

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,808.

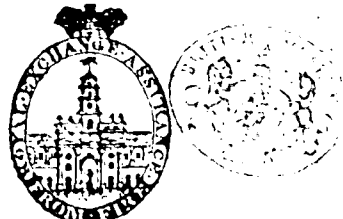
THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1822.

PRICE FIVE PENNY.

TO BE LET,  
For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,  
OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES,  
and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at  
SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and  
P. NEVINS.

For Particulars, apply to CHAS and CHAS SAMUEL  
TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.  
November 19, 1821.



**LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,  
IN THE REIGN OF  
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,  
FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANTIZES,  
AND SHIPS FROM FIRE.

Also, for the Assurance of Lives.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century,  
insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and  
Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility  
and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical  
Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life  
to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now  
made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the  
limits of the United Kingdom. Persons insured with this  
Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Con-  
tribution, nor are they subject to any covenant or calls,  
to make good losses that may happen to themselves or  
others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an un-  
questionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of  
£10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances  
fall due on the 25th December are informed, that, if the  
Premium is not paid on or before the 9th January, their  
Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for pay-  
ment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SAMUEL GROTHWALT,  
SANDHAM ELLY,  
Agents and Receivers for the said Corporation,  
Waterford, and Ross, Dec. 24, 1821.

## FRESH MEDICINES.

IN justice to the signal merit of Tilson's Pectoral Plai-  
ster for the Chest, I feel it a duty I owe to the Nobility  
and Public to assure them, I had been for many years se-  
verely afflicted with a violent Pain and Contraction of  
the Chest, attended with Spasms and other alarming symp-  
toms. I tried one of Dr. Tilson's Plasters, which had the  
happy effect of totally removing the same, and am now  
quite recovered.

WILLIAM WEST,  
Pharmacist-Office, Cork, Aug. 18, 1818.

How gratifying to humanity it must be to learn, that the  
melancholy lists of Pulmonary Complaints, heretofore so  
numerous, are daily decreasing, since the introduction of  
that valuable Antidote,

Tilson's Pectoral Syrup of Iceland Moss, and  
Pectoral Plaster for expanding the Chest.

Parents have much to answer for, who neglect the first  
appearance of Coughs in growing Youth, by tampering  
with unwholesome Medicines, until the Disease has so ex-  
tended itself as to render abortive the assistance of any  
Remedy. Timely application alone can save, and not  
when the Patient is writhing in the last paroxysm of ex-  
hausted Nature, or grasping with the hand of Death.  
They should apply at once to that truly efficacious Medi-  
cine, Tilson's Syrup of Iceland Moss. See his Treatise on  
the Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

To the efficacy of the above, the following respectable  
characters have borne public testimony.

Frederick Wm. Turner, Esq. — former Advertise-  
ment.

G. Reeves, Esq. Reeves-Castle, County Tipperary.

W. West, Esq. Phoenix-Office, Cork.

And a crowd of others too numerous for insertion. — Suffi-  
cient to say, that no Cough, however obstinate, Consumptive  
Disease, Spitting of Blood, or Asthmatic Affection of  
the Chest, but has at once given way to the wonderful effi-  
cacy of this Medicine.

Pints, 18s. 6d.; Half ditto, 9s.; Plasters, 10s. 6d.  
Bottle. To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Messrs. New-  
berrys, No. 20, Dame-street, and No. 15, St. Paul's Church-  
yard, London.

GOMLUND'S VEGETABLE LOTION, prepared by  
S. D. Spilsberry, Oxford-street, London. Observe. None  
else is genuine. Pints, 4s. 2d.; Half do., 2s. 6d. All  
Eruptions of the Face or Skin, however inveterate or long  
standing. Thickness, Opacity, Yellow, Greasy, or Flecky  
Appearance, are all mildly absorbed to the surface, and  
the parts rendered healthy, beautiful, and sound. See  
Pamphlet, given gratis.

DR. FOTHERGILL'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR  
ESSENCE OF VAPERS. 6s. 6d. Imbecility, Nervous  
D. ills, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, all relaxation of the  
Stomach, Kidneys and Bladder, Lumbago, &c. &c. are  
wholly relieved by this inimitable Medicine. — See Hand-  
Bills.

BLACK DROP — Bottle, 2s. 6d., double, 4s. 2d. This  
admirable preparation of Opium ranks so high with the  
Faculty, it needs no comment.

