceedingly heterogeneous appearance, consisting of persons of inferior rank, most variously equipped, some riding dray and waggon horses of great size, beauty, and value, others mounted upon small ill-fed ponies, such as are usually employed by coster-mongers, and much the greater number manifestly taken from the carts of butchers, market-gardeners, &c. "It may," says the *St. James's Chronicle*, "be permitted us to inquire what good purpose can be served by such exhibitions? to balance the evils which it cannot be denied must result from scenes so well calculated to flatter the lower orders in their already mischievous confidence in their physical force, and confirm them in the habit of defying and despising the authority of the Executive."

The *Globe* has the following paragraph on the same subject:

"The proceedings of the day were in the highest degree magnificent and imposing—every where except within the body of the Church, and there the influence of power was unhappily and disgracefully manifested in the pitiful omission of those ceremonials and observances with which the Church distinguishes occasions of peculiar interest or solemnity. Miserable was the attempt to mortify or humble the QUEEN, by withholding from HER MAJESTY the mark of respect or attention which the preaching of a sermon in honour of her presence might seem to offer; pitiful was that feeling which induced the Bishop of LONDON and the Dean of St. PAUL's to absent themselves from their Church at the time of divine service on such an occasion. But on whom did the reproach and obloquy of such conduct fall? Surely not upon the QUEEN, who went in humility to offer up her prayers to the ALMIGHTY, and to whom at such a moment the absence of the Bishop and Dean must have been a matter of the utmost indifference, to whose faith a sermon could probably give no increase of strength, could not prompt her mind to a livelier gratitude, nor bend her heart to a deeper or sincerer feeling of humility."

The subjoined statement has appeared on several of the London Papers:—

"The rumours for some days in circulation, respecting a change of Ministry, are, we believe, wholly without foundation. We are persuaded that the present Ministers have no intention of resigning their offices, as long as they shall find a Parliament sufficiently complaisant for their purposes; and we are equally well assured, that the KING feels no desire to make any alteration in the Cabinet."

"We learn," says the *Globe*, "that official accounts have been received in town from Naples down to the 16th, when orders had been given to the Neapolitan troops to pass the frontier of the Abruzzi and occupy part of the Papal Territories, in consequence of certain intelligence of the advance of the Austrians on Ancona. The utmost indignation, we understand, was felt at the reported endeavours of Sir WILLIAM A'COURT to induce the Royal Family to go on board the English squadron—a measure, the attempting of which would probably lead to their destruction. It was supposed that if possession could be obtained of the KING's person he would then be induced to issue a Declaration, declaring the People in a state of rebellion. The Holy Alliance will exert themselves to obtain some pretext of this kind, before issuing their Manifesto. How lamentable to think, that the Ministers of this Country abroad are thus labouring, in concert with those of the Holy Alliance, for the furtherance of this second crusade against freedom!

"The advance of the Austrian troops, and the consequent occupation of part of the Roman territories, must be considered as the commencement of hostilities. We trust that the Neapolitans will shew themselves worthy of their noble cause."

Thursday was a holiday at the Bank, but the Stock Exchange was open, and a good deal of business was done; Consols for money were at 69¼; for the opening in January, 70⅛. Consols were to close on this day—consequently, the only Stock to job in will be the Reduced. What is called the *West End Club* have taken advantage of this circumstance, and, it is said, have swept two millions of that Stock off the Market; this will create a great scarcity, should they be able to keep it out of the Market.—One mail due.

THE DRAMA.—It is with much pleasure we learn that our Theatre will open in a very short time, under the management of Mr. CLARKE, a Gentleman to whose active spirit and exertions we were indebted some time ago for a display of talent in Miss STEPHENS, Mr. MATHEWS, and other eminent Performers in the histrionic art. Several of the most distinguished Favourites of the Dublin Stage are engaged for the opening of our Theatre, including Mr. WARDE, Mr. M'KEON, and Mrs. HUMBY; and from the well-known liberality of Mr. CLARKE, we have no doubt that the Dramatic Amusements will be conducted with a degree of spirit which will reflect credit on our City, and entitle the Manager to the most general patronage and support.

