HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME!

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BT.
Being new words to an auld spring.

The news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
The north for anes has bang'd the South;
The de'il a Scotsman's die of drouth,
Carle, now the King's come!

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come!
Carle, now the King's come!
Thou shalt dance, and I will sing,
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld England held him lang and fast;
And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;
But Scotland's turn is come at last—
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld Reikie, in her rokelo gray,
Thought never to have seen the day;
He's been a weary time away—
But, Carle, now the King's come!

She's skirling frae the Castle Hill;
The Carline's voice is grown sae shrill,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Up, bairns!" she cries, "baith grit and sma',
And busk ye for the weapon-shaw!
Stand by me, and we'll bang them a'!
Carle, now the King's come!

"You're welcome hame, my Montague! (2)
Bring in your hand the young Buccleugh;
I'm missing some that I may rue,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've graced my causeway mony a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, premier Duke, (3) and carry doun,
Frae yonder craig (4) his ancient croun;
It's had a lang sleep and a soun'—
But, Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen like a cloud;
Come, Morton, shew the Douglas' blood—
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Tweeddale, true as sword to sheath;
Come, Hopetoun, fear'd on fields of death;
Come, Clerk, and give you bugle breath;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Wemyss, who modest merit aids;
Come, Roseberry, from Dalmeny shades;
Breadalbane, bring your belted plaids;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, stately Niddrie, (5) auld and true,
Girt with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairds as you—
Carle, now the King's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common crier,
He's heard in Fife and far Cantire—
'Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire!' (6)
Carle, now the King's come!

"Saint Abb roars out, 'I see him pass
Between Tantallon and the Bass!'—
Calton, (7) get out your keeking-glass,
Carle, now the King's come!"—

The Carline stopp'd; and, sure I am,
For very glee had ta'en a dwam,
But Oman help'd her to a dram.—
Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!
Cogie, now the King's come!
I'se be fou, and ye's be toom,
Cogie, now the King's come!

(1) Seat of the Marquis of Lothian.
(2) Uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh.
(3) Hamilton.
(4) The Castle.
(5) Wauchope of Niddrie, a noble looking old man, and a fine specimen of an ancient Baron.
(6) There is to be a bonfire on the top of Arthur's Seat.
(7) The Castle-hill commands the finest view of the Frith of Forth, and will be covered with thousands, anxiously looking for the Royal squadron.

THE KING'S WELCOME TO SCOTLAND.

TUNE—"*Highland Laddie.*"

Whar hae ye been a' this while,
Royal Geordie, Royal Geordie?
Whar hae ye been a' this while,
My bonny Royal Geordie?

Ye hae been in Ireland's isle,
Rooting discord frae its soil,
Cheering Paddy wi' your smile,
My bonny Royal Geordie.

Ye hae been in foreign lan',
Hunting boars wi' spear in han';
Some did rin, and some did stan',
My bonny Royal Geordie.

But now you're come to Scotland's shore—
Although you might hae come before—
There's welcomes still for you in store,
Our bonny Royal Geordie.

Scotland's glens are rich and fair;
And, tho' her hills be wild and bare,
Yet hardy chiels are nurtured there,
Baith stauuch and true to Geordie.

Our lasses, too, baith trig and bra',
Will rank aroun' ye, ane an' a',
As pure as in their mountain snaw,
To tak' a keek o' Geordie.

Let trumpets soun', and banners soar,
O'er sea and land let cannons roar—
And bagpipes drone, as ne'er before,
To greet our Royal Geordie.

Let auld and young, and great and sma',
Baith Whig and Tory—loud huzza,
"You're welcome to your ancient Ha',
At Holyrood, our Geordie."

Let Scotland's drink gang briskly roun',
And ilka painfu' feeling drown,
For weel we like to hear the soun',
"He's come!"—our ain dear Geordie.

Then here's his health, in nine times three;
And deil tak' them wad mar the glee
Wi' jealous—envious—scowling e'e,
Weel kick them far frae Geordie.

S. F.

(From the Edinburgh Star of Friday last.)

The following is given as a *programme* of the intended Royal Procession to the Castle: it may however, be subject to future modification:—

It is understood that one of the earliest objects which may be expected to attract his Majesty's attention, is a visit to the Castle. This is to be paid with all the pomp and circumstance of royalty; and as it may be thought that the arrangements of this day will, in their general outline, serve as a model for all the after proceedings of the same splendid description, we shall describe them fully.

The King will proceed from his palace of Holyrood house in an open carriage, drawn at the slowest possible pace; the Scottish Regali carried before him, those venerable symbols of long-cherished national independence; and attended by a numerous and noble train, consisting of his great officers, and other personages, distinguished for rank or official station. His Majesty will pass up the Canongate, High-street, and Lawnmarket, betwixt two lines of his subjects, disposed, under certain arrangements and classifications, on each side of the streets leading to the Castle, and who are to remain firm on their post, in order again to enjoy a sight of their Sovereign, as he returns from the Castle to the Abbey. These arrangements appear to be made with admirable taste, and to be calculated to produce the most splendid and impressive effect.