DUGAN'S EXPECTORATING BALSAM OF LI-  
CORICE — Bottles, 2s. 6d.; Double, 4s. 2d. This Medi-  
cine has stood the test 20 years in Dublin, removing all  
diseases of the Chest and Lungs. J. Hyde, Esq. one of  
his Majesty's Messengers, T. Russell Brett, &c. &c. have  
borne public testimony to its efficacy.

PILE OINTMENT and PILLS. Many years' expe-  
rience has proved this never-failing remedy.

FRIZES ITCH POMADE. Pints, 2s. 2d. This  
itch-removing disease is removed in one night by a single pot,  
without the slightest risk of any kind, or danger of cold.

See HANS SLOANE'S EYE-WATER and GOLDEN  
OINTMENT — each 2s. 6d. This great man was Physi-  
cian and Oculist to Queen Anne, George I. and II. —  
These were, uniformly, the Medicines he used in removing  
Inflammation, Redness, Specks, &c. of that delicate  
organ.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS — American  
Syrup, for promoting the growth of Teeth in  
Infants.

The above are to be had of Messrs. BUNDE, Chronicle-  
Office, BULL, and FURNESS, Waterford; CHRYSLER,  
Buckley; and GORMAN and JACKETT, Clonmel.

## THE MEDICAL HALL, 20, WATERLOO-PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Messrs. Butler

BEG respectfully to inform the Faculty, Public, and  
their numerous Friends, that they have been induced  
to establish a Branch of their Concern in the Metropolis of  
Scotland, upon principles which they flatter themselves will  
meet the same approval as the concerns in Sackville-street,  
Dublin, and Cheapside, London.

TO THE FACULTY.

In consequence of an arrangement of Messrs. BUTLER,  
of Edinburgh and Dublin, with Messrs. SAVIGNY, LYE-  
RETT, and MASON, of St. James's-street, London, every  
Surgical Instrument made by that eminent House may be  
had by the Profession, without any extra charge on the  
London Prices.

The PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES of  
Messrs. SALMON, OBY, and Co. on similar Terms.

His Grace the Most Noble  
Wm. SPENCER,  
Duke of Devonshire,  
and another,  
Plaintiffs;  
PATRICK LINDAN, Assignee  
of the Lord and Effects  
of PETER WALSH,  
Defendant.

PURSUANT to the De-  
cree of his Majesty's  
Court of Exchequer in Ire-  
land, made in this Cause,  
bearing date the 30th day of  
June, 1821 — I do hereby re-  
quire all persons having  
CHARGES or INCUM-  
BRANCES affecting the  
Mortgaged Premises in the

Pleadings mentioned, prior to the 18th day of September,  
1822, being the date of Pridemill's Mortgage, to come in  
before me, at my Office on the Inns Quay, Dublin, on or  
before the 24th day of January next, and prove the same,  
otherwise they will be precluded all benefit arising from  
said Decree. — Dated this 19th day of December, 1821.  
WILKESLEY.

## AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — At twelve o'clock this  
day, the President of the United States trans-  
mitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L.  
Governour, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of  
the House of Representatives.

The progress of our affairs since the last Ses-  
sion has been such as may justly be deemed and  
expected under a Government deriving all its pow-  
ers from an enlightened People, and under laws  
formed by their Representatives, on great consid-  
eration, for the sole purpose of promoting the  
wellfare and happiness of their constituents. In  
the execution of those laws, and of the powers  
vested by the Constitution in the Executive, un-  
remitted attention has been paid to the great ob-  
jects to which they extend. In the concerns  
which are exclusively internal, there is good reason  
to be satisfied with the result. The laws have  
had their due operation and effect. In those re-  
lating to foreign powers, I am happy to state,  
that peace and amity are preserved with both, by a  
strict observance on both sides, of the rights of  
each. In matters touching our commercial inter-  
course, where a difference of opinion has existed,  
in any case, as to the conditions on which it  
should be placed, each party has pursued its own  
policy, without giving just cause of offence to  
the other. In this annual communication, especially  
when it is addressed to a new Congress, the whole  
scope of our political concerns naturally comes  
into view; that errors, if such, have been com-  
mitted, may be corrected; that defects which  
have become manifest, may be remedied; and on  
the other hand, that measures which were adopted  
on due deliberation, and which experience has  
shown to be just in themselves, and essential to  
the public welfare, should be persevered in and sup-  
ported. In performing this necessary and very  
important duty, I shall endeavour to place before  
you on its merits, every subject that is thought to  
be entitled to your particular attention, in as  
distinct and clear a light as I may be able.