THE FIRE-PROOF LADY.—The opening of this surprising Exhibition (an Advertisement respecting which appears in a succeeding column) took place yesterday evening, and attracted a numerous and respectable audience. Never, perhaps, was curiosity more amply gratified, or admiration more strongly excited, than by the astonishing performances of this singular and extraordinary Phenomenon. As the time allotted for her stay in this City is so limited, the curious will, no doubt, eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to witness the display of such rare and almost supernatural powers.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DUBLIN,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

The following Law Intelligence is from our Dublin Correspondent.

In the matter of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt.

Mr. HINCHY, on behalf of certain creditors of the Bankrupt, stated to the Court, that a meeting of the major part of the creditors in value had lately been held at Waterford, for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting the Notes of the House from those who were indebted to it, in part discharge of their respective debts. Upon this occasion, a very full investigation of the affairs of the Bank took place, the result of which was highly satisfactory. It appeared that debts of the house to a very considerable amount had been discharged, and that a dividend of ten shillings in the pound on the remainder would very shortly be paid. This favourable state of the accounts, Mr. Hinchy said, was mainly attributable to the fair and honourable manner in which Mr. Newport had met the examination of the Commissioners, freely making every disclosure and every explanation that could strengthen the hands of the Assignees, or facilitate their arrangements for getting in the effects and liquidating the debts of the estate. At the meeting already mentioned, a resolution was passed unanimously, declaring that it would be highly expedient that the Assignees should be authorised to take from the debtors of the house such notes of the bank as were purchased by them after the bankruptcy, and therefore not legally matter of set off, and that such debtors should be allowed out of their respective debts, the sums actually paid by them for such notes, the price to be established by affidavit of the holder, entitled in the matter of the Bankruptcy, and sworn before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery. The object of the present application to the Chancellor was to obtain an order sanctioning the above resolution, and authorising the Assignees to act upon it.

Mr. Serjeant LEFROY appeared for the Assignees, and declared their willingness to adopt the plan proposed, the advantages of which to the Estate and the Creditors were great and obvious.

The LORD CHANCELLOR professed his anxiety to do any thing in his power to give effect to an arrangement so reasonable and so acceptable to the great body of the Creditors, but he doubted the jurisdiction of the Court. The proposed arrangement did not seem to him to come within that section of the 11th Geo. 2, which empowers the Assignees, with the approbation of the major part of the Creditors in value, to make compositions with debtors, to avoid useless and expensive litigation.—He would, however, consider the matter, and directed that it should be again mentioned to him on the next Bankrupt day.—*Cork Intelligencer.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Kilkenny Hounds draw the following Covers this Month:—

Wednesday, the 6th	....	Grenane.
Friday,	...... 8th	Clonassy.
Monday,	...... 11th	Newmarket.
Wednesday,	.. 13th	Chapel Izod.
Friday,	...... 15th	Mount Loftus.

The Treasurer of the Sick Poor acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful Samuel King, Esq. Mayor, the following sums, viz: Seven shillings and six pence, fines levied for sundry petty offences—Nine shillings and two pence, a mitigated penalty on P. Moran, for exposing Butter firkins to sale, made not according to the Statute—and ten shillings, a mitigated penalty on Capt. Wallis, of the Blessing of Weymouth, for obstructing the Navigation of the River, contrary to the directions of the Deputy Harbour Master.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 29.—A considerable quantity of Wheat remained over from Monday's market, for which there was little or no demand, as only a few picked samples could be disposed of, and for which Monday's prices were obtained; but no offers for the ordinary qualities. Fine Barley supports Monday's prices, although the supply was large from Norfolk and Suffolk, but chiefly consisting of ordinary quality, for which there was no demand. In Beans, Peas, and Oats there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, DEC. 1.—We have little alteration to notice in our Market this day. Wheat was in good demand at Wednesday's prices. Oats were in large supply, and principally bought up for distillation; but we cannot remark any material alteration in the price of them, or any other Grain, from our last quotations.