From the Palace, up to the commencement of the High-Street, the Canongate is to be lined by its own inhabitants, and those of its ancient ally, Leith. Along the High-Street, as far as the Lawnmarket, the incorporated crafts are to be drawn up on both sides, displaying, as in ancient times, their banners, and disposed under their several Deacons; the whole under command of the Deacon Convener, with the blue blanket, which is said to have seen the holy wars. At the Cross, a platform is to be erected for the whole body of the Magistracy, in their robes, headed by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, and attended by their officers. Upon the balcony of the Royal Exchange, opposite, another platform is to be raised, which is to contain what may be regarded as the representative of Scottish beauty—in the persons of several hundreds of the finest women in Scotland; these are to be admitted by tickets from the Lord Provost. Other galleries, for the same purpose, will be erected elsewhere. The Clergy are to occupy an erection in front of St. Giles's Church. The open space before the County Rooms, properly levelled for the occasion, is to have a stage for the accommodation of the Judges of the four high Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, and Jury, attended by the members of the Faculty of Advocates, and other legal bodies. From the Lawnmarket, as high as the Castle-hill, the street is to be lined, on one side, by gentlemen of the neighbouring counties, with their Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants; and, on the other, by the Professors of the College, the Rector and Masters of the High School, and other Academies of the city:—the boys wearing silk sashes and Scottish bonnets; as well as by the other classes of inhabitants, ranged under their legal or conventional leaders. The Castle-Hill is to be guarded by a large body of Highlanders, in complete national costume, through whom the royal procession is to pass into the Castle. It is understood that his Majesty will return to the Abbey in the same order.

We learn that the Convenery of the Trades of Leith have forwarded to London a Petition to be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to disembark at Leith.

The Ladies of Edinburgh and its vicinity have united to prepare a splendid St. Andrew's Cross for his Majesty, composed of Scottish pearls and brilliants, which is to be presented to the King, before his landing, by Sir Walter Scott. We understand this association have been termed "Sisters of the Silver Cross."

(From the Caledonian Mercury of Thursday.)

We understand that the duty of the interior of the Palace, and the guard on the King's own person, is to be intrusted to the ancient and Hon. Company of Royal Archers, who are to discharge it in the same manner as the Gentlemen Pensioners in England. We also believe that the Celtic Society are to form four companies, in the complete Highland costume, for discharging the duty of guards on the Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal. In the latter capacity they will mount a constant guard on the Regali till these honours of Scotland are returned to the Castle.

A huge bonfire is to be lighted on Arthur's Seat the night which succeeds the Royal arrival.

We hear it is intended to plant the romantic front of Salisbury Crags with cannon, which will salute his Majesty on his approach to the Palace.

The High Church is to undergo some repairs, during this and the following week, as it is expected that his Majesty will there attend divine service.

The University has voted an address to his Majesty, and an extraordinary meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly has been called by the Moderator for the same purpose.

Sir John Hope, Bart. of Pinkie, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, has issued a regimental order to the members of the corps, intimating that the regiment is put under the orders of Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, K. C. B. Commander of the Forces, N.B., preparatory to the arrival of his Majesty, and to continue during his stay in Edinburgh; and the members are requested to be in readiness to turn out on a moment's notice, in the best possible order.

(From the Caledonian Mercury of Saturday last.)

We understand that Lord Melville is expected in Edinburgh on Monday next, when a Court of Admiralty will be held, and will finally determine whether his Majesty will land at Leith or at the Chain Pier, Trinity.

The dress of the Royal Archers will be most beautiful; the general outline of it is proposed to be a Tartan surtout reaching nearly to the knees, with sleeves slashed with green, Tartan trews and stockings, and black rosettes in the shoes; a white satin bow-case across the body, a Robin Hood's belt, a cap with an eagle's feather, and white gloves, reaching half way up the arm, and ruffs round the neck. They will meet the King at his landing, and proceed with him to Holyrood House.

It is expected that his Majesty will visit the University, and with this view the workmen are employed in clearing the interior of the square, of the scaffolding used by the masons, and in preparing galleries for spectators, which are to be erected against the old buildings on the south side of the square.

The Hon. Wm. Maule, M. P. for Forfarshire, has sent, for his Majesty's table, ten fat bucks from his park at Panmure.

We learn that the Members of all the Universities in Scotland, will attend in Edinburgh, in order to be presented to the King in separate bodies.

On Tuesday, the Town Council of Aberdeen resolved, that a deputation of their number shall proceed to Edinburgh, in order to present an address of congratulation to his Majesty, on his arrival in his ancient kingdom of Scotland.

The Town Council of Dundee, on Wednesday, voted an address to the King, and appointed a deputation to present it to his Majesty, when he holds his Court at Edinburgh.

The Magistrates of Montrose, on Wednesday last, voted a loyal address to his Majesty, to be presented on the occasion of his visit to Scotland.

