HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.]

Leith, July 30.

SIR—Permit me to enclose you a song written in anticipation of the great event of his Majesty's arrival among us, and to request the favour of your inserting it in your widely circulating columns; not for its intrinsic merit, certainly, for it has none to recommend it; but because I venture to say that it expresses, though in an humble degree, that enthusiastic feeling which at this moment animates every class of his Majesty's Scottish subjects, whom he has now so graciously condescended to promise to visit, and because it is the first effusion which I have seen made public.

Your compliance will singularly oblige,
Sir, your most humble Servant,
THE AUTHOR.

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH'S COMIN'.

A Song; written July 1822, in anticipation of his Majesty's arrival in Edinburgh. Tune—"*The Campbells are Comin'*,"—The first verse is to the low part of the tune, and is meant as a chorus after every verse of the Song.

We'll cock our blue bonnets, aha aha,
Our Scottish blue bonnets, aha aha;
We'll busk on our tartans—the gatherin' blaw,
King George the Fourth's comin', huzza huzza!

His Majesty's comin', huzza huzza,
Wellington's comin' an' a';
'Midst the leal an' the noble to visit us a',
King George the Fourth's comin', hurra hurra!
We'll cock, &c.

Roll smooth river Forth thro' each channel an' bay,
Nor dare to lift billow or jaw;
The Conqueror of Navies will ride on your stream,
King George the Fourth's coming, huzza huzza!
We'll cock, &c.

Auld Scotia, smile o'er your mountains sae green,
Edina look crously an' braw,
High lift up your portals for fam'd Holyrood,
That our ain King may enter, hurra hurra!
We'll cock, &c.

Be joyful, ye halls where our Scottish courts shone,
In the blaze o' the brave an' the braw;
Ye'll be graced ance again, for most graceful is he,
Royal George that is comin', huzza huzza!
We'll cock, &c.

Castle towers look ye proudly o'er country an' town,
Bristle forth now your cannons an' a';
The Lion again shall wave high on your keep,
King George the Fourth's comin', hurra hurra!
We'll cock, &c.

Let the heart of each Scot in his bosom beat high,
We're a' true to the King an' the law;
We've aften fought for him, an' will do so again,
For our ain King that's comin', huzza huzza!
We'll cock, &c.

The whisky shall flow in a stream to his health,
We'll bumper it roun' till we fa';
Our bonnets with shout we'll toss high in the air,
For our ain George that's comin', hurra hurra!

CHORUS.

We'll cock our blue bonnets, aha aha,
Our Scottish blue bonnets, aha aha;
We'll busk on our tartans—the gatherin' blaw,
King George the Fourth's comin', huzza huzza!

PEVERELL OF THE PEAK.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

This title has been announced in the Edinburgh Magazines as that of the Novel which is to succeed *The Fortunes of Nigel*, by the Author of *Waverley*. Induced by this advertisement to look into the early annals of the House of Peverell, we shall digest our research into a short sketch, which, we trust, will not be unacceptable to our friends.

In Pegge's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, (No. XXXII.) the twin castles of Bolsover and Peak, in the county of Derby, are described. Bolsover was probably erected by William Peverell, the natural son of William the Conqueror, and a Norman baron of great trust and power, who lived till the seventh year of the reign of Stephen, A. D. 1142. This fortress, in conjunction with Peak Castle, sufficed to overawe and keep in order the whole northern parts of the County. William Peverell, the son of the above, in 1153, poisoned Ranulph Earl of Chester, for which foul act his estates and employments were forfeited to the Crown. It appears from the sheriff's accounts to Henry II, that a part of the criminal's demesnes continued under this forfeiture for many years, though another part went to his daughter. (Leland's Collectan. and Dugdale's Bar. chiefly the latter.) Richard I. gave the castles of *Pecci* and *Bolsovere* to his brother John, the former being considered as almost impregnable, and consequently of much importance in those restless times.—Peak passed into the hands of the Nevills; and Mr. Pegge says concerning it—

- - - "Mr. King calls it *Castleton*, but very improperly, as this is the name of the adjacent village holding of it, and denominated from it, quasi Castle-Town. The true designation of the fortress is *Peak-Castle*, with some small variations in the ortography. Mr. King says, 'there is not even any tradition preserved of the first building of Castleton,' meaning this castle; but Mr. Bray, on the contrary, writes, 'Tradition says that this castle was built by William Peverell, natural son of the Conqueror, who once spent a Christmas here.' The latter circumstance may be doubtful, but the erection of the fabric by Peverell can scarcely be questioned, when we reflect what weight of evidence there is to substantiate the tradition. The ground or site of the castle belonged to Peverell; for amongst his lands in Domesday, we read,

Terra' in Pechefers Castelli Willi Peurel tenuer' Gernebern' Hundine.

Whence it appears farther that the castle was not only then existing, and consequently older than that at Bolsover, but actually was the property of William Peverell, as both Camden and Dugdale declare it to have been. It was accordingly sometimes termed Castle Peverell."*

"Mr. King cites an ancient MS. in the college of Manchester, which states, according to him, 'that in this castle William de Peverell, natural son of William the Conqueror, had his residence, and kept his court; and that he had also another habitation, connected with this, at Brough (or Burgh) near Castleton; from whence was an ancient road to Buxton, called long before his time Batham-gate, or the gate leading to the Bath.'—The inference Mr. King draws from this old account is, 'that here was a very considerable fortress, the dwelling of some ancient chief, and his train (for whose use such a road was made,) long before the Conquest; and that even William de Peverell found the smallness of this tower inconvenient; *so far was he from having built it.*' - - -

"It is highly credible, that in ancient times, long before William Peverell raised his structure, there had existed a fortification at this place, and that Peverell in his erection made use of the ruins thereof. This is inferred from some fragments of bricks, which I saw there, anno 1761; and indeed I have Mr. King very clearly concurring with me in this sentiment, though he seems inclined to think the old ante-normanic work rather of Saxon than Roman construction. The situation, it must be allowed, is such, as to induce invaders of every nation to plant a hold upon it."

In the 6th volume of the Archaeologia (Mr. King's sequel to Observations on Ancient Castles) it is more picturesquely stated—

"The next castle which strikes us with high ideas of its great antiquity, is Castleton in Derbyshire; perched proudly, like a falcon's nest, on the summit of an almost inaccessible rock, high impending over the mouth of one of the most horrid and august caverns that nature ever formed. The eminence whereon it stands is nearly insulated: the top of the adjacent hill over the cavern being much lower, and joined, even there, only by a steep precipice falling from the summit of the one down to the other.

"On the west and east sides the rock is quite perpendicular; and to the north and south so steep that it cannot be ascended without the utmost difficulty. The whole commands a fine view of the country round, and of the mountain called Mam Tor, with the double foss of the old encampment (so little known) placed on the highest brow of that shivering mountain.

"There is not even any tradition preserved of the first building of Castleton. And some *herring-bone* work in the walls shews that it must have been of vast antiquity.

"The ascent to it was by a narrow winding path, up a most formidable steep, where a very small band or men might defy an army: and after ascending this you find the castle-walls to possess nearly the whole of the summit.

"The great gate was on the eastern side, but is now destroyed; and it seems to have had no mote or draw-bridge; as indeed none could be necessary in such a situation.

"On entering the area (or as it was called in succeeding ages the *ballium*) there appear no vestiges of additional buildings, that I could trace; but only a large space for encampment, with two little square turrets, and the keep itself. - - -

"After climbing the steep ascent, and traversing a small part of the brink of the precipice, in order to arrive at the great portal, the whole area of the castle was next to be passed through, before the keep (or tower of residence) could be approached; which stands at the remotest, and best protected corner of the area; and bears evident marks of the highest antiquity.

"Its dimensions within, like that at Connisborough, are small; being only 21 feet by 19, or a very little more: but the walls are near eight feet in thickness.

"It had no entrance on the ground, unless it was by a very narrow winding passage, where you now enter, by the side of which was a steep winding stair-case: and whether there was any *original* entrance even here is perhaps to be doubted."