CORK MARKETS, DEC. 2.—Altho' the weather has been very fine for the few last days, very little grain has been brought in—merely what would answer temporary purposes for the farmer. In Wheat or Oats there is no change from last prices—but inferior Barley brings nearly as much as superior malting samples. Wheat, 23s. to 26s. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 20s. to 22s. per barrel, 33 do.; Barley, 20s. to 22s. per barrel, 36 do.—Beef, dull and lower. Planters' Ox Beef, 31s. to 32s.; India, 28s. to 29s.; Navy, 25s. to 26s. Cows—5 cwt. 29s.; 4¾, 27s.; 4½, 25s.; 4¼, 23s. Pork, a good supply, and in demand at 24s.

Butter to Merchants 80 .—76s.—68s.—64s.—60s.
Do. to the Country, 70 .—66s.—58s.—54s.—50s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, DEC. 2.—Wheat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per stone. Oats, 7d. Barley, 7d. Flour, 30s. to 32s. per bag. Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Pork, 23s. per cwt. Butter, 80s. 74s. 66s. 60s. 54s. 48s.

CLONMEL MARKETS, DEC. 1.—Butter, 78s. to 80s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per do. Bacon Pigs, 28s. per do. Scalded, 00s. Flour, 2ds., 34s. per bag; 3ds., 26s. to 27s.; 4ths., 16s. to 17s. Bere, 8s. per barrel. Barley, 9s. to 11s. Wheat, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per stone. Oats, 7½d. to 7¾d. per do. Potatoes, 2d. to 1½d. per do.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

We had but small supplies of all Country produce at yesterday's market, and prices of all articles remained nearly stationary at the quotations of Saturday, viz.—Prime Wheat, 26s. to 26s. 6d. per barrel. Potato Oats, 10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d.—Malting Barley, 10s. to 10s. 6d.—Grinding Barley, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d.—Singed Pigs, 30s. 6d. to 32s. per cwt. Scalded Pigs, 24s. to 31s. Butter, 84s. at the market-house for first quality. Quantities weighed at the crane—Saturday, 179 firkins—yesterday, 36.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 4.

ARRIVED,

1st—Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, luggage, &c.; Peter and Sarah, Hammett, Milford, coals.

2d—Kendal, Walsh, Liverpool, coals; Phebe, Cunningham, Glasgow, coals and tobacco; Globe, Hill, Virginia, tobacco and staves; Æolus, Thomas, Quebec, deals, staves, &c.

3d—Thomas, Bully, Placentia, Newfoundland, fish; Janet, Dunlap, Dublin, [illegible]; [illegible], Browning, Glasgow, coals; Beresford, Spence—and Invulnerable, Phelan, St. John's, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c.; Ardent, Jenkins, Troon, coals; Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, from a cruise; Nancy, Stevenson; Liverpool, coals, for Limerick.

SAILED,

1st—Brilliant, Walsh, from Neath, Wexford, culm; Margaret, Thomas, from Wexford, Barnstaple, bark and oats; Economy, Douglas, from Aberystwith, Newport, ballast; Tredegar, Jones—Theodore, Davey—and Margaret, Francis, before mentioned; Simpson, Harris—and John and Sally, Rogers, Milford, ballast; Constantia, Moyse, London, provisions; King George, Richards, Newport, butter, bacon, flour, &c.; Mary and Jane, Griffiths, Bristol, oats; Alfred, Maine, Swansea, ballast; John, Lindsay, London, wheat and oats; Active, Griffiths, London, wheat; Tagus, Lewis, London, wheat and rape-seed; Hibernia, Bailey, Bristol, butter, bacon, flour, &c.; Aurora, Howell, London, wheat, oats, and flour.