The spacious mansion, No. 66, Queen-street, is taken for the Magistrates of Glasgow, for the month of August current, and stabling provided for 18 horses. The Chief Magistrate's coach is decorated with the city arms, &c.; state and undress liveries are preparing for the coachmen, postillions, and footmen.

FEVER IN GALWAY.

The Galway Advertiser says:—The following Letter, from the Rev. Mr. Finn, has come to our office; and, while we lament the causes, we cannot but laud the charitable condescension which united his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam with Mr. Finn, the Roman Catholic Curate, in the blessed work of visiting the Poor in their affliction.

To the Editor of the Galway Advertiser.

"SIR—It being the peculiar study and imperious duty of the Provincial Prints, where famine and disease prevail, to put forward for the satisfactory information of the Public, and particularly of our enlightened and liberal Benefactors on the other side of the Channel, every "official and well-authenticated circumstance bearing reference or at all connected with the general calamity with which Providence has visited this ill fated land, I lose no time in communicating to you a few of the many appalling cases of sickness and distress which this day presented themselves to my notice, on making the customary rounds of that part of the Parish of St. Nicholas to which I administer.

1st Case, Five wretched, half-naked Orphans, without father, or mother, or relative, to look after them, just rising from a severe fit of fever, all lying together in an open unroofed cabin—eldest aged about fourteen.

2d Case, Widow M'Dermott, from the neighbourhood of Ballinderreen, County Mayo, and her five helpless children—but lo! two have died, a suckling infant, and another two years old; both lay either side of her, till removed this day in one coffin for interment. Two are convalescent, and, I believe, the afflicted mother must have to deplore the loss of the third, whose broken little heart seemed as if to follow the mortal remains of her little brother and sister.

3d Case, Peter Molony, with three others, on the College road, in Fever, all confined within a narrow space without ventilation, and three in one bed.

4th Case, Mary Higgins, from Connemara, same road, and in a cabin, about fifteen feet square, where, for the last three months eighteen persons resided. Fever of course prevailed. I have seen the father, the mother, and the two daughters, aged seventeen and eighteen, all lying together in one corner—in malignant Fever. In another—three. The poor father died, and lay stretched for twenty-four hours under the same covering with his wretched family. The rest are doing well.

"The above is the simple truth, unadorned, but authentic. I leave the Reader to reflect and moralize for himself. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in his anxiety and zeal to acquire every information on this subject, and to be practically acquainted with the extent of the existing evil, in order to apply the remedy, saw with his own eyes, Case first, second, and third. He entered into every cabin which I pointed out, as the abode of misery and disease, in the long extended line of Bohermore. He conversed with the wretched inmates on topics regarding their health, occupation and condition, and inspired a hope in their breasts of the suffering Poor that their days of bitterness and trial would shortly pass away; and plenty and comfort be their future lot.

"I remain Sir, your obedient Servant,
"M. FINN, Curate of Bohermore.

"N. B. since writing the above, I was obliged to admit nine other miserable beings into the hotel, where first case exists, making in all fourteen!"

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

The following notice has been published by the Earl of Donoughmore:—

To the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, the Keepers of the different County and City Gaols, the Medical Men employed therein, and the several other Public Officer in Ireland, whose services are in the habit of being remunerated by the Presentments of Grand Juries.

The House of which I am a Member, finding itself without any information whatever on which it could make any decision respecting the details of a Bill lately *in transitu* through Parliament—and having, notwithstanding, declared its full acquiescence in the absolute necessity of ascertaining and limiting the utmost amount of these Presentments—and for the consideration of which subject it is intended to move that a Committee should be appointed early in the next Session—the objections transmitted through myself and through other Noble Lords, against the details of the late Bill, having arrived too late for any effectual consideration.

I think it my duty to recommend to the several public officers herein before mentioned, to make such communications to the House of Lords, early the next Session of Parliament, as may enable the House justly to appreciate the amount of their respective services, and the quantum of remuneration which they should be entitled to receive by Grand Jury Presentments, for the same.

DONOUGHMORE.

Bulstrode-street, London, 22d July, 1822.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

COUNTY LIMERICK GRAND JURY.

Resolved—That we, the Grand Jury of the County of Limerick, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1822, have read with great satisfaction certain Resolutions favourable to the commutation of Tithes, adopted at a Meeting of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, connected with Ireland, assembled in London, in the month of June last.

That we are of opinion a commutation of tithe, on a principle of a full and liberal equivalent, would be highly advantageous to the Clergy of the Established Church, and to all persons possessing property in tithe, and would prove a lasting benefit to the People of this part of the United Kingdom.

That our Foreman be requested to sign these Resolutions, on behalf of the Grand Jury, and transmit them to the Chairman of the Meeting held in London.

By Order of the Grand Jury;
WILLIAM THOMAS MONSELL,
August 6. Foreman.