In this lower apartment are two small loops, one to the east, the other to the north; but there was no loop towards the outside of the castle, except one at a great height. Indeed its antiquity is so remote, that the use of the portcullis, and of wells within the wall for drawing up the beams of military machines, does not appear to have been understood when it was constructed.—In the room above (the first floor of the keep, if we employ so modern a phrase,) was the great entrance, by a flight of steps from the ballium to a platform, at the end of which was the magnificent portal. In this chamber were two windows, the one to the north opposite the portal, and the other in the centre towards the east, and consequently on the right of the entrance: both these were so guarded, and so deep in embrasure, that no weapon shot from the outside of the castle-walls could possibly reach them. On the fourth, or west side, exposed to the country, was no window at all nor any opening, (on this side of the building,) but the narrow loop near the top. In one of the corners there is a narrow passage to a small closet, formed in the thickness of the wall, and used in those rude times for convenient purposes. At the opposite corner is a similar closet, perhaps the well; but this is a point of antiquarian dubiety. In a third corner is the stair-case to the upper state apartment, very narrow, and rendered dangerous to invaders by several sharp turns. At the top of this stair, in the state apartment, is a curious arched dome of stone, very singular in its construction, but very neat. There is but one window, a large one to the south, over the portal, and looking into the ballium or area of the Castle. "But the most remarkable thing here (says Mr. King) is a large nich in the wall, on the east side, with a singular kind of canopy, or ornament, at top; which having no window belonging to it, nor any flue above, nor any outlet that could possibly induce the least suspicion of its serving for a chimney, leaves us room to suspect it might have been designed for the same purpose as that smaller one at Connisborough; and was, indeed, the *idol cell*, or little idolatrous chapel, in Pagan times. A circumstance, which, if it be connected with that of the digging up certain small idols themselves in this neighbourhood, a few years ago, will still add further strength to our conclusion, that this castle was of the highest antiquity, and may with the greatest propriety be classed with that at Conisborough.

"It is very remarkable, moreover, that on the North wall, there is a very odd appearance of projecting stones, in the form of a pent, as if, in latter ages, whilst the castle was in use, a roof had been *let in*; the sides of which were placed beneath this cell, on purpose to exclude *it* out of the apartment, from a just abhorrence of its original design.

"Such, therefore, as these two, I think, we may now fairly conclude, were some of the fortresses, and places of Royal residence, during the Heptarchy; although there unquestionably were, during the same period, many other Saxon fortifications, consisting merely of entrenchments of earth; which have hitherto, for want of due examination, been considered by some antiquaries as the only Saxon castles."

From this summary our readers will gather, that if the Peak Castle be the scene of the forthcoming Novel, it affords very romantic and striking objects for description. The barbarous splendour and the sanguinary crimes of a Norman Baron, though acted within the keep of a castle with only one room upon a floor, and that not the size of a modern cottage parlour, could have no more interesting site than the Castle of the Peak, and the wild and extraordinary country around it. Of the story of Ranulph's murder, which is probably the main incident of the Novel, we know little. Mr. Rhodes, in his beautiful work on Peak Scenery, part 1., states, that the correctness of the accusation was hardly disputable, and that the possessor of the brief honours of the Peverells, kings of the Peak, ignominiously fled to another country, stigmatised with the character of a murderer.

To a friend we are indebted for the following addition, but we do not know whence he has derived his information:—

- - - "He's now coming down to levy *black mail* on my own territories: this same Peverell was the father of the fair Mellet, who was offered in spousal, with the dower of land and lea, to the bravest knight in Christendom who should win her in tournament in the Peak. Fitzwarine the Great was the successful combatant 'with a proud peacock for his crest,' against Alexander king of Scotland, and a king of France (I forgot which king) and several other knights of arms. He brought her to Whittington, his barony and domain." - - -

From a recent visit to this spot, we are prepared to enjoy with delight any fine descriptions of its bold and unusual landscapes. The rude and frightful hills, opening into the most pastoral valleys (such as the vale of Castleton, which stretches from the Shivering Mam-Tor all along beneath the ruins of the Peak Castle,) and watered by lovely streams, such as the Wye, the Dove, and the Derwent, do not present external features more worthy of the pen of *Waverley*, than do the internal wonders of this extraordinary region. The Peak-cavern is in itself an inestimable treasure; for imagination could not conceive a place more suited to a tale of feudal romance and ruthless assassination. This tremendous excavation is 750 yards in length, its entrance the most grand and solemn that fancy could devise, under an impending canopy of a huge rocky arch. Soon is the light of day lost in its recesses; subterraneous streams are passed, and alternately we wind along low-roofed and rugged passages, dripping caves, and spacious domes possessing more than cathedral magnitude and more than Gothic gloom. But not only this cavern, but the whole of the Peak of Derby, must be seen to have the effects upon the mind appreciated. We never spent a fortnight of more unmingled gratification than in making a tour of this remarkable region; and at this season of the year, when such excursions are so generally taken, we are sure no recommendation of ours could lead to greater gratification than that of a visit to the Peak of Derby. The natural beauties and stalactytical caves of Matlock; the druidical remains of Robin Hood's Leap and adjacent Moor; the Rocking Stones, of many tons weight, moved by a finger; the exploration of Mines; the ancient baronial edifice of Haddon Hall; the more modern splendour of Chatsworth; the delights of Blakewell; the wonders of Castleton and its vicinage; the ebbing and flowing Well; and Buxton, with all its attractions—are within the scope of ten days' enjoyment; and we will venture to say that there is no district of the same extent in Europe which offers greater attractions to the curious of every class. But our recollected admiration of these scenes has diverted us from Peverell of the Peak, to whose ruined walls we paid a lengthened visit, examining their ancient remains with the utmost interest. The Saxon Herring-bone work exists in the wall of the Keep. The ballium's two square turrets are in good preservation; one of the latter inhabited by a person who has charge of the place.—The zig-zag ascent from Castleton, on the east side, though you see the Castle on the top of the hill, is hardly practicable without a guide, and very laborious. But the summit would repay a hundred times the toil. To the south the sight reposes on the sweet vale of Castleton. The west is commanded by higher mountains, between which and the Peak runs a deep ravine, whose side towards the Castle is a perfect precipice.—On the north and north-east are seen the striking outlets from this hill-surrounded scene, and the famous Mam-Tor, whose splintery rocks often descend with a voice of thunder into the valley below.

Such is the seat of the once mighty family of the Peverells and their history offered to the hand of the Northern Magician; who if he resemble other Magicians, will find here every material for enchantment, from the terrific caverns of Gnomes or Banditti, to the loveliest scenes of nature in the midst of her more awful forms, the mist-covered hill and stormy upper peak; and for his human pictures all the wildness and feudal grandeur of those times when the Baron's Keep rung to the Bard's song; his walls, filled with savage retainers, displayed manners and customs well worth the preserving record of such a limner; and his female companions, his family, his friends and his foes, bore a stamp and impress so peculiar, as to be susceptible of being wrought into the tapestry of fiction with all the fidelity, spirit, and interest of *Ivanhoe*.

* It is rather a curious coincidence, that the uncommon name of Nigel occurs in the very page we are quoting.—Roger, son of Nigel de Luveto, Sheriff of Derby, was appointed Governor of Bolsover 39 of Hen. III.—*Ed.*

MR. GREEN'S ASCENT FROM CHELTENHAM.

On Tuesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. Green, the æronaut, with a gentleman named Griffith, of *The Cheltenham Chronicle*, made an ascent with a large and very beautiful balloon, from a yard at the back of the London hotel, amidst a more numerous assemblage of nobility, gentry, and fashionables, than was ever witnessed in this place on any former occasion.

At half-past three o'clock the gentlemen entered the car which was of most costly and elegant structure, a gift to the æronaut by Colonel Reddell, of this place, apparently in high spirits; they both displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity, and having attached the cords, they bade adieu to their friends, when, at the moment the car was removed to the farther end of the ground to windward, it was discovered that some most wicked person had cut one of the cords that suspended it from the net work. Mr. Green, with the greatest promptitude, ordered every person to leave the car, and when urged to have the cord repaired, said, "I'll not hazard the cutting of another cord—I do not depend upon one line only—unloose the ropes." The cords were loosened immediately, and the balloon ascended in the most majestic manner, amidst the plaudits of thousands. The voyagers remained in sight upwards of twenty minutes, and the greatest delight and satisfaction was expressed by every beholder! but unfortunately the descent was attended with very disastrous consequences. When within a little more than a mile and a half of Salperton, they determined to descend—the car being at that time only held by one side of the balloon. Their grappling iron came in contact with a wall, into which it was fastened by some country people near the spot, but it was speedily torn away, and they were dragged for the distance of four fields, knocked from hedge to hedge, till at length the balloon carrying them over a large grove, the car got entangled in a tree, and the inhuman means taken for their destruction happily proved the cause of their preservation. The ropes, which had been partly cut, gave way! Freed from control, the balloon ascended, and they were flung in Ningrove Field, from a tremendous height, to the ground; Mr. Green, with his companion, lay for some time apparently senseless. The latter had been three times thrown from the car, and was much bruised; but fearing that, should Mr. Green ascend alone, his destruction must be certain, he sprung back to his seat, which he retained till they were precipitated to the earth. Mr. Day, of the King's Head, Northleach, accompanied by his son, had, very fortunately, ridden over to witness the descent, and as soon as the sufferers were capable of motion, he humanely placed them on his horses, and accompanied them to the house of Mr. J. Stone, at Turk Dean, two miles from Northleach, where beds were immediately prepared for them, and they were promptly let blood by Mr. Lamley, Surgeon, from Northleach, who had also crossed the country to watch their progress. Mr. Murley, of this town, speedily hastened to Turk Dean, accompanied by Mr. Bevan, and did every thing that humanity and skill could effect. We should be culpable in the extreme, did we omit to notice the humane attention of John Brown, Esq. of Salperton, who, in the kindest manner, offered the use of his carriage, and of every thing his house could yield, to administer to their comfort. The most anxious solicitude was likewise manifested by Lord Sherborne. On Wednesday morning the following Bulletin was issued:—