By an Act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much  
of the several acts as imposed higher duties on  
tonnage of foreign vessels, & on the manufactures  
and productions of foreign nations, when imported  
into the United States in foreign vessels, than when  
imported in vessels of the United States, were re-  
pealed, so far as respected the manufactures and  
productions of the nation to which such vessel be-  
longed, on the condition, that the repeal should  
take effect only in favour of any foreign nation,  
when the Executive should be satisfied that such  
discriminating duties to the disadvantage of the  
United States, had likewise been repealed by  
such nation. By this act a proposition was made  
to all nations to place our commerce with each,  
on a basis, which, it was presumed, would be  
acceptable to all. Every nation was allowed to  
bring its manufactures and productions into our  
port, to take the manufactures and productions of  
the United States back to their ports in their own  
vessels, on the same conditions that they may be  
transported in vessels of the United States; and,  
in return, it was required, that a like accommo-  
dation should be granted to vessels of the United  
States in the ports of other powers. The articles  
to be admitted, or prohibited, on either side,  
formed no part of the proposed arrangement.

Each party would retain the right to admit or  
prohibit such articles from the other, as it thought  
proper, and on its own conditions.

When the nature of the commerce between the  
United States and every other country was taken  
into view, it was thought that this proposition  
would be considered fair, and even liberal, by  
every Power. The exports of the United States  
consist generally of articles of the first necessity,  
and of rude materials in demand for foreign ma-  
nufactories, of great bulk, requiring for their  
transportation many vessels, the return for which,  
in the manufactures and productions of any for-  
eign country, even when disposed of there to ad-  
vantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This  
observation is more especially applicable to those  
countries from which manufactures alone are im-  
ported, but it applies in a great extent, to the  
European dominions of every European Power,  
and in a certain extent, to all the colonies of  
those Powers. By placing them the navigation  
precisely on the same ground, in the transporta-  
tion of exports and imports between the United  
States and other countries, it was presumed that  
all was offered which could be desired. It seemed  
to be the only proposition which could be de-  
vised, which would retain even the semblance of  
equality in our favour.

Many considerations of great weight gave us a  
right to expect that this commerce should be ex-  
tended to the colonies, as well as to the European  
dominions of other Powers. With the latter, espe-  
cially with countries exclusively manufacturing,  
the advantage was manifestly on their side. An  
indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade  
with the colonies, and with the greatest reason,  
as it was known that the supplies which the Colo-  
nies derived from us were of the highest import-  
ance to them, their labour being bestowed with  
so much greater profit on the culture of other ar-  
ticles; and because, likewise, the articles of  
which those supplies consisted, forming so large  
a proportion of the exports of the United States,  
were never admitted into any of the ports of Eu-  
rope, except in cases of great emergency, to  
avert a serious calamity. When no article is ad-  
mitted which is not required to supply the wants  
of the party admitting it; and admitted then,  
not in favour of any particular country, to the  
disadvantage of others, but on conditions equally  
applicable to all, it seems just that the articles  
thus admitted and invited should be carried thither  
in the vessels of the country affording such  
supply, and that the reciprocity should be found  
in a corresponding accommodation on the other  
side. By allowing each party to participate in  
the transportation of such supplies, on the pay-  
ment of equal tonnage, a strong proof was afford-  
ed of an accommodating spirit. To abandon to  
one transportation of the whole would be a sacri-  
fice which ought not to be expected. The de-  
mand, in the present instance, would be the  
more unreasonable, in consideration of the in-  
equality existing in the trade with the parent coun-  
tries.

Such was the basis of our system, as establish-  
ed by the act of 1815, and such its true charac-  
ter. In the year in which this act was passed, a  
Treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict  
conformity with its principles, in regard to her  
European dominions. To her colonies, however,  
in the West Indies, and on this Continent, it  
was not extended, the British Government claiming  
the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from  
our own ports, and of the productions of the  
colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this  
claim the United States could not assent, and in  
consequence, each party suspended the inter-  
course in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition which  
still exists.