The Grand Juries of Clare and the King's County have also expressed opinions to the above effect, and have resolved to petition Parliament on the subject early in the ensuing Session. We are only astonished that the other Counties have not yet followed the example of Clare, Limerick, and the King's County.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Ilfracombe, dated August 3:—"The following is the copy of a paper found in a bottle that was washed on shore on the 29th ult. in Rockham bay, about four miles to the west of this harbour:—

"This bottle was thrown overboard from the brig Albert, R. L. Robertson, Master, in lat. 47. 20. N., long. 22. W., on the 24th January, 1822, she being on her passage from Virginia to England, 27 days out. Should this be picked up, the finder will confer a favour by giving it publicity in the public papers, as it may be the means of ascertaining the drift, or current, should there be any here.

"R. L. ROBERTSON."

"MEM.—There was another paper in the bottle signed J. Roberts."

Report says, that the Hon. Pierce Butler, of Ballyconra, has resigned the Commission of the Peace as a Magistrate for the County of Kilkenny: The passing of the New Police Constables' Bill is the imputed cause.

BIRTH.

In Clonmel, the Wife of Mr. Burrowes Close, Attorney, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult. at Buttevant Church, by the Rev. Wm. Crofts, Wm. Smithwick, Esq. of Ballyconree; Co. Tipperary, to Miss Sherlock, daughter of the late Richard Sherlock, Esq. of Woodville, Co. Cork.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, Lord Granville Somerset, second son of his Grace, the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Emily Smith, youngest daughter of Lord Carrington.

In London, Lieut.-Col. Clements, M. P. for the County Leitrim, to Catherine, second daughter of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. of Woolly Park, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Cambridge, Mary Johnston, aged 20 years. On getting up she went to her sick mother in the next room, and with a grateful elevated voice cried, "Mother, what a glorious morning is here!" and then retiring, dropped down, and expired in a short time.

In Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Hooper, of the 3d Vet. Batt.—an officer of distinguished merit.

At Cashel, on his route to Athlone, whither he was proceeding with his regiment, Eyre Butler, Esq. Lieutenant in the 49th Regiment, son of the late James Butler, Esq. of Castlecrine, County Clare.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,903. *TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE LET,
AT WHITING BAY,
A BATHING LODGE,

CONTAINING TWO SITTING ROOMS and FIVE BED-ROOMS, with SERVANTS ROOMS, KITCHEN, and LARDER. Attached to the House are suitable OUT-OFFICES, a walled-in GARDEN, and if required TEN ACRES of PASTURE LAND.

Apply to RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Esq., Tourine, Cappoquin. August 5, 1822.

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

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of JAMES ATTAVAND, Esq. and his under Tenants—containing 120 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford.—Those 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 of 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 Tennant will be declared on the 20th August next.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.

CHING'S PATENT WORM LOZENGES.

MRS. CHING, Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CHING, Apothecary, respectfully informs the Public, that the celebrated WORM LOZENGES invented by her late husband, which for so many years have supported their sale and reputation, continue to be prepared by herself, and may be had *Genuine* from her Agents, Messrs. BUTLER, of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, also, of their Agents, in every part of the United Kingdom.

The extraordinary effects of these Lozenges, in the removal of those complaints which proceed from the presence of worms, whether in Adults or Children, have been so fully acknowledged and recommended by many persons of distinction, among whom are the Lord Chief Baron McDONALD, the late Bishop of CARLISLE, and several others, (specified in the general direction that accompanies the Medicine,) as to render any further comment unnecessary from the Patentee and Proprietor, than, that they are perfectly safe in their administration, and only require the care that ought to be used in the taking any other active and aperient medicine, and that being palatable, no difficulty is found in inducing children to use them.—In Boxes, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 4d. each.

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

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to any Application to Parliament for any Private Bill, for local purposes, Notice of the same must be given, and other Proceedings taken—[Abstracted from the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.]

In cases of Turnpike Roads, Notices must be given three times in the Months of August or September, in one and the same Newspaper, printed within each County or Place through which the Road runs; or if there be none so printed, then in the Newspaper of some near or adjoining County; and also on the doors of the Session Houses of each and every such County or place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, each Notice describing the parishes through which the line of Road runs; and if to amend or alter any existing Road Acts, then the Acts to be amended, and any intended increase of Toll must also be mentioned in each and every such Notice. Also when the Application is intended to be made for making any new Turnpike Road, or for altering the line of any existing Road, a Map or Plan of such Road, or intended alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of every County through which such Road is intended to be carried, or such alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which Map or Plan shall describe the line of such intended Road or alteration, and the Lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a Book of Reference, containing a List of the Names of the Owners, or reputed Owners and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and that Duplicates of the same be made for the two Houses of Parliament, together with estimates of expense of such undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray such expense), such estimate to be signed by the Person or Persons making the same; and if such money is proposed to be raised by subscription, then duplicate accounts must be made of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums subscribed by them respectively; and also estimates of the probable time within which the whole of the work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several Owners and Occupiers of Land through which any Road is intended to be carried, or alteration made, and duplicate lists must be made of the names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended Road or alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and the Plan must be shewn to such Owners and Occupiers respectively, at the time of such application. One set of these several documents must accompany the Petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper Office, previously to the Petition being presented.