"*Turk Dean, July 31, 1822, one o'clock, a. m.*

"We have examined Mr. Green and the gentleman who ascended with him, in consequence of their accident from the descent of the balloon, and find them both very seriously injured. Mr. Green has a severe contusion on the left side of the chest, but unattended with fracture of the ribs. The other gentleman has received a severe injury of the spine, but unattended with paralysis of the limbs.

"CHARLES LAMLEY, Surgeon, Northleach.
"S. H. MURLEY, Surgeon, Cheltenham."

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN,
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,902. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
THE HOUSE IN QUEEN STREET,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY GEORGE BARCROFT.
With the extensive COOPERAGE & YARD at the rere.
Apply to JOSHUA STRANGMAN.
Waterford, 8th mo. 3d, 1822.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A HOUSE and very large SHOP, in the Main-street of Carrick-on-Suir, lately occupied by Thomas and James Spencer, in the Grocery and Tobacco Trade. The situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesale and Retail Business, in any line. A Lease of Lives Renewable for Ever.

ALSO TO LET, OR SELL, a very excellent STORE, with a large YARD and QUAY, on the side of the River, suitable for the Corn, Butter, and Coal Trade.—Lease for 900 years.

Apply to Mr. James Spencer, Carrick-on-Suir.
July 29, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS,

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of James Aylward, Esq. and his under Tenants—containing 129 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford.—These Lands lie adjacent to the Mensal or Demesne Lands of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. No promise has been made, or preference will be given, except to the fairest Bidder, who must fine down one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way on such cases.—Proposals, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, at the Palace, Waterford—and by Mr. George Thompson, Treasury, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next.
Waterford, June 28, 1822.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS
TO BE LENT.
Apply to C. and C. S. Tandy.
Waterford, June 1, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.
Proposals to be addressed to James Wallace, Esq. Waterford. *December 7, 1821.*

TO BE LET,
From the 29th Sept., or 25th of March next,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE LANDS of SPRINGMOUNT, with a Cottage, suitable Offices, and Five Workmen's Houses thereon, containing about 53 Acres—and also, adjoining, about 57 Acres of the LANDS of BALLYDASOONA with a good Dairy House thereon. These Lands are all in Pasture and Meadow, except about 10 Acres, now under Wheat; and will be let separate, or together, to Solvent Tenants only. They are situated at Temple-Michael, in the County of Waterford, within 2½ Miles of the Town of Youghal, nearly adjoining the Mail-Coach Road from Cork to Waterford, and near to the Navigable River Blackwater. From 20 to 30 DAIRY COWS, a quantity of HAY, and 11 Acres of WHEAT, on said Lands, will be SOLD at a VALUATION.

Proposals will be received by Thos. Lowe, at Youghal, (if by letter, post-paid)—who will LET or SELL his INTEREST in his HOUSE in Church-Lane, in said Town, from the 25th of March next.

Patrick Hurley, Steward on said Lands, will shew the bounds. July 15, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

COACH & HERALD PAINTING
AT WILLIAM GRANT'S
COACH AND HARNESS FACTORY,
MALL, WATERFORD.

HE returns Thanks to his Friends for their kind preference, and assures them it will be his study to merit a continuance of it.

Having now in his employ a capital Coach and Herald Painter, any Lady or Gentleman wishing to get their Carriage Painted, &c. can be accommodated with a good Carriage whilst their own will be Painting, free of Expense.

He will engage the Painting to be done in the best manner, and likewise the Trimming of Carriages.

He has as usual for Sale, several Square and Outside JAUNTING-CARS, TILBURIES, DENNETTS, and GIGS, &c. New and Second-hand, and Two excellent CARRIAGES (one London built), nearly as good as New.

☞ Any Article in the Line taken in Exchange.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 36s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 6 1	0 9 2	0 11 7
Two-Penny,	0 12 2	1 2 4	1 7 6
Four-Penny,	1 8 5	2 5 0	2 15 6
Six-penny,	2 5 0	3 7 4	4 7 6

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

Aug. 8. WILLIAM MURPHY, *Mayor.*

VACATION WILL END
AT MISS BOYLE'S SCHOOL,
On Monday, Aug. 12.
William-street, 8th Aug. 1822.

CHANCERY.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT,
A BANKRUPT.

A DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and EIGHT PENCE IN THE POUND having been ordered to be paid to the Creditors who have proved their Debts in this Matter prior to the 17th day of January, 1821—and a DIVIDEND of EIGHT SHILLINGS and FOUR PENCE IN THE POUND on all Debts proved subsequent to that period—

The ASSIGNEES will commence to pay same, at the Bank House, in the City of Waterford, on Thursday next, and continue to pay the Dividends under Five Pounds every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from One till Three o'Clock, until the entire is paid—and all Dividends above that Sum on the Intermediate Days.
Waterford, August 5, 1822.

A RUMMAGE SALE

WILL take place at the Long Room in the Custom-House, on Monday, the 9th of September next, where a List of the Articles for Sale may be seen.

JAMES WALLACE,
Collector.
Waterford, August 8, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER NEXT,
THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY,
In which Mrs. Dudley at present resides.
Apply to JAMES KEATING.
Waterford, July 26, 1822.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

IN this Preparation are concentrated all the medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstruum with which it is prepared. To such Persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability, and of keeping in any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed medicine.

The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It may be taken either alone, or combined with Water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction

The Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla may be had either in a simple or compound state. The Simple, in Bottles at 6s. 8d —the Compound 7s. 6d. each.

Prepared by Messrs. Butler, No. 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Fergusson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

Be careful to ask for "BUTLER'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA."

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY LIMERICK COURT,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

William, Patrick, Denis, Charles, Darby, John, and William Connor, John Leahy, Owen Sweeny, and Patrick Sweeny, for attacking the house of Patrick Hayes, Esq of Cragg, in the County of Limerick, on the night of the 12th of September last.—Guilty. Death.

Jeremiah Rourke, was put to the bar, indicted, under the Ellenborough Act, for having, on the 25th of April, at Castle-Ievers, fired at Robert Holmes Ievers, Esq. a Magistrate, with intent to shoot him.

Robert H. Ievers, examined by Mr. Lloyd.—Is a Magistrate, and knows the Prisoner; knew him previous to the 25th April, and gave him particular directions; told the Prisoner that he had information of his having a blunderbuss, and desired he would give it to witness, Mr. Croker, or Mr. Hunt, and if not given up he would have it proved against the Prisoner; witness lived at Castle-Ievers on the night of the 25th April; between the hours of eight and nine o'clock a rap was given at the hall door; witness went to the door, and asked 'who's there'? the answer was 'I have Bolster's short gun to deliver up'; witness was in the act of taking off the bolt, when he heard the words 'no matter, no matter, I have the gun; the door was just open when Mr. Ievers came out from the parlour with a candle; witness said, 'what have you for me,' and was going to say *Cross-stick*, a nick name, when the Prisoner opened his coat, took from it a blunderbuss, saying 'at you, you villain,' and fired; witness got aside by the hall door, which he fastened fearing a large party was outside; shortly after he looked to the wall and saw the impression of balls in the wall, and found two bullets in the adjoining room next morning, (bullets produced,) is acquainted with the Prisoner twenty years, and has not the least doubt but the Prisoner is the man who fired.

No Defence—Guilty. Death.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

ABDUCTION OF MISS GOOLD—MOTION TO ARREST JUDGMENT.