2d—Providence, Davies, Dundalk, oats; Success, Austin, Milford, ballast; Alfred, Moore, Liverpool, barley; Jannet, M'Lean, Glasgow, oats; Arabella, Hodges, Glasgow, wheat and butter; Dadson, Beer, before mentioned; William, Cormack, Glasgow, wheat and oats; Venus, Lowther, Swansea, ballast; Amelia and Hannah, Griffiths—and Eunice, Williams, Liverpool, wheat and flour; John, Thomas, London, wheat and flour; Sportsman, Coster, Southampton, wheat; Regent, Bond, Shoreham, butter, bacon, and oats; Victory, Phillips, Bristol, pigs; Mary and Betty, Cringle, Belfast, wheat; Nymph, Ludlow, Weymouth, wheat and oats; Shannon, Hale, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Peter and Rebecca, Allen—Prudent, Buchannan—and Venus, Webb, London, bacon, butter, &c.

4th—Deborah, Lloyd, Belfast, wheat and oats; Duke of Wellington, Ley, Bristol, bacon, butter, wheat, flour, &c.; Hawk, Nicholas, Belfast, barley.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TIMBER, HAY, &c.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON THE 8TH INST. AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

AT NEWTOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

The Residence of ANTHONY JACKSON,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSE LINEN, &c. Also a Quantity of ELM and Spanish CHESNUT TIMBER, some prime Upland HAY, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, MANURE, &c.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

4th of 12th Month, 1820.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

TO BE SEEN EVERY DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful SAMUEL KING, Esq. Mayor.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that MADAM GIRARDELLI, the only FIRE-PROOF LADY in the World, is now exhibiting, for this week only, at Mrs. DEVEREUX's Drawing Room, Mall, Three Doors from the Town-Hall, where she will commence her astonishing Experiments, which have been heretofore honoured with such general and decided approbation, in the above elegant & commodious Exhibition-Room, which she has, at considerable expense, fitted up, and where she hopes her exertions will meet a portion of that favour which she has hitherto experienced. Her experiments (for particulars of which see hand-bills) are performed with Plates of red-hot Iron, melted Lead, boiling Oil, Aquafortis, &c. but are so performed as not to give rise to the least unpleasant feeling or solicitude on account of the Performer, as the entire is gone through without receiving the slightest pain or inconvenience.

ADMITTANCE.

First Seats, 1s. 8d.—Second Seats, 10d.

Books, descriptive, to be had at the Place.

The Performance to begin precisely at the hours above-mentioned—and the Doors to open one half-hour previous.

Waterford, December 5, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Parts of the Estate of JOHN CONGREVE, Esq.

THE Lands of BAUNFAUNE, situate in the Barony of Middlethird, containing about 140 Acres.

The Lands of BEALOUGH, containing about 345 Acres;

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, containing about 40 Acres;

The Lands of GLYNN, containing about 424 Acres, and the Lands of TOUR, containing about 228 Acres—all situate in the Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterford.

	ACRES.
The Lands of KNOCKBRACK, containing about	318
BALLYROURAH,	108
THENEREE,	157
KILCULLIHEEN,	53
ABBEYLAND,	42
MOUNT MISERY,	22

Situate in the County of Kilkenny, and partly in the Liberties of the City of Waterford.

These Estates are mostly divided into convenient Farms, and are provided with excellent *Farm-Houses* and *Offices*, and the Grounds are generally in an improved state.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by JOHN POWER, Esq. Kilfane—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—or SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford.

December 4, 1820.

INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, Price 8s. in boards,

PAUL and VIRGINIA, translated from the French, by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS; and (at the same Price) FALCONER'S SHIPWRECK—each Volume embellished with Engravings from the Designs of RICHARD WESTALL, Esq. R. A.

The VICAR of WAKEFIELD (embellished in a similar manner) is nearly ready for publication.

Also, just published, price 6s. 6d. in boards,

TRAVELS IN SOUTH AMERICA, from Modern Writers, with Remarks and Observations—exhibiting a connected View of the Geography and present state of that Quarter of the Globe. By the Rev. W. BINGLEY, M. A. F. L. S.

Mr. BINGLEY's other Works:—BRITISH CHARACTERS—Price 6s. EMINENT VOYAGERS—Price 6s. 6d. CELEBRATED TRAVELLERS—Price 6s. 6d.—TRAVELS in AFRICA—Price 6s. 6d.