In cases of Application for Bills for Paving, Cleansing, Lighting, (whether by Gas or otherwise,) or for improving any City, Town, or Place, or for erecting or improving Town Halls or Market Places, or for repairing or rebuilding Churches, or for enclosing, draining, or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions Houses Doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church Doors of the several parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any Place with Water; or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the Plans, in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any Place with Water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the Elevation of any such Aqueduct; and that such Plan shall be accompanied with a Section specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the Plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such Streams of Water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

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

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing Rates, Tolls, or Duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All Petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the meeting of Parliament.

By Order of the Chief Secretary,
SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL,
Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and Solicitor of Private Bills.
House of Commons, Aug. 1, 1822.

**** For further Particulars, see the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, or inquire as above.*

KILKENNY SUMMER ASSIZES.

[FROM THE MODERATOR OF AUGUST 10.]

COUNTY COURT—THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

At ten o'clock, the Lord Chief Justice proceeded to open the Commission in this Court, when the following Gentlemen were sworn of

THE GRAND JURY.

The Hon. Pierce Butler, Foreman.

Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.	Wm. Hartford,
Sir Nichs. Loftus, Bart.	Arthur St. George,
John Flood,	R. P. O'Shee,
Wm. Tighe,	Garret Neville,
Wm. Ponsonby,	Wm. Waring,
Wm. Basly,	Thomas T. Bookey,
Wm. M. Reade,	Thomas Barnes,
Joseph Greene,	Loudy Foot,
Georges Hely,	Michael Warren,
John Power, jun.	J. P. Poe, and
Nicholas Aylward,	Thomas Neville, Esqrs.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, observed that there was nothing in the calendar before him, nor in the state of public affairs throughout the County, to render it necessary for him to detain them long from the discharge of their duties. The situation of the County since he last addressed them, was happily marked by general tranquillity and by implicit obedience to the laws. I trust, said his Lordship, that it will continue, to maintain that honourable character, and that, by a steady administration of justice, seconded by the unrelaxed activity of the Magistrates and the energies of a resident gentry, the advantages of public tranquillity may be permanently ensured. Under circumstances so highly favourable, I feel it quite unnecessary to engage your attention more particularly on this topic. But, Gentlemen, I have to direct your notice to the subject of a letter which I have received by this morning's post, from the Inspector-General of Prisons. This Gentleman seems to conceive, that your last presentment for the remuneration of his official services was founded on a supposition, that two Reports should have been made, as to the state of the prison, in order to entitle him to that presentment. If such an opinion influenced you in this particular, I have to acquaint you, Gentlemen, that it is altogether a mistaken view of the Inspector's duty. There are two Inspectors, and there is but one visit required of each. He makes, therefore, but one return, and you cannot withhold a presentment merely on the ground in question. I beg to point your attention to the Act which prescribes the duties and the remuneration to this officer, in the case to which I allude, and you will find it particularly worth your consideration. The gross and dreadful abuses which had formerly prevailed in prisons are beginning to disappear, I am happy to say, in consequence of the activity of the two officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, for superintending their interior economy. You will take the Act into your room for perusal, and I shall also submit the letter of Mr. Woodward to your inspection. Gentlemen, I have received another communication in which you have an interest.—This is a complaint addressed to me by a person of the name of Thomas Corcoran, which relates to the repairs of the road between Ross and Waterford. On my representation, last Assizes, you thought proper, and rightly thought proper, to present for that road, which is now considerably improved, and which a little additional expenditure will render completely useful. This man complains, in his memorial, of some injustice in the mode of paying for the work performed on the road, and if, on investigating the complaint, you consider it to be well founded, you, of course, will do him justice; but if you should find it to have arisen from mistake, you will inform me of the fact.

His Lordship having shortly adverted to the state of the Treasurer's accounts, proceeded to the

CITY COURT,

where, after the usual formalities were gone through, the following Gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart. Foreman.

Alderman W. Kingsmill,	Bibby Hartford,
Alderman S. Mathews,	Martin Cormick,
Alderman J. Bradish,	John Meighan,
Charles Madden,	Richard Sullivan,
Christopher Humfrey,	Redmond Reade,
Peter Ryan,	John Robertson,
Wm. Knaresborough,	John M'Craith,
Nathaniel Shanahan,	Thomas Cronyn, and
Robert Way,	Henry Greene, Esqrs.

The Hon. and Learned Judge addressed the Jury to the following effect:—

"I feel happy, Gentlemen, on congratulating you on the state of the calendar before me, which contains but very few crimes, and these by no means of an aggravated nature. This gratifying circumstance is in the highest degree creditable to the people of this City, and reflects also much honour on the character and exertions of the Magistracy. I am persuaded, too, that this happy state of society is in a very considerable degree attributable to the municipal Courts of Justice established in your City, and by which the public good is essentially promoted. All these causes, gentlemen conspire to place your city in a very enviable point of contrast with other places."