A motion in arrest of judgment was made on the part of the Prisoners who were found guilty for the abduction of Miss Goold, by Messrs. O'Connell, Jackson and Freeman. The objection lay in two points in the indictment, viz.—1st, That the venue was not laid where the felony was alleged to have been committed—for that every distinct averment of fact must have a venue laid in the indictment, "then and there." The Learned Counsel then quoted the distinction which lay between misdemeanors and felony, from Minchin's Crown Circuit Companion, p. 41, last edition, and observed, that the day and place of the assault was not sufficient, without having "then and there" embodied.

The Learned Counsel laid his second objection against the termination "statute," in the concluding part of the indictment, in the singular which should be in the plural, 'statutes.' He argued that, in substance, the indictment which lay against the Prisoners was bottomed on two statutes; it was not merely a referential statute, that of the 19th of Geo. II. ch. 13, which was enacted to perfect the original statute of the 6th Anne, sec. 7th, upon which the indictment was founded—so that both, substantially, were necessary to bottom the indictment, and that the termination in the indictment should be against the 'statutes,' and not 'statute,' as terminates in the indictment.

Mr. Lloyd rebutted the points adduced by Mr. O'Connell, and read the indictment, "did feloniously and by force and arms take and carry away the said Honora Goold." The Learned Counsel thought the venue was laid sufficiently; when read, it clearly presented but one sentence. The Learned Counsel stated the precedent to have been followed from one of the most eminent pleaders; he further strengthened his observations in support of the venue being sufficiently laid to make the indictment valid on that point.

In combating the second objection, which should make the termination be in the plural number, he contended that the offence was not created in both statutes, conjunctively; it was created by the 6th of Anne, and was only referential in that of Geo. the 2d. In that of Anne it made "it penal to commit, to take, and carry away by force, &c. and all actors connected with it are adjudged to be felons." The indictment, therefore, derived no strength from the enactment of Geo. the 2d, because in the foregoing statute of Anne, it was penal, which was the original, and the reciting in that of George, "with intent to defile, &c." He therefore contended that the indictment was good in the singular termination 'statute.'—The Learned Counsel illustrated his observations by quoting from Starkie's Statutes, which stated it might be laid either in the singular or in the plural.

A further principle laid down, if we mistake not the argument, was, that where an indictment was founded upon one statute alone, there the termination 'statutes' in the plural would be fatal; but where it was founded upon an original statute, further explained by a subsequent one, there, in either case, the termination in either singular or plural stood good.

All the Crown Counsel took active parts in the discussion.

His Lordship felt no difficulty as to the termination in this case being in the singular 'statute' as good, but with respect to the venue he felt difficulty, for he had some doubts, and would refer the point to his Learned Colleagues. The whole question was, whether the venue was laid to the felony.

This Law argument occupied a considerable time.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discharging prisoners.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

An early part of this day was also occupied in discharging the Jail, when the prisoners who had been capitally convicted were brought up for judgment.

The first was Jeremiah Rorke, for firing at Robert Holmes Ievers, Esq. with intent to shoot him. The Learned Serjeant had this Prisoner brought up singly, his crime possessing features of peculiar atrocity, and that he should hear the sentence which the law had attached to such a crime. The Prisoner had been convicted upon the clearest testimony; he went to the dwelling-house of Mr. Ievers under a feigned and treacherous design of delivering up to that Gentleman arms, who had given the Prisoner sound and good advice to that effect. Under this treacherous design, and at the Prisoner's solicitation, that Gentleman opened the hall door, when the Prisoner levelled his arms and fired at that Gentleman, and accompanied this wicked atrocity by uttering threats and vengeance against him. This vile act was perpetrated by the Prisoner against a Gentleman near whom he resided twenty years, and who had never given any provocation to the Prisoner by any act to warrant this atrocious attempt at assassination. There remained no hopes of the mitigation of the awful sentence which it was the painful duty of the Serjeant to pronounce upon the Prisoner—Fortunately for the Prisoner here, but more fortunately for him hereafter, this atrocious crime had not been completed—and it was only by a providential interference that his child escaped being killed, for the balls had perforated through the wainscot of the bedroom. The Prisoner would soon speedily, solemnly, and seriously meet his awful fate; and he earnestly implored of him to make his peace with God, and reconcile his mind in charity with those who had brought him to the bar of justice. He then sentenced the Prisoner to be hanged on Saturday next.

Patrick Dinneen and Owen Sullivan.—These were Prisoners who had pleaded guilty—the former for having taken a sword from an Officer, Captain Johnson, of the Rifle Brigade—but his Lordship said there were circumstances elicited which would warrant him in representing his case to the Government. What the result of that representation would be, he could not at present state; it only lay for him to award that sentence which the law afforded to his crime. With respect to the case of Owen Sullivan, who had been guilty of robbing the house of Mr. Rose, of Castlematrix, he hoped he would persevere in that penitential disposition which he had manifested. His Lordship could not anticipate what the clemency of Government may be with respect to his future destiny, but for him to consider his condition as if it were decided. His Lordship pronounced sentence of death.

James Fitzmaurice, Arthur Walker, William Connor, Patrick Connor, Denis Connor, Jeremiah Connor, John Connor, William Connor, Charles Connor, John Lane, Eugene Sweeny, Patrick Sweeny, John Galvin, Murtogh Dunn, and David Shea.

These men were all put forward—and melancholy and appalling was the exhibition. Notwithstanding the periodical crowds which have been brought before to the same ignominious fate, it has worked no reform; the same melancholy causes have continued to produce the same ignominious and awful effect. Fitzmaurice declared to the Almighty God, he had nothing to do with Mr. White's affair.

The Judge said, he had put forward the criminals before him, as they were classified under the same head in crime and feature, except the case of Dunn and Shea. Their present melancholy and ignominious condition sprang from the same wicked cause, that frightful source of crime, "tumultuously and riotously assaulting the habitations of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of the country"—armed and midnight banditti, destroying all property which they could not carry off—pursuing a system of lawless violence, which had almost desolated this unhappy County. This abominable system, he would tell these deluded people, if any there were who heard him, must and will be put down. They had appealed on behalf of their families to him—(the humane Judge became overpowered in his feelings, and was interrupted by his tears)—but the mercy which they implored from him, on behalf of their families, should have been considered by the Prisoners, as it lay with themselves, by peaceable, orderly, and loyal acts, to avert their present ignominious fate. The Prisoners should have so considered, before they appealed to another weak person, accustomed himself to the infirmities of human nature.

A period has come that must put an end to those wicked and daring acts. An assembled County has, without intermission, for twelve days, been occupied in the painful discharge of duties created by persons guilty of the same crimes as the Prisoners—no relaxation whatever in their important labours, but harassed with fatigue and assiduity; and, how melancholy to consider, that the Judges calculate upon fresh disturbances being committed. He hoped that the awful example and the unhappy fate of the Prisoners would prove salutary in restoring tranquillity, and bringing back to the paths of peace, the misguided, the turbulent, and the disloyal. There was before the Court now, fifteen persons, capitally convicted—an awful warning, clearly demonstrating the fate which awaits the commission of crime.

No hopes, no mitigation, could be held out to the unhappy men at the Bar by him; nor could he say what distribution of clemency may be extended by the Government. He implored them, individually, to make their peace with the Almighty, that he would imbue their minds with a spirit of penitence—that the unction of his Divine Grace may operate on their hearts a sincere, penitent, and contrite spirit, for their manifold offences—and that a reconciliation with his offended goodness and love may enable them to meet with resignation and fortitude, a fate which they had brought upon themselves. His Lordship then pronounced sentence of death upon each and