The same conditions were offered to France,  
but not accepted. Her Government has demand-  
ed other conditions, more favourable to her navi-  
gation, and which should also give extraordinary  
encouragement to her manufactures and produc-  
tions in the ports of the United States. To these,  
it was thought improper to accede, and, in con-  
sequence, the restrictive regulations, which had  
been adopted on her part, being counteracted on  
the part of the United States, the direct commerce  
between the two countries, in the vessels of each  
party, has been in a great measure suspended. —  
It is much to be regretted, that although a nego-  
ciation has been long pending, such is the  
diversity of views entertained, on the vari-  
ous points which have been brought into dis-  
cussion, that there does not appear to be any rea-  
sonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great  
regret, that very serious differences have occur-  
red in this negotiation, respecting the construc-  
tion of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1803,  
whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United  
States, and likewise respecting the seizure of the  
Apollo, in 1820, for a violation in our revenue  
laws. The claim of the Government of France  
has excited not less surprise than concern, be-  
cause there does not appear to be a just founda-

tion for it in either instance. By the 8th Article  
of the Treaty referred to, it is stipulated that after  
the expiration of 12 years, during which it was  
provided, by the preceding or 7th article, that  
the vessels of France and Spain should be admit-  
ted into the ports of the ceded territory, without  
paying higher duties on merchandize, or tonnage  
on the vessels, than such as were paid by citi-  
zens of the United States, the ships of France  
should for ever afterwards be placed on the foot-  
ing of the most favoured nation. By the obvious  
construction of this article, it is presumed that it  
was intended that no favour should be granted to  
any power in those ports, to which France should  
not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accom-  
modation be allowed to another Power, on con-  
ditions, to which she would not, also, be entitled  
upon the same conditions. Under this construc-  
tion, no favour or accommodation, could be grant-  
ed to any Power, to the prejudice of France. By  
allowing the equivalent, allowed by those Powers,  
she would always stand, in those parts, on the foot-  
ing of the most favoured nation. But if this article  
should be so construed as that France should  
enjoy, of right, and without paying the equivalent,  
all the advantages of such conditions as might be

allowed to other Powers, in return for important  
concessions made by them, then the whole char-  
acter of the stipulation would be changed. She  
would not be placed on the footing of the most  
favoured nation, but on footing held by no  
other nation. She would enjoy all the advan-  
tages allowed to them, in consideration of like ad-  
vantages allowed to us, free from every, and any,  
condition whatever.

As little cause has the Government of France  
to complain of the seizure of the Apollo, and the  
removal of other vessels from the waters of the St.  
Mary's. It will not be denied, that every nation  
has a right to regulate its commercial system as it  
thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its reve-  
nue, provided it be done without an invasion of  
the rights of other Powers. The violation of its  
revenue laws is an offence which all nations pun-  
ish; the punishment of which gives no just cause  
of complaint to the Power to which the offenders  
belong, provided it be extended to all equally. —  
In this case, every circumstance which occurred  
indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue  
laws. Had the party intended to have pursued a  
fair trade, he would have entered our ports and  
paid the duties; or had he intended to have car-  
ried on a legitimate circuitous commerce with the  
United States, he would have entered the port of  
some other Power, landed his goods at the Cust-  
om-house according to law, and re-shipped and  
sent them in the vessel of such Power, or of some  
other Power which might lawfully bring them,  
free from such duties, to a port of the United States.

But the conduct of the party in this case was  
altogether different. He entered the River St.  
Mary's, the boundary between the United States  
and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish  
side, on which, in the whole extent of the river,  
there was no town, no port, or Custom-house,  
and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, there-  
fore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants  
of Florida, but to citizens of the United States, in  
exchange for their productions, which could not be  
done without a direct and palpable breach of our  
laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan  
had been formed by certain other persons for the  
violation of our revenue system, which made it  
the more necessary to check the proceeding in its  
commencement.

That the unsettled bank of a river so remote  
from the Spanish garrisons and population could  
give no protection to any party, in such a prac-  
tice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law  
of nations. It would not have comported with a  
friendly policy, in Spain herself, to have estab-  
lished a custom-house there, since it could have  
subscribed no other purpose than to do our re-  
venue laws. But the Government of Spain did  
not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is  
understood that the Captain-General of Cuba, to  
whom an application to that effect was made by  
those adventurers, had not acceded to it. The  
condition of those provinces for many years before  
they were ceded to the United States, need not  
now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes  
of Indians, and an inland for every kind of ad-  
venture, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to  
have been, almost exclusively, confined to her  
garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places  
where she had no authority. The rules, there-  
fore, applicable to settled countries, governed by  
laws, could not be deemed so, to the deserts of  
Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits  
attention also, that the territory had been ceded  
to the United States by a treaty, the ratification  
of which had not been refused, and which has  
since been performed. Under such circumstan-  
ces, therefore, Spain became less responsible for  
such acts committed there, and the United States  
more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent  
so great a mischief.