His Lordship then briefly called the attention of the Jury to the presentment for Mr Woodward, Inspector General of Prisons, respecting which a complaint similar to that which Lordship laid before the County Grand Jury had been addressed to him. His Lordship observed upon the case in terms so nearly resembling his statement to the latter body, on this topic, that we deem it superfluous to recapitulate his instructions.

Such was the difficulty of making up the Jury, even to the unusually low number of nineteen, that several Gentlemen were called on fines.—This measure wrought an instantaneous effect on some silent individuals present, and the Jury, after some delay, was filled up to its present state.

His Lordship returned to the County Court soon after he had charged the City Grand Jury, and entered on business.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Michael Campion and John Ryan were indicted for the murder of John Shelly, on the 21st March, 1821, at Rathpatrick, in this County.

The first witness called was John Mahony.

Lives at Rathpatrick; lived there in March, 1821. Remembers Shrove Tuesday in that year. Was in his house, with John Shelly, on the night of that day, when three or four persons came to his house. Before that a person called at the window, and desired his brother to get up and cut some timber; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock, as witness can judge; did not know the voice of the person who called. About two hours after, other persons called at the door, and desired him to open it, or they would burn the house; being "in dread," he let them in; they desired him to light straw; he could not as he was in a fright.—They went out with Shelly. Heard no conversation between Shelly and them. Shelly went out voluntarily. Did not hear their voices out-side the house. Said what he was told was, that Shelly's body was brought by his house, about three months after. Did not know Shelly, and did not look at the body, only heard it was Shelly's body; some Policemen were with the body.

The witness was not cross-examined at this stage of the trial.

The next witness produced was Mich. Whelan. Lived in Ross in the early part of 1821. Knows the Prisoners (identifies them); was often in the Prisoners' company, last year, and knew them well. Recollects Shrove Tuesday last year, on the evening of which day he was in company with the Prisoners, at about the hour of eight o'clock; there were others also present. Saw a woman of the name of Hanrahan that evening, while he (witness) was with Prisoners; he called at her door, and gave her either 2 guineas or 2 sovereigns. Witness and Prisoners told her it was to fee counsel for her husband, who was in gaol, under a charge of murder. She followed witness and Prisoners on, and told witness she had seen Shelly drinking with a person of the name of Quaide. On the day before, witness, Prisoners, and the woman, had been in search of Shelly. Went to Quaide's house, but did not find Shelly there. A boy went out of the window in his shirt, and Quaide afterwards said that the boy was his (Quaide's) brother. Told Quaide the boy went out. Thought it was Shelly, and told the people of the house to tell him, when he came back for his clothes, that the Police were after him. Went to Mahony's house, in company with Prisoners and others, in all, four persons; Mahony opened the door, and Campion went in first; witness went in, as also Ryan. Found Shelly in the house; Campion brought him out of the room; he (Shelly) was dressed. Witness and his party took him to Castlepierce Bog, near Rathpatrick. They told Shelly they were going to send him out of the country until the Assizes were over, and that they would give him money, and had a horse and man at the other side of the bog to convey him away. Campion asked Shelly if he did not get a pound note that night from Jack Kays; Shelly said he did, and gave it to him. They went on to the bog; it was far in the night when they got there. Campion desired Shelly to kneel down, for he had no longer to live. Shelly cried out for mercy, and would not kneel down; they said if he did not they would shoot him standing. He at length knelt, turned his face to witness, who desired him to turn his back. They all stood side by side, in a rank; they had two short and two long guns; the firing commenced with the others, and he discharged his piece last. Shelly fell on his face, and began to moan on the ground, and draw his breath. When they found he was not dead, they flung him into the bog-hole. Shelly said the water was going into his belly, and begged of them to allow him to die on the bank. Ryan re-loaded his piece, and fired at him in the bog-hole; Shelly crept over to the bank, turned over into the hole, and did not speak after that. Witness and his party went to John Kays's house afterwards, about a quarter of a mile distant; Kays came to the door, and Campion desired him to go to the bog, where two heaps of turf were, and to cover the man in the bog hole. Witness saw Kays, who got up, but could not hear what Kays said, as the latter was inside. Witness and Prisoners desired Kays to hide the fire-arms, and left them against the wall; they then all went away to Gaffney's public-house.