soldiers to her aid. One of her men was killed, and several were severely wounded. Sir Robert lost no time in going down the coast, with the Myrmidon in company, and without fear of danger pushed his boats into every creek and corner wherein there was any likelihood of a vessel. He captured several on his way to the Bonny, off which he anchored; and having heard that there was a large fleet up that river, he again manned his boats, and once more placed them under the command of Lieut. Mildmay. The little squadron of boats anchored off the bar that night, and availing themselves of the morning tide, they got under weigh. About 9 o'clock, when pulling up the River, they saw several vessels moored across it with springs upon their cables, and showing other marks of a hostile intention. Lieut. Mildmay pushed on, and as he got within range of them they opened a very heavy fire upon the boats. He, as usual, wore not the helmet of Pluto to render himself invisible; but with the Roman courage of old stood up in his boat, cheered his men, and led on to the attack under a heavy shower of grape and cannister with musketry. He did not select for himself the weakest of his enemy. No! he fearlessly rushed forward to the quarter which threatened most danger, and with a determination so peculiarly his own, boarded a large schooner, which, after a short contest, he carried. The contempt of our countrymen for the Portuguese has not been ill bestowed; for never did any case more clearly manifest villainy and cowardice, coupled with ferocity and treachery, than this did. When Lieut. Mildmay had, by the power of his own arm, and the aid of his boats' crews, driven them below, they fired several vollies up the hatchways, which we regret to say killed two men and wounded several. This open act of treachery roused the indignation of this gallant officer, who jumped below with his men and gave no quarter. This is just as it should have been. He soon succeeded in forcing them to another retreat; and the greater part of them jumped over board, preferring the uncertainty of fate to the hard knocks from a British tar. It is a subject of regret and sorrow to Lieutenant Mildmay, and so it is we hope to every person, that many of the slaves were wounded in the affray; but through the great attention and ability of the Surgeon they have all got well. On examining the vessel Lieut. Mildmay found the slaves in so deplorable a condition that he could not help wishing them a hasty grave, in which they might at once be buried with their sufferings and misfortunes. As he proceeded in examining them, he found a girl not more than 15 years of age, with a heavy chain suspended from her neck and fastened round her legs, the weight of which was insopportable by a frame wasted and diseased by the abominable and inhuman conduct of her persecutors. The long train of calamities which are the portion of that unhappy race crowded in sad succession upon the Lieutenant's mind, and he could not behold this horrid spectacle without feelings becoming every brave man; for he instantly freed her from her fetters, pronounced her free, and in her presence fastened the chain round the neck of the Captain, who, it appears, had been guilty of every cruelty & inhumanity. Having taken possession of this vessel, Lieutenant Mildmay turned her guns upon the others, and with a well-directed broadside or two, soon quitted them. Such presence of mind is rather unusual in the bustle and confusion of warfare; and at once goes to shew that he is an officer well calculated to undertake any enterprise, however hazardous or important: and there is no man more likely to be successful, as far as courage, coolness, determination, and wisdom could effect his design. He boarded another schooner which he found to have been deserted by her Captain and crew, who, however, previously suspended a burning match in the magazine, which contained many barrels of powder. This most fortunately was discovered by one of the men, who very coolly put his hat under and removed it. If there be any circumstance better calculated than another to point out the villainy, treachery, and infamy of these slave dealers, it is this one; for had the vessel been blown up, not only Lieut. Mildway and his boat's crew, but upwards of 300 slaves closely bound together with heavy chains, must have perished. It positively is a fact, and every thing makes it appear so, that there are no circumstances of innocence or distress sufficient to check the depravity or awaken the kindness of those villains; and we only regret that there is no law which calls for the head of any and every man concerned in this abominable and inhuman traffic.

The following is a list of the vessels captured by Lieut. Mildway in the affray:—

Spanish schooner Yeanam, 306 tons, 8 long 18-pounders and two long 9-pounders, 55 men, 380 slaves.

Spanish schooner Becua, 180 tons, 8 long 18-pounders, 4 long 9, 45 men, 300 slaves.

French brig Vigilante, 240 tons, 4 12-pound carronades, 30 men, 343 slaves.

French brig Petite Betzy, 148 tons, 4 nine-pound carronades, 25 men, 218 slaves.

French brigantine L'Ursule, 100 tons, 4 9-pounders, 27 men, 247 slaves.

There was another brig, but unfortunately she had not her slaves on board. It is the next thing to impossibility to give even a general picture of the state of the slaves; yet they certainly enjoyed much comfort, when compared with those whose fate it is to be chained in the hold of a small schooner, so crowded that they are fighting one with the other for the liberty of their limbs. On viewing their sufferings every man is naturally led to ask, why is there more misery in this world than benevolence can cure? Why, in the discussions of the merchants of France, Spain, and Portugal, is the possibility of gain and loss calculated with such nice precision? Why are crimes and injustice, desolation, and death, treated in a style so very mercantile, that humanity listens in despair to their deliberations? Lieut. Mildmay has within the space of three months captured and restored to liberty nearly 2000 of those poor and wretched beings—a number far exceeding every other, even those which were the labour of so many years.—It is sincerely to be hoped that the minister who has so ably and virtuously conducted the affairs of the navy so long, will, without hesitation, reward the exemplary merit of this gallant officer, by promoting him; and we make free enough to say, that the country, whose characterestic is humanity, would rejoice at the disposal of his patronage.—*Dorchester Gazette.*

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

JULY 30.

After some previous discussion, the Chamber resumed the consideration of the Law of the Finances.

On the proposition of 1,863,000f. for the service of marches and transports, General Semele having proposed a reduction of 200,000 francs, fearing, he said, lest the expenses of the Sanitary Cordon should cover more extensive projects, and that it was intended to crush a People who have recovered their liberty and wish to live under a Constitutional Government—he added, Gentlemen, may it not be asked, with what elements we should undertake this war?

If I except the Swiss, the army is national.—Is it not composed of the children of France? Does it not exist under Constitutional laws? And this is the army which it is wished to employ without any legitimate motive against a nation, essentially the friend of France by her geographical position, by her dynasty, by her institutions, and, finally, by the actual state of politics in Europe—*(agitation on the right.)*

It is this army which they would order to go and kill the Spaniards, and be killed by them.—*(Renewed murmurs on the right.)*

Many voices exclaim—It is the duty of soldiers to march wherever they are ordered.

M. Semele.—And all this, because the Spaniards wish to enjoy the same advantages as ourselves. It is this national army which they wish to employ in the service of an ambitious Oligarchy, which is as much the enemy of Kings as of the People. No, Gentlemen, such an enterprise is impossible. *(Violent murmurs and increasing agitation.)* As we have seen at Berlin, in 1806, when some imprudent young officers engaged Prussia in a disastrous war, by insulting the French Government, and provoking hostilities by such bravadoes, as that of sharpening their swords before the hotel of the Ambassador of France; we may also have some imprudent young officers in our army, who are carried away by the hope of favour, and the desire of promotion. But the great majority of our officers and soldiers judge more wisely. All will fight bravely for the independence of France, to shake off a foreign yoke, if we are menaced, to secure a Constitutional Throne; but they will adhere to true glory, and scorn to dye their hands in the blood of a People as brave as themselves—*(murmurs!)*—People great and generous, whom we have learned to esteem in the course of a long struggle, and who confine their ambition to the desire of living under the guarantee of the laws. *(A number of voices, "Order, order! you would dictate laws then to the Army.")*

Other voices.—Is this the language of a military man, of a General who ought to give an example of discipline?

M. Semele concluded amidst loud murmurs.—Happier than it was under more favourable circumstances, this army will never be induced to oppress the neighbouring nations. You have a security, Gentlemen, in the principles which animate that army, in the elements which compose it; and you have a still stronger security in the loyalty, the wisdom, and the prudence of our Monarch.

On the proposition of a vote of 7,354,000f. for "temporary expenses."

M. Clausel de Coussergues observed, that in all the budgets since 1814, provision had been made for Spanish, Portuguese, and Egyptian refugees. Up to 1820, this provision made a yearly item of 1,200,000f. After strongly urging that some aid should be provided for the loyal Spaniards who were now driven from their country, he concluded by moving, that the vote of 296,000f. which was intended for the Egyptian refugees alone, should be extended to all strangers, refugees in France, whatever.

M. de Villele objected to the proposition, because it would seem as if the King's Government had been forced to grant assistance to unfortunate persons taking refuge in France. Such a reproach was not merited. The Chamber should have more confidence in the good will and justice of the King.

The amendment was then put to the vote.

M. Foy replied.—He said that he hoped the constitutional order, which was established in Spain, would reunite all Spaniards, and that, at length, there would not be in that country either the unfortunate or the exiled. *(Approbation from the right.)* They were prosecuted in France, but France was always ready to assist them, without the example of the Chamber.—They were ready to grant the funds which should be demanded for their assistance; but if it were the recognition of a political principle, which it was intended to make them adopt, it was their duty to reject it. The situation now was no longer the same with that which followed the re-establishment of King Ferdinand in Spain, at the latter period. France had drawn to its side a crowd of Spaniards, whom the restoration forced to quit their country; it was, then, its duty to console them in their misery; it has done it, and it has done well. It is not the same now. Spaniards, influenced by motives which I have no disposition to examine, have put themselves in opposition to the established government of Spain. They are unfortunate; let us assist them, but give no opinion upon their conduct. The Holy Alliance has been spoken of. The Holy Alliance! We know it not, but by the tributes which it has imposed and the evils which it has entailed upon us. *(Murmurs from the right.)* But if its soldiers appeared once more on the territory of the nation—if an enemy, for the third time, should menace us, every Frenchman, military or otherwise—*(all the left side rising, "Yes, all! all!")*—all France united would rise and march to exterminate them. *(A great number of voices from the left, "Bravo, bravo!")*

M. Casimer Periter and Benjamin Constant exclaimed, "Yes, yes, we would all arm."

M. de la Fayette the elder.—Yes, yes, we would all fight.—*(Continued cries of "Bravo!" from the left side.)*

A voice from the right—"On horseback and on foot, is it not?"—*(A laugh.)*

The Chamber unanimously ordered the printing of this speech, which was frequently interrupted by cries of "bravo," from the left side, was sometimes received with approbation by the right centre, and was heard all through with attention by the right side.