(For remainder see last Page.)

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

LONDON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Market this day at 10 o'clock. Bank Stock 237, India Stock 104, 3 per Cent. Cons. 104, 4 per Cent. Cons. 104, 5 per Cent. Navy 104.

Letters were received this morning, which state that the most active preparations are making to fortify Constantinople.

We have received this morning a New South Wales Paper of a later date, by several days, than that from which we gave extracts in our Paper of Wednesday last. It contains the following extraordinary and dreadful account of a shipwreck, which our readers will probably peruse with more interest than the surmises of a Nuremberg private letter about the ultimatum of Roule, or the conjectural success of a Turkish Parha:

SYDNEY, JUNE 9.—Just as Captain Raine was on the eve of leaving Valparaiso for this part of the world once more, he was informed of a most marvellous affair relating to an American whaler, that had been attacked by a whale at sea in so violent and dreadful a manner, as to occasion the vessel to founder, and most of the crew eventually to perish; something of whose disastrous history we have been favoured with, and shall present the same to our readers. Captain Raine received information that there were three men on Ducie's Island, who had preferred remaining there rather than venture across the ocean in a boat, to which the crew had been compelled to fly from the ship. The boat, to which these three men belonged, had been picked up by an American whaler about 60 days after the melancholy occurrence.

Survivors. A vessel, in which was the Captain and the remainder of the crew, soon parted company, and were also fallen in with by another whaler of America, which vessel was the bearer of the intelligence to Valparaiso; and the horrible account given by the two survivors in this boat was truly deplorable and astounding. They had been 90 days at sea before they were fallen in with, and had experienced the most dreadful of all human vicissitudes; from the extremity of hunger they had been reduced to the painful necessity of killing and devouring each other, in order to sustain a wretched life, that was hourly expected to be terminated. Eight times had lots been drawn, and eight human beings had been sacrificed to afford sustenance to those who remained; and, on the day the ship encountered the whale, the Captain and the boy had drawn lots, and it had been thus determined that the boy should die. But, providentially, a ship bore in sight and took them in, and they were restored to life. Dejected in the extreme as it is to hear such things, and painful as it is to believe them, it is nevertheless asserted as a fact by Captain Raine, that the fingers and other fragments of these deceased companions were in the pockets of the Captain and boy when taken on board the whaler. The Commander of the Surrey being opportunely acquainted with those painful and distressing circumstances, humanely determined to call at Ducie's Island, and be instrumental in restoring these unfortunate fellow-creatures to society, and very possibly rescue them from a miserable end, particularly as this island was no great distance out of his track from Valparaiso to New Holland. On Thursday, the 5th of April, Captain Raine, commanding himself within a very short distance of Ducie's Island, which is laid down in Nolet's Epitome to be in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. N. and long. 124 deg. 37 min. W., kept a good look-out. At about 2 p. m., land was perceived, which turned out to be an island in lat. 24 deg. 26 min. As the vessel neared the land, a boat was discharged, and shortly after the three men were seen to issue forth from the woods. The boats were presently lowered, Captain Raine taking one himself. On approaching the shore, it was found not only dangerous, but utterly impracticable to land, of which circumstance they were informed, in weak tremulous voices, by the almost starved and nearly worn-out creatures themselves, who could scarcely, from the miserable plight they were in, articulate a syllable. One poor fellow summoned up courage to plough into the waves, and with great difficulty reached the boat; he said only one of the others could swim. After warily backing in the boat as near the rocks as possible, amidst a heavy surf, they succeeded in getting on board, much bruised and fatigued by repeated falls, which object was no sooner effected, than each devoutly expressed his gratitude to that benign Being, who had so mercifully preserved them from sharing in the destruction to which their unhappy shipmates had fallen victims. The whole of the island appears to be a rock of volcanic matter, and is replete with caves and caverns of considerable extent; in one of which Captain Raine was informed by those men, they had discovered the skeletons of eight human beings, on the north-west side of the island; and they further reported, that in several parts there were the signs of people having been there before, such as trees having been cut, and places where fires had been made. They stated, that when they heard the report of the gun, they had just returned from plucking berries, and some of the women were, and were lamenting their apparently inevitable destiny, when the reverberating sound, by causing their attention, which were thought for the moment to be distant thoughts; but, hope, however faintly arising in the breast of one of them, he cast a wistful eye towards the sea, and joyously