Cross-examined.—Knows the Prisoners some years, but not so intimately as for about a year back. Left the bog in about five minutes after the last shot was fired, and when Shelly turned in the water. *Hopes* he repented soon after the transaction. Did not know what he was doing when he fired; he was afraid, and did not know but they would turn against himself. Thought it was Shelly that went out of Quiade's, and would not kill him. Knew Shelly was dead when he fired. Would not *now* fire as he did at Shelly.—The Prisoners told him to go with them, and, when brought into it, he did not know how to get out of it. If he could "get over" going with the Prisoners to kill Shelly, would not have gone.—Agreed with Prisoners and others to commit other murders; agreed to commit, in all his life, FIVE MURDERS, some before and some after Shelly's murder!!! Went to the house of a particular man, whom they laid out to kill, for the purpose of saving his life. He "repented" since of what he did. Was afraid at first and left the Country on the 23d May, 1821; was not taken Prisoner, but gave himself up. Never heard a reward was to be given to the prosecutor of the Prisoners; does not expect money for it. Would not swear to a lye for the world!! Thinks it worse to murder than to tell a lye. Would not now, since he *repented*, tell a lie to save his life! Did not hear he was ever sworn against. Did not hear a reward was ever offered to any one who would swear against Prisoners. Was not even accused by any one of murder, or any other crime, except by himself. People said the first murder he committed, on a proctor of the name of Brophy, that it was well done, and he had no sin to answer for!! Got money for perpetrating that murder. Was of the party that burned John Whelan's house at Eoke. Whelan is brother-in-law of Ryan, one of the Prisoners. Never had any dispute with Ryan. Ryan was not at the burning of his, (Ryan's) sister's house. Fired a shot at the burning of the house; saw a person whom he thought to be the woman in the house, and fired at her, but not with an intent to kill her!! Aimed the

every one of the Prisoners, after which his countenance became suffused in tears.

Walker prayed, that as he was an innocent man, his body may be given to his poor mother.

William and Charles Connors prayed, that as Mr. Hayes had given a favourable character of them, their bodies may also be given to their mother.

The Prisoners for the abduction of Miss Goold—Daniel Doody, John Cussen (Walsh), James Leahy, Maurice Leahy, David Leahy, David Leahy (otherwise Murphy), and Daniel Riedy, were put forward for judgment.

His Lordship said to the Prisoners, that when they were about to be brought up for judgment yesterday, certain points of law had been submitted to him by their Counsel for his consideration; the sufficiency or insufficiency of the objection had been argued at considerable length; the validity of those doubts were not decreased; their case would undergo a further consideration as to the law upon the points raised; what the result of that investigation would be, it was not for his Lordship to anticipate.

One of the Leahys (we believe James) addressed the Judge, saying that they did not deserve the fate they were brought to; that terror prevented their making an objection to Brown and the party of insurgents to which he belonged, for that they were about compelling his father to quit his farm, in consequence of the exertions which he had used in getting Mr. Stevelly's arms returned to him.

His Lordship did not mean to comment upon their case, or touch upon the crime of which they were convicted; as to the points of law, he had made up his mind upon their view and application, though he did not state it for the present; the opinion of the Judges would be taken. To those who are not conversant in the knotty points, the point in question would not free the Prisoners, as a fresh indictment would be preferred, and a new trial entered upon.

The Assizes were then adjourned to Wednesday morning, the 4th September, when all Jurors, Grand and Petty, were to be at their post, unless warned to the contrary by advertisement. His Lordship said that very important cases lay over for the adjournment.

The City Assizes finished without a capital conviction. One woman and six men are to be transported.

EXECUTION OF FOUR OF THE MURDERERS OF THOMAS HOSKINS, ESQ.

At three o'clock on Saturday, William Walsh, Edward Doherty, Wm. Martin, and Laurence Walsh, who, last Thursday, were convicted for being concerned in the savage murder of the above-named young Gentleman, were conveyed from their cells in the County Gaol to the drop in front of the prison, and there suffered the awful and deserved sentence of the law. They were attended by four Roman Catholic Clergymen, by whose pious assiduities and holy offices contrition seemed to have been effected in their hearts.—When they ascended the platform, they addressed the people beneath in Irish—wishing them ten thousand blessings, and begging their prayers in return—calling on those who had arms to give them up, as they would be tempted to commit evil deeds whilst they held them—imploring the deluded to avoid bad company, to remain at home at night, go to Mass, mind their religion, and listen to the advice of their Clergy, otherwise they would be brought to shame and suffering.—After thus addressing the people, and while in fervent prayer, they were launched into eternity. Although these wretched men made no declaration of their guilt at the place of execution, yet it is satisfactory to justice and humanity to know, that they confessed their criminality in their cells, and acknowledged being at the barbarous butchery of the lamented Mr. Hoskins; but others equally, if not more guilty, have still escaped from the grasp of the law; which will, however, at no distant day, seize upon them with an inextricable vengeance.

LIMERICK, AUGUST 7.—Our Assizes for the present terminated yesterday—for the present we say, as they are adjourned to the 4th September. During the unprecedented time they continued, the Judges had scarcely a moment of relaxation, as the painful investigations that daily presented themselves occupied their undivided attention, and the result is, that the law has condemned thirty-two fellow-beings to an ignominious death, eleven to banishment, and these exclusive of seven for Miss Goold's abduction, whose sentence has been arrested on points of law. In the midst of such awful and terrific punishments, it is with deep regret we say that outrages still continue in this County.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Sunday last, as Andrew Batwell, Esq. a Magistrate of this County, was riding towards Charleville, at an early hour in the morning, he observed a notice, signed by order of Captain-General Rock, posted on the old Turn-pike at the foot of Ballyhoura, which he instantly took down and carried away. On his return homewards by a different route, about noon the same day, he was waylaid at Ballyhoura Mountain, by four men, one of whom was armed with a pistol, and fired at him, happily without effect. Mr. Batwell was accidentally unarmed, as his active exertions in preserving the peace of his neighbourhood and bringing offenders to justice have rendered him so obnoxious as to oblige him, for his own protection, constantly to ride with pistols. Though attacked by the other three men with stones, he fortunately escaped without injury, by the speed of his horse.—*Ibid.*