MELANCHOLY & INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

On the 12th March, 1822, the ship Wear, Thomas Thompson, master, carrying 11 men, sailed from London for a cargo of ice. Nothing particular occurred until the 28th, when she was struck with a large flaw piece of ice, about 11 A. M. upon the larboard bow. The men immediately tried the pumps, but she filled so rapidly that they were found to be of no use. Finding themselves thus situated, they proceeded to fix the ice-anchor, which they accomplished. They then began to collect provisions; they got out four bags of bread, each containing one cwt.; several pieces of beef and pork, amounting to nearly one hundred pounds; a box of candles, about eighteen inches square, and 36 yards of new canvas, together with all the ship's stock of nails; very fortunately they had a sextant; they also saved nine blankets. One of the crew, John Williams, the carpenter, saved a few of his tools, consisting of one axe, a tenant-saw, a spoke shave, a mallet, and a small chisel. The wind blowing rather brisk the ship broke loose from the ice, leaving six who were receiving the stores on the ice. The remaining five on board immediately endeavoured to get out the boat, but whilst thus engaged, the ship went down, about five minutes after 12, leaving the long-boat floating upside down on the water. The captain, mate, and cook, rising again, got on the top of the boat, and by the help of two studding-sail booms, & two oars, they reached the ice, and by laying the oars from one piece of ice to another, they reached the other part of the crew. With the canvas and oars they erected a tent to screen themselves from the wind, and, night coming on, they collected what clothes they had saved to sleep on and cover them with. In the night, the weather becoming much more cold, they were obliged to run about every half hour to keep themselves warm. On the 29th, some finding themselves stronger than others, proceeded to lay the booms and oars, in order to reach the place where the ship sunk, and collect whatever they could find floating. They recovered a boat-hook, a rough car, three main hatches, and the slide of the half-deck hatch; but no remains of the boat were to be seen. They then returned to the others, having been away about four hours; in returning, they found a coil of rope, which the captain had fortunately thrown upon the ice when on deck. The following day (30th) the ice was so open that they found it impossible to get more than fifty yards in any direction. Being thus situated, and thinking that some other vessel might be going on the same errand for ice, they formed a triangle with the oars, and tied four handkerchiefs on the top for a signal. They then began to collect what materials they had to build a boat with, which consisted chiefly of the booms and three hatches; they began by placing the booms parallel to each other, at the distance of two feet four inches, then knocked off the boards from the carlings, and nailing them to the booms, thus formed the bottom. With the carlings they formed the sides of the boat, and the slide of the half-deck hatch formed the stern; the wood remaining of the booms served for the head or bow; the rough oar was split into two, which formed the gunwale; the canvas was extended twice round the outside, being nailed to the booms at the bottom, and lashed to the gunwale at the top, with spunyarn made from the rope; this occupied them until the 8th of April. About 12, P. M. of this day, when they were all fast asleep on the ice, they were driven out to sea, and were nearly covered with water, before they were aware of their increased danger; most of their provisions were washed away, chiefly their bread; whatever continued to float they saved. On the 9th, being provided with a flint and steel, they made a fire of rope, in order that they might melt the candles to grease the outside of the boat and keep out the water. On the 10th, having finished their boat, which in breadth was 2 feet 4 inches, and in length 12 feet 6 inches, they launched it, and delighted with the result, they gave three hearty cheers. They all immediately got in, and proceeded through the ice, by the help of their oars, towards Iceland, from which place they were distant about 100 leagues. They had not been gone long when they were obliged, by the exceedingly thick weather, to get upon another piece of ice; they slept there all night, and on the 11th, proceeded on about five, A. M. Their provisions being nearly done, they caught as many seals as they could: towards eleven, P. M., they again got upon the ice, and in this manner they proceeded until the 13th about four, P. M., when, finding it impossible to get any further, the ice being so thick and close, they were obliged to stop; they collected what drift wood they could on the ice to make a fire of, and cooked two seals. On the 14th, they steered their course towards the Faro Islands, and proceeded, much as usual, till the 17th, when they got into clear water; but, the wind being foul, still kept amongst the ice, catching as many seals as possible. On the 18th, they cooked four seals, filled the candle-box with fresh water, obtained by melting ice, and three bags with ice, with the intent of putting out to sea, should the wind be favourable on the 19th. On this day the wind blew strong, and, the boat being very narrow, they were obliged to throw out a bag of ice to keep the boat from upsetting. They continued steering for the Faro Isles until the 22d, when the wind changed to the eastward, on which account, not being able to proceed, the water in the box being used, and the ice in the bags having melted, they judged it better to steer towards Iceland, hoping, at the same time, to meet with ice, and steered west all the way till the 28th, when they discovered land. They met with no ice, and had then been without water 6 days; about five, P. M. it came on thick weather. On the 29th, being much clearer, they found that the wind had shifted to the north-west, and they, having no compass, were steering direct from the land; they then turned, and kept the bow to sea. On this day, between ten and four o'clock, they lost three men, who died for want of water. Towards eleven, A. M., the wind again changed to the eastward, and they continued their course till eleven o'clock, A. M., on the 30th, when they reached land. They remained there two days, creeping about on their hands and knees, (having lost the use of their legs from cold and their confined posture in the boat,) when they were accidentally taken up by some of the inhabitants who were passing in a small boat, and were treated very well. They remained there till the 1st of June, and embarked for Port Rush. The carpenter, cook, and another of them are at this time in our Infirmary, with frost-bitten feet—*Liverpool Courier.*

MR. LIVINGSTON'S ÆRIAL VOYAGE.

DUBLIN, AUG. 6.—Our readers are aware that the Lord Mayor and Committee of Management had resolved on patronizing an ascent by Mr. Livingston as some recompence for his generous and benevolent exertions on a recent occasion.—Owing to the unsettled state of the weather for some weeks past, Mr. Livingston was frequently obliged to postpone his ascent, but at an early hour yesterday morning a flag from Nelson's Pillar announced his determination to "tempt the uncertain air." About 12 o'clock the curious were on the alert, and the number of persons who lined the banks of the canal and all the avenues leading to the scene of attraction (Portobello Barracks) were very considerable, but we regret to state that the *profitable spectators*, tho' distinguished for beauty and fashion, were not so numerous as we conceive Mr. Livingston was entitled to expect from his late useful and philanthropic effort, and the very serious loss he sustained by the partial inflation of the balloon on Monday last.

During the day the fine band of the 5th Dragoon guards played several beautiful airs for the amusement of the fashionable promenaders, who occupied the inner square of the barracks. At half-past 2 o'clock (the inflation being completed) the attaching of the car to the balloon commenced. During this process a trifling accident occurred, which, for a moment caused some uneasiness.—A temporary platform had been erected for some purpose of the exhibition, which was immediately taken possession of by a host of *Dandies*, to the exclusion and great annoyance of the less obtrusive part of the assembly, when some envious elf, chagrined at their unmerited exultation, contrived to withdraw a few of the supporters of the platform on which they were perched, when suddenly they became a promiscuous heap, moving on *all fours*, to the great injury and derangement of well-adjusted stiffeners, and to the great amusement of many, who diverted their spleen by enjoying a laugh at the expense of a set of coxcombs. At a quarter before three o'clock, several members of the Mansion House Committee having formed themselves around the Car, and Mr. Livingston having entered it, the Lady of Colonel Gordon, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards, presented him with a beautifully decorated flag, accompanied by a neat address, delivered with peculiar grace and feeling, in which she complimented him on his intrepidity, and his late generous zeal, after which several of the gentlemen present eagerly pressed forward and shook hands with him. He then ascended amidst the shouts and prayers of the admiring spectators. The sky was tolerably clear and serene, and the Balloon mounted majestically, the wind N. W. from which it was thought Mr. Livingston would descend on the other side of the Channel. He was, however, seen to hover about for ten minutes over the Pigeon House, where he entered a cloud and became invisible for five minutes; he was then observed to descend rapidly, and we learn he alighted at Corner's Court, Cabenteely, where, we lament to hear, he was very badly treated by the country people, who demanded an enormous sum for some imaginary injury which they alleged he had done to their crops. A troop of Police were sent out to his assistance, and at a late hour last night he had not returned to town. We cannot conceive any thing more discreditable to the peasantry than this attack on a gentleman who but the other day bravely and humanely risked his life for the advantage of their starving brethren in the South.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No mail due.