beheld a ship, which was destined to release them from a miserable death. Captain Raine conveyed them on board immediately, and it would be superfluous to dilate on his benevolence and humanity which is so universally known in New South Wales—suffice it to say, that every precaution and tenderness were observed in regard to their food; and in a few days, they soon recovered the accustomed cheerfulness of seamen, and were shortly enabled to assist the sailors that had exerted themselves in snatching three human beings and fellow-mariners from an otherwise inevitable destruction. These men are now with Captain Raine, and declare their names to be, Thomas Chappel, William Wright, and Seth Week; and the following is the account they gave of the distressing circumstance, which we feel no hesitation in declaring, may be numbered with one of those events that are without a parallel in the history of man. They sailed from Nanucket in the American ship Essex, of 260 tons, G. Pollard, master, on the 19th August, 1819, on a whaling voyage; they arrived in the South Seas, where they were pretty fortunate, having succeeded in procuring 750 barrels of oil, and were in the latitude of 47 degrees S., and long. 118 W. when the accident happened, which was on the 13th Nov. 1820. On that day they were among whales, and the three boats were towed down; the main's boat got stove, and had returned to the ship to be repaired. Shortly after, a whale, of the largest class, struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off, just abreast of the main channels. The animal then remained for some time alongside, endeavouring to clasp the ship with her jaws, but could not accomplish it; she then turned, went round the stern, and came up on the other side, and went away a head about a quarter of a mile, and then suddenly turning, came at the ship, with tremendous velocity, head on. The vessel was going at the rate of 5 knots, but such was the force when the struck the ship, which was under the cathead, that the vessel had stern-way, at the rate of three or four knots; the consequence was, that the sea rushed into the cabin windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and worse than all, the bows were stove completely in, and, in a very few minutes, the vessel filled, and went on her beam-ends. At this unhappy juncture, the captain and second mate were fast to a whale carcass; but on beholding the awful catastrophe that had taken place, immediately cut from the fish, and made for the ship. By cutting away the mast, the vessel righted; the upper deck was then scattered, and some water and bread were procured for the two boats, in which they were compelled to remain, as all thoughts of saving the ship were given up. In expectation of falling in with some vessel, they remained three days in the wreck, making sails, &c., but were compelled at length to abandon it, and stood away to the southward, in hopes of getting the variable winds and experiencing fine weather; but the wind being constantly from the east and east south east, they made much lee-way, and were prevented from keeping to the southward, in consequence of which, on the 20th of December they made the island from which Captain Raine took them, and which was taken for Ducie's Island; at which place the boats remained one week; but the island affording hardly any nourishment, in fact exhibiting nothing but sterility, they resolved on venturing for the coast, leaving behind them the three men now on board the Surrey, with whose sufferings and those of their shipmates, we are by this opportunity favoured with an account; and certainly they are poignant in the extreme. Captain Raine has put into our hands the letter that was left by Captain Pollard on this island, which was enclosed in a tin box, and of which the following is a copy:

Account of the loss of the ship Essex, of Nanucket, in North America, Ducie's Island, December 20, 1820, commanded by Geo. Pollard, junior, which shipwreck happened on the 20th day of November, 1820, on the equator, in lat. 120 W. done by a large whale striking her in the bows, which caused her to fill with water in about ten minutes. We got what provisions and water the boats would carry, and left her on the 22d November, and arrived here this day, with all hands, except one black man, who left the ship at Pinnac. We intend to leave to-morrow, which will be the 25th of December, 1820, for the Continent. I shall leave with this letter for my wife, and whoever finds, will have the goodness to forward it, will oblige an unfortunate man, and receive his sincere wishes. GEORGE POLLARD, junr.

Courier-Office, Three o'Clock. The Paris Journals of Wednesday have just arrived. No day is yet fixed for the next public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. The Journal des Debats contains, under the date of Sunday, Oct. 20, two official documents extracted from the Spectateur Oriental, which are a copy of a Note presented to the Sublime Porte by the Vicomte de Villele, Chargé d'Affaires of France at Constantinople, dated 16th of August, conveying the sentiments of the French Cabinet in regard to the critical state of the affairs of Turkey, and the reply of the Ottoman Government, dated 3d Sept. 1821.