London: Published by JOHN SHARPE, Piccadilly.

The Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of the City of Waterford, *Plaintiffs;* CORNELIUS BOLTON, and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of his Majesty's high Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and dated the 21st November Instant, I will, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December next, set up and let to the highest and fairest Bidder, for Three Years, pending this Cause, all that and those that part of the LANDS of BALLYCANVAN, in the County of Waterford, containing 21 acres or thereabouts, and that part of the LANDS of FISHERSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing 73 acres or thereabouts, now in the possession of the said Defendant, CORNELIUS BOLTON, and in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, for the purposes of the Sequestration granted in this Cause.—Dated this 25th November, 1820.

THOMAS ELLIS.

TOBACCO, STAVES, & SCALE SUGARS.

JOHN ALLEN and CO. have just received, per the *Globe*, Captain Hill, 120 Hogsheads of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, particularly selected for this Market at RICHMOND, which they propose to commence landing to-morrow, and will continue to sample until the entire are landed. By the same Vessel they have Eighteen Thousand of prime BARREL STAVES.

A few Hogsheads of very fine JAMAICA SUGAR on Sale. Waterford, December 5, 1820.

A BOOK-KEEPER,

OF EXPERIENCE & ABILITIES,

WILL HEAR OF

A RESPECTABLE MERCANTILE SITUATION,

By a personal application at this Office.

☞ None need apply except Persons fully qualified.—A liberal Salary will be given.

December 2, 1820.

WOOLLEN, HAT, & HOSIERY WAREHOUSE.

P. M'DOUGALL

HAS just received his WINTER ASSORTMENT of Superfine, Refine, and Common CLOTHS; also fashionable PELISSE CLOTHS; Drab and Grey Napt RUGS, and Lambskin COATINGS; best London HATS; large English BLANKETS; Welch FLANNELS, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the most encouraging Terms.

Waterford, Dec. 2, 1820.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY, LATE THE WATERFORD BANK,

On MONDAY, the 11th December instant,

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES IN THIS MATTER,

ALL the Bankrupt's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting of Drawing-Room and Parlour Chairs and Tables; Carpets; Fire Irons, &c. &c.; Stair Carpets and Rods; Bed-Room Furniture; Waggon-Roof and Servants' Bedsteads, Beds, and Bedding; Wardrobes, Nobbies, and Presses; Window Curtains; Linen; Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea China; Knives and Forks, and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 60 Gallons of PORT WINE, in Wood, Six Dozen of WINE in Bottle, and some PLATE. The Sale to commence each Day at Eleven o'Clock. The *Wine* and *Plate* to be Sold on TUESDAY, the Second Day, at the *commencement of the Sale.*

Waterford, Dec. 2, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 13th day of June last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland of Gunpowder, or Salt petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to the places therein specified, will expire on the Thirtieth Day of this Instant, November:

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be continued for some time longer:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's Service) do, at any time during the space of Six Months, (to commence from the Thirtieth Day of this Instant, November,) presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any part of the Continent of America, (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America), or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places within the Dominions of the King of Spain, or into any such Ports or Places on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the Thirty-third Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt-petre, Arms, and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 29th day of November, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. GORT. NORBURY. WM. M'MAHON. G. F. HILL. ST. G DALY. WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

GOD save the King.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, Dec. 1, 1820.

	From s.	d.	*To* s.	d.	*M. Price* s.	d.
3227 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	21	0	30	0	26	0
323 Bere, per Bar.	10	0	12	0	11	4½
832 Barley, per Bar.	10	0	16	0	13	4½
4302 Oats, per Bar.	9	0	13	0	11	0¾
11654 Flour, per Cwt.	0	0	22	0	0	0
855 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	9	0	16	0	12	0½
6 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8870 Cwts. Flour	14	0	22	0	17	0¼

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 43s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 12656 } 1st, from 21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 11654 } 2d, from 11s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
3d, from 0s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDAL, Clerk of the Corn Table.