The Intelligence from the Continent is of little moment. A Paris Paper has announced the appointment of a new Ministry at Madrid, entirely devoted to the popular cause, but this is not a matter of certainty.

BUTTER TRADE OF WATERFORD.

A novel spectacle was exhibited yesterday at the Butter Crane of this City, almost every firkin brought in having been withdrawn unsold, the merchants engaged in the Trade having unanimously abstained from purchasing, in consequence of the following Notice, posted up in the market-house on Tuesday evening:—

"No Beamage to be allowed on Butter weighed in this market on and after the 7th day of August 1822.
(Signed) "SAMUEL NEWPORT,
"Waterford, 6th August. Weigh-Master."

We understand that this Notice was issued by the Weighmaster in consequence of the remonstrances of some Country Gentlemen, who threatened to resort to law proceedings to put an end to the practice hitherto pursued at the Crane, of allowing to the purchaser a beamage of 4lbs. per firkin on all Butter weighed there—a practice which, it appears, though not expressly authorised by the last Act for regulating the sale of Butter in this market, has been sanctioned by ancient and immemorial usage.

The Butter Merchants, we understand, not choosing to acquiesce in what they conceive to be an unnecessary and vexatious innovation on the long-settled practice of their Trade, have resolved to abstain from purchasing any Butter at the Crane under the new regulation—and thus all business in this line is likely to be suspended, to the manifest injury of the Farmer and the Public, until one party or the other shall give way, or until an amicable discussion (which we trust will take place) shall lead to a satisfactory adjustment.

We confess we are at a loss to perceive how the interest of the Farmer or Manufacturer of Butter can be promoted by the change now sought to be established—for it must be evident, that the Merchants if ultimately compelled to adopt it, will regulate his price accordingly; and that the Farmer, though he will thus be paid for about 7lbs. more on each cwt. of Butter, will receive a price lower per cwt. by the value of these 7lbs., than what he otherwise would obtain. In another respect, the Farmer will in many cases be an actual loser, to a material extent, by the adoption of the new plan—because, as the law allows no firkin of Butter to exceed 84lbs., and as many of those brought to market are found to come up to this weight, or within one or two pounds of it, even taking off the 4 lbs. beamage, it is obvious that all such casks would, under the new regulation, be above the legal limit, and that the over-weight would be so much lost to the seller.

In another point of view, the Public of Waterford are materially concerned in this question, as well as those whose interests are more immediately affected by it—for if the Merchants, by the abrogation of the ancient practice, be compelled to fix a lower price for their Butter purchases, it will probably have the effect of driving a large portion of those, who would otherwise seek in this City a ready market for their produce, to resort to other places, where a higher *nominal* price may be had, and thus proportionably diminish the receipts of various shopkeepers, &c.

Besides the dispute respecting beamage, of which we have been speaking, another subject of contention has arisen, namely, the sum payable at the Crane for Custom, Weighing, Tasting, &c. which it is sought to reduce from 4½d. (the present established rate) to 3d. per firkin. This, however, is a matter of comparatively little importance, at least to the Public generally; we therefore feel it unnecessary to enlarge upon this part of the subject, and shall conclude with the expression of a hope, that a speedy accommodation may take place amongst all the parties concerned, whose interests, though in some respects they may appear distinct or opposite, are, in a public sense, dependent upon and interwoven with each other.

REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS.

The following is the arrangement intended to be effected in the Revenue Government of Great Britain: "There are to be two distinct and separate Boards in Ireland, and two others in Scotland, of Customs and Excise, to be denominated Local Boards, and to be composed as follows:—Two experienced and practical officers, headed by a Commissioner from the Boards of Excise and Customs in London. All the present Commissioners of the existing Boards, in Ireland and in Scotland, are to have the choice of being Commissioners of the head Board in London, which must then be composed of English, Irish, and Scotch Commissioners. This with a view of introducing uniformity of system over every part of the United Kingdom—each part of the peculiar systems of Ireland or Scotland being readily explained by the Members from those parts. The Local Boards are only to have power to correspond with the head Board, and not with the Treasury, and the Visiting Member from London is to be changed every three years, or earlier if necessary, and a new Commissioner to succeed him from the head Board."

THE CROPS.

We have received a communication from an intelligent gentleman who has just returned from an official tour in the King's and Queen's Counties, Kildare, Westmeath, Mayo, and other parts of Ireland. Exclusively of his own observation, he had an opportunity of meeting with gentlemen from various remote parts of the country, and he states, that they unanimously assured him, that the crop of all kinds of Corn and Potatoes, in their respective districts, promised the most abundant harvest, exceeding in both quantity and quality the produce of any year within their memory. As far as our correspondent's own observation went, he states, that he never beheld, nor could he suppose, a richer crop, and that the sickle was busily employed in every quarter. So far so good, and thanks be to Providence for its bounty!—but what share of it may fall to the lot of the unfortunate, is another question. We trust, however, that the worst has passed, and that the exertions of Government to employ the Poor will produce future beneficial consequences. A line of road has been commenced in Conemara, that will open up this wild district to the extent of sixty miles. Thirteen piers or quays, some of them of great importance, have also been commenced, and many other useful works are constructing in the distressed parts of Ireland. These sources of employment must greatly relieve immediate distress, and, from the utility of the erections, the Country must derive permanent advantage. This is the first *cheering* paragraph which circumstances have permitted us to write for many months. In the name of Ireland, we express our warmest gratitude to the English People, and beg leave to congratulate them on the beneficial result of their unexampled benevolence.—*Dublin Journal.*

In a late excursion through the County of Kildare, the Queen's, and the borders of the King's Counties, we had great pleasure in observing that the crops, though light in many places, were in the very best possible state, and promise a most excellent harvest. The Wheats have received very little injury—the Oats are in prime order—and the Potatoes abundant beyond any thing we have known for some years past.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

STATE OF THE POOR.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

At last we have cheering and delightful intelligence to communicate to the Public—intelligence which will make every honest heart swell with gladness. It is conveyed in the following paragraph from one of the Kerry Papers:

"At the last Meeting of the Central Committee of this County, it was resolved, in answer to an application on this subject, to inform the Gentlemen of the London Tavern Committee, that any further aid to this County from the Society was at present unnecessary, in consequence of the liberal supplies of food and money already received.—The delightful weather which we have enjoyed for a few days back, has afforded the most cheering prospects of an abundant and well-saved harvest."

We will be bound to say, there are no Jobbers in the Central Committee of the County of Kerry. But we will not dash the pleasure our Readers will receive from the communication by any "meaner matter." Regarding Distress in general, the Country Papers do not, we are glad to find, furnish us with any further details of consequence, except that Fever seems to be on the increase in Galway. But the accounts from this part of Connaught are frightful. It is painful to peruse the details, but our duty compels us to lay them before the Public in the language in which eye-witnesses have described. The humane and apostolic activity of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, on this occasion, as well as on every other, since the beginning of our present distresses, is above all the feeble praise we can bestow upon his Grace. But he has his reward in the gratitude of the poor and friendless, and in the feelings of his own bosom. Neither should the conduct of Mr. Finn, the Catholic Clergyman, be forgotten; it is an example well worthy of imitation, and has, indeed, in almost every instance, been imitated by his Reverend Brethren.

However, the fine weather and the early harvest will soon dissipate all our apprehensions.—The Country has been saved from the consequences of a grievous visitation. Let thanks, let our lasting gratitude, be given to where *alone* they are due—the munificent charity of the People of England, the generosity of Parliament, and the promptitude of our own Executive.

FEVER.

GALWAY, AUG. 3.—We regret to state that Fever has increased within the last week to a very great extent, and that many persons in the better ranks of life are affected. We did hope that the extensive arrangements that have taken place under the direction of Doctor Whistler would have been able to subdue the pestilence; but the evil has run beyond the utmost endeavours; and such is the obstinacy of many of the Poor, such their false pride, that while they have any means whatsoever to support them, they will not permit themselves to be removed to the Hospital, it being an establishment they never heard of till the present affliction.