The Quotidienne contains an extract of a letter, dated Bayonne, the 6th instant, stating, on the authority of commercial letters from Madrid, that an intense ferment prevails in that capital. In a postscript, it is added, "this morning very alarming rumours are in circulation respecting the King and Royal Family. Let us hope that they will

not be confirmed. The passage of couriers is very frequent. When the case of the King's Dolby, which is one of the indictments preferred by the Bridgewater Society, was called on yesterday, in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Scarlett, the Counsel for the Defendant, took an objection to the Jury, and challenged the array, that is, the whole Jury list, as presented by the Sheriff. The ground of this objection was, that Mr. Sheriff Garrett had, before his entry into office, subscribed to the Association; and, although he withdrew his name before he was appointed Sheriff; although he never attended any meeting of the Association, or in the remotest degree interfered with their proceedings; and although not the slightest imputation was made to him upon his motives, the Court set aside the whole array. The consequence is, the trials of all the indictments preferred by these self-constituted judges of the Attorney General cannot be proceeded upon until fresh jury-lists shall have been prepared free from this objection. Nothing further is necessary to show the vicious constitution of this Society, or to put honest and well-meaning men upon their guard against encouraging it. It boasts of the hundreds, nay the thousands, of its subscribers amongst the first classes of society—the very men who are employed in the administration of justice as Judges or Jurors; all of whom are thus disqualified by the single act of having contributed a sum, however small, to this mock constitutional body. The same objection that proved fatal to the Jury of yesterday will apply to all Jurors similarly circumstanced, whether in town or country, and therefore, if not defeated, it is sure to be delayed, while it is impossible to foresee the many other evils and difficulties in which the meddling and officious interference of these men may involve the administration of the law, which they would affect to support and maintain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A most alarming and destructive fire was discovered on Saturday morning last, between the hours of twelve and one, in the large and extensive spinning factory, six stories high, situated at Houghton Bottoms, near this town, and occupied by Messrs. Bailey and Lacey. Such was the rapid progress made by the devouring flames, that the entire valuable machinery, with the whole of the stock, was totally destroyed in the short space of two hours. A messenger was dispatched to Moon's Hill, to obtain the aid of the water-engines, but such was the rapid destruction made by the flames, that it was afterwards considered useless to bring them a distance of two or three miles. The cause of this event (by which nearly 200 individuals will be, at least for a considerable time, thrown out of employment) is not exactly ascertained, though it is presumed to have arisen from some waste, which caught fire in the afternoon of the preceding day, not having been quite extinguished, although to every appearance it had. The building was insured for the amount of £8700.—Blackburn Mail.

Phoebe Hassell, aged 111 years, departed this life on Wednesday last at Brighton. His Majesty had, for the last seven or eight years, allowed the deceased 10s. 6d. a week. MURDER IN HAMPSHIRE.—We have received an account of a most desperate and atrocious attack made upon the servants of T. A. Smith, Esq., of Fitchwood, near Andover, by a body of poachers, which has proved fatal to a game-keeper of the name of Baker. The following particulars are all we have at present been enabled to collect: It appears that, on Sunday night last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, Henry Judd, game-keeper to the above gentleman, accompanied by Robert Baker, Robert Noyes, James Martin, Thomas Jackson, Timothy Turner, and William Holmes, his assistants, were upon the look-out for poachers, when they were suddenly attacked by a numerous gang of those ruffians, in Ashdown Coppice, Tidworth. A desperate battle ensued, in which Robert Baker was shot dead. Every one of the other game-keepers were badly wounded, and some of them dangerously. The poachers all escaped, taking the road to Quarley—they left three hats and two guns behind them. Mr. Smith has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the murderers.

Edinburgh.—The following Answer of the King to the Edinburgh Address, seems to hold out a prospect of an early visit to Scotland:—Whitehall, Dec. 3, 1821. My Lord—I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that his Majesty has been pleased to receive in the most gracious manner, the very loyal and dutiful address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh, which was transmitted to me, with your Lordship's letter of the 22d ult. And I am commanded by his Majesty, to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty looks forward with the highest satisfaction to an early opportunity of visiting his loyal and faithful subjects in Scotland.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant, STURDIE, To the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

THE LATE QUEEN'S WILL. Rome, Nov. 27.—The Marquis Antaldo Ansaldo, and the Advocate Tommaso Felici, appeared on the 31st of October before the chancery of the civil tribunal of the first instance at Pesaro, there to make a declaration from which it results: "That by an Act of the 8th of August last, dated at London, they have been named by the deceased Caroline, Queen of England, her trust-

ers (heritiers fiduciaires) for all the property which she possessed in Italy, with the obligation to apply it in the manner which she should herself direct, by any act whatever signed by her hand. "That the death of Queen Caroline having taken place on the 7th of the same month, her will has been executed for the benefit of those who had a right to it. "That having learnt that by a separate Act, drawn up and signed in the presence of W. Fox and of Hattley, notaries of London, who have preserved the minute of it, the said deceased Queen of England has determined how the above-mentioned property is to be applied, paid, and employed, and the said Sieurs Marquis Antaldo Ansaldo, and the Advocate Tommaso Felici, are seeing good to return the quality given to them as trustees, or any other quality depending on the same, they do by this present declaration renounce the quality herein above specified, urgently demanding that their declaration be brought to the knowledge of the public by all possible means, and even by insertion in foreign journals, to serve as a guide to all those who may have any title or claim to the property left by the deceased Queen." The declaration of Messrs. the Marquis Antaldo and the Advocate Felici, trustees (Heritiers fiduciaires) of the late Queen of England, causes much sensation here. The necessary consequence of this step is to render public, arrangements which the deceased wished to keep secret, and which will perhaps throw some new light on the great process. It is besides doubtful whether those arrangements, being detached from the first act in favour of Messrs. Antaldo and Felici, can be considered as legally valid.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Magistrates of our County have, very properly, determined upon putting in force the Act of the 47th of the late King, with respect to the registry of arms, a wise and necessary measure at this period. Our County is still, thank God, in a tranquil state, and we are certain that the well known vigilance of our Magistrates and country gentlemen generally, will keep it so.—Sligo Journal.

RIOT IN ATHLOVE, AND ONE MAN KILLED.—It is with painful feelings of regret, we have to record an additional proof of that infatigable spirit of opposition to the execution of the laws, which unfortunately seems to have taken deep root in our agitated country. In the town of Athlove, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, while a party of Major Willis's police were attending the sale of some property, distrained for non-payment of fines, a violent altercation arose between a numerous mob, which had been collected on the occasion, and the police. In a short time, the mob commenced a regular attack, by throwing stones and missiles of every description; the police, in the mean time, acting on the defensive, were confident in their increasing numbers, and probably wishing to overpower the constables, the mob rushed on to close combat, to decide the matter at once. At this crisis, one of the police, perceiving a fellow, more daring than the rest, in the act of grappling with one of his comrades, hastily drew a cane sword and ran him through; he fell and almost instantly expired. This melancholy catastrophe put a final stop to the fray; and the auction proceeded without further interruption. A Coronor's inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate man, when the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the policeman.—Westmeath Journal.

BARBAROUS MURDER OF WILLIAM WILEY.—As Henry Wiley and William Wiley were returning on Tuesday evening about seven o'clock from the fair of Longwood, to their father's house, at Calcutragh, they observed a body of men, about twenty in number, standing at a little distance before them upon the road; and, upon coming nearer, two of said men advanced out of the crowd, and meeting those two Wileys, passed them by—the Wileys bade the men good night; but no reply was made. Before the Wileys came up to the body, they saw the same two men returning back—the Wileys passed through the body—had them also good night, but no answer was received then. The Wileys had not gone many paces, when all those fellows began to whistle with their fingers, and instantly pursued them, which Henry Wiley immediately noticed to his brother, and said—"there's something in this, William"—"do you take the fields, Henry," (said William,) "and I'll keep the road—whatever chance I have, you have none." They accordingly parted, and William was not found until next morning, in a field, about half a mile from where they had parted, with his head literally severed from his body by a razor he had in his own pocket, and which he had that day bought in the fair—a shovel was also found near the body, broken in pieces, with which he had split his head in two. A most respectable Jury (in the presence of Major O'Donohoe) found a verdict of wilful murder against Michael Paine and others. By the exertions of Joseph Brown, Esq., a Magistrate for said County, and Colonel Osborne, Paine has been apprehended; and now stands committed by the Coroner to abide his trial. A young brother of the Wileys was a witness in the case of Mr. Cruise's murder.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIS, Chronicle-Office, Quay. Agents for Foreign News, News and Co. 157, Milk-street, London. Agents for Insurance, J. R. Jones and Co. No. 1, Lombard-street, London.