Although we have upwards of one thousand tons of oatmeal arrived at this port within a very short period; still there is not one single ton this day that is not placed, and the supply at the public stores is exceedingly scanty. We trust there is yet a large quantity on the way, otherwise great injury will be done by permitting the Potatoe crop to be dug before they are either nutritious or fully formed in the ground. Speculators will find this still a good market for their stock on hand.—*Galway Advertiser.*

SLIGO.

SLIGO, AUG. 3.—Extract from the Reports of the District Inspectors.

DISTRICT, NO. I.—Agreeable to your instructions, I beg leave to lay before you a Report of the present state of the Poor living in District, No. 1.

The number of men and boys employed in labours is about 411—upwards of 100 women are employed spinning flax and tow, and 203 families receive weekly gratuitous relief.

The total number now supported from your funds in this district exceed 2500 souls.

Since my last Report, distress has very considerably increased in the country parts of the district. The resources of many who had not before applied to be relieved have become totally exhausted, and when labour was provided by the commencement of three new lines of road, useful to the neighbourhood as well as for giving immediate employment to the Poor, it was affecting to observe the disappointment of many who could not be received after the proper number had been put to work.

Straw, clothing, shoes, and some necessary articles of furniture, are in many cases much wanted; numbers had sold even the iron pots in which they used to prepare their scanty meals.

DISTRICT, NO. II.—We have now 224 labourers on your works, and they, together with their families, have in consequence been removed from the gratuitous list—67 women and their families are supported by spinning, with which you have furnished them—432 families, containing 2107 persons, of whom 640 are Widows and Orphans, receive gratuitous relief.

We have found several in our District digging their Potatoes before they were fit for eating. In all such cases we made a small addition to the allowance, in order to prevent such an injurious practice.

It gives us much pleasure to state, that our District continues generally free from fever.

DISTRICT, NO. III.—Many instances have come to our knowledge of persons, though in a very obscure rank of life, struggling with adversity until at last compelled by hard necessity to yield and make their case known. We have respected this independence of spirit, and in the most delicate way to their feelings have supplied their wants.—One fact, which we had from unquestionable authority, deserves to be related. A poor man, in tattered garments, took down from his shelf the frieze which was to have made him a coat, and disposed of it, rather than his name should appear in the Poor List.

It is painful to observe the Labourers with bare feet digging, and we would recommend, that if funds could be provided for the purpose, each Labourer should be supplied with a pair of Brogues.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE LORD PRIMATE.—On Saturday, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Deputation from the Corporation, waited upon the Lord Primate, to present him with the freedom of the City, voted last Quarter Assembly, upon his elevation to the Primacy. They were received by his Grace, and several of the Dignitaries and Clergy, in their full canonicals. The Address was read by the Town Clerk, and the Answer most feelingly delivered by his Grace; when a splendid collation was given in Bilton's best style, of which several persons of distinction also partook. His Grace seemed highly gratified, and received and entertained the Deputation with the true dignity of the most exalted Prelate of the Irish Church.—*D. E. P.*

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—Saturday morning, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Magee) attended Divine Service at Christ Church, when the full Service was performed; and immediately after his Grace was enthroned by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kildare, as Dean of that Cathedral. After this ceremony, his Grace repaired to the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, was there met by the Dean and his Chapter, at the great West-Gate, when his Grace was conducted to the Choir, its members singing the Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my Soul!" The Dean having handed his Grace's Patent of Creation to Mr. Lea, the Registrar, he read it aloud, and at the conclusion, the Dean enthroned his Grace, assigning him all his rights and privileges as Archbishop of Dublin. The ceremony then concluded, and his Grace was conducted back to the great West Gate, preceded by the full Choir singing.—*Ibid.*

On Saturday last Daniel Coffee, Philip Borke, and John Kehoe, were transmitted from the Penitentiary to the County Gaol, committed by William Chaytor, Esq. D. Mayor of Clonmel, charged with having, on the night of Tuesday, the 23d of July, robbed the dwelling-house of the Rev. Denis Meany, P. P. of Kilronenty—on Monday, by Charles W. Wall, Esq. Lawrence Sullivan, charged with robbing a garden.

Henry Canny, who was sentenced to death at the Clare Assizes, for embezzling letters in the Post-Office, has been respited until further orders.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter on Tuesday opened at 78s. for first qualities, but afterwards improved to 79s., and 80s. was said to have been paid in some instances. The number of firkins weighed at the Crane was 304. Yesterday there was an almost total stagnation of business in this line, in consequence of a dispute between the buyers and sellers, respecting beamage and custom, the particulars of which are more fully stated elsewhere. Only 19 firkins were weighed, which were taken to complete a shipment, by a house not generally engaged in the trade.

The weather was rather gloomy yesterday, with occasional sprinklings of light rain, or mist. The price of Wheat, however, was rather drooping. Old could scarcely be quoted over 18s.—some very good samples were bought at 17s. 6d.—inferior, 14s. to 16s. New Wheat, 15s. to 18s. 6d. in the latter part of the day; a few samples brought 20s. in the morning, but this price was not subsequently to be obtained. Old Oats, 8s. 9d. to 9s. New Do (much of which is very poor) 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. No alteration of importance in other articles.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUG. 7.

ARRIVED,

5th—Ann, Harding, Newport, coals; Constitution, Attwooll, Dublin, ballast; William, Beer, Swansea, coals and empty sacks; Olive Branch, Angel, Tralee, ballast; William and Thomas, Woolcott, Swansea, culm; Ann, Lewis, Newport, coals.

6th—Benevolent, Hooper, Newport, coals; Mayflower, Philpin, Llanelly, coals; Wellington, Thomas, Ayr, coals, a market; three small coasters, in ballast, for Ross.

7th—King George, Richards, Newport, coals.

SAILED,

5th—New Blessing, Tedball—and Hope, Harris, Swansea, ballast; Alfred, Maine, do. flour and wheat; Eclair, Morse, Newport, ballast; Mary, Davis, Bristol, oats and flour.

6th—Freeman, Stephens, Liverpool, wheat, flour, and provisions; Industry, Tomelty, Liverpool, wheat; Commerce, Williams, before mentioned; Confederacy, Lewin, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.; Expedition, Stucey, Bristol, butter, bacon, oil, &c.

7th—Wind S. W. past 7 morning.

The William, Cowling, is gone up to Ross to load.

The *Aurora*, Nicholls, cleared at London, for Waterford, 1st instant. The *Good Intent*, Burnard, has arrived at Liverpool from Waterford.

DIED,

A few days ago, at Tintern, County of Wexford, at the advanced age of 80, Robert Morris, Esq. many years a Landing Waiter in the Port of London.

A RUMMAGE SALE

WILL take place at the LONG ROOM in the CUSTOM-HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, where a List of the Articles for Sale may be seen.

JAMES WALLACE,
Collector.

Waterford, August 8, 1822.

VACATION WILL END
AT MISS BOYLE'S SCHOOL,
On MONDAY, Aug. 12.

William-street, 8th Aug. 1822.

VACATION WILL END
AT MRS. TOURNER
AND
THE MISSES BROWNE'S SCHOOL,
On MONDAY, 12th August

August 5, 1822.

TO BE SOLD,
THIS DAY—THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH.
ON THE PREMISES,

THE INTEREST in the HOUSE on the MALL, built by Lady ALCOCK a very few years ago, and subject to the small Yearly Rent of *Twenty-five Guineas*. The FURNITURE of said House will also be disposed of in like manner, on the same and following days.

There is a Person in the House who will give Information as to further particulars.

☞ The Purchaser of any Amount from TEN POUNDS upwards, to have SIX MONTHS' CREDIT, on approved Security. FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Aug. 8, 1822.

ALBION
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON, 1ST AUGUST, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LIFE INSURANCES with this Company, now in force, or which may hereafter be effected, will not be held void on account of Passage by Sea, at any time, from any Part, to any Part, of Great Britain, or Ireland, including the Islands belonging to, and in the immediate vicinity of, each; and that, during Peace, such Insurances will not be held void on account of Passage, in Decked Vessels, or Steam Boats, from, or to, any part of Great Britain, or Ireland, including the Islands belonging to, and in the immediate vicinity of, each, directly to, or from, the Island of Guernsey, the Island of Jersey, or any part of the Continent of Europe, on the line of coast between the Texel and Brest, both inclusive—any clause, or condition, in the Company's Policies, or Proposals, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and although neither License shall have been asked, nor additional Premium paid, in respect to such extension of the limits of Insurance.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
WARREN PHIPPS, *Secretary.*

☞ *Insurances effected, with Fidelity and Despatch, by JOHN BULL, Bookseller, Agent for Waterford, &c.*