On Monday night last, a party of about twenty men attacked the house of James Darcy Evans, Esq. of Knockaderry, in this County, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. They came round to the rere of the house, and attempted to effect an entrance, by removing the sill-stones under the parlour window, so as to prevent any noise, and by that means to admit one of their body.—They were, however, fortunately overheard by the dogs in the house, who made an alarm, which awoke two of the servant men, who immediately got up, and the party, finding their attempt was discovered, made off without delay.—*Ibid.*

On the night of Thursday last, an armed party of robbers attacked the house of a farmer named Daniel Harnett, residing on the lands of Dromtrasna Collins, near Abbeyfeale, the estate of De Courcy O'Grady, Esq., which they burglariously broke open and entered, and, after threatening himself and family with instant death if they made any alarm, they proceeded to rifle the house of every article portable therein, which they carried off.—*Ibid.*

On Sunday, morning, at the hour of two o'clock, twelve men, well armed, entered the garden of Thomas Wade Foot, of Springfort, and demanded a gun, which the gardener had for protecting the fruit, and after they had searched the garden-house and tent which was made for protecting the orchard, and the man assuring them he had no gun, they went away without doing any injury. Several notices were on Saturday night posted up in the neighbourhood of Buttevant, ordering no person to take their Tithe but on pain of death. Mr. Foot and his family are at the sea.—*Ibid.*

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser of Aug. 7.)

CROWN COURT—SATURDAY AUG. 3.

ATROCIOUS PROSECUTION.

The following Prisoners were put to the bar, charged with having risen in arms on the night of the 22d Jan. at Curraghamakee, contrary to the peace and statute: Roger Kennedy, Martin Mulloghny, Pat. Dawson, Malachy Ryan, Jeremiah Ryan, John Mulloghny, John Cormick, Michael Kennedy, Francis M'Namara, and John M'Namara.

A noted character, named John Ryan, was the Prosecutor in this case; he swore that at the fair of Thurles, in January last, he received a notice to attend a meeting, in a part of the mountain called Curraghamakee, in obedience to which he repaired to the place of rendezvous in about 15 or 16 days after; he set out from Thurles early in the morning, and on his way to that place, which he did not reach till late at night, several of the party joined him; on their arrival at Curraghamakee, which is situated on the declivity of a mountain, the meeting had already assembled; it consisted of from 500 to 600 men, some of whom were armed with guns, blunderbusses, pistols, and pikes. He here identified the Prisoners as being at the meeting; John Cormick had a gun and sword; Pat. Dawson had a blunderbuss; Mich. Kennedy had a short gun or blunderbuss; the witness did not perceive any arms with the other Prisoners.—They were drawn up in ranks, and their names were called over; John Cormick, Pat. Dawson, and Michael Kennedy were called *Captains.* A piece of writing was handed about, by the contents of which several had sworn, and so did the witness—it was "*to kill all Protestants, Presbyterians, and Orangemen.*" Those who came from a distance he did not know.

Mr. Hatchell displayed considerable talent in the cross-examination of this witness, in the course of which several transactions of his life were exhibited to view, which shewed him to be a vile character. He was only a *private* in the army; the place of meeting was 12 to 14 miles from Thurles; he set out for the *main army* early in the morning; he left it at day-light on his way home; he got nothing to eat or drink; *it was no dream,* he was certain; he did not lodge his informations until May, though the transaction about which he was then swearing took place in January; the oath was taken undoubtedly; he took the same oath himself about two years ago, but neither took nor attempted to take any person's life by virtue of that oath. He was further cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell relative to his dealings with the Kennedys—it appeared that he set some ground to them, and afterwards attempted to take it from them, to effect which he was obliged to admit that he had sworn falsely on various occasions; he swore to processes that had never been served. It would, in fact, be disgusting to recite the vicious picture that was given of his conduct.

Thomas Noonan, equally as notorious as the former witness, swore that he was at the meeting of the *hostile forces* on the side of the mountain, but had no knowledge of the last witness having been there; there were five divisions of 90 to 100 in each. He here identified John Cormick, Martin Mulloghny, John M'Namara, to have been armed; to the best of his belief Francis M'Namara was armed; Mulloghny had a long wattle with a lanthern on the end of it; John Cormick was mounted, and appeared like an Officer, with a sword by his side; they were called *Captains*—he here identified three of the Prisoners as being of the party.

Mr. Hatchell astonished all in Court by the cross-examination of this witness. Cormick came to the front on horse-back to *inspect* the ranks, but had not his sword drawn; Mulloghny had the Papers in his hand; Cormick had *only* a sword by his side; was sure he did not see the former witness Ryan there; he staid there till the *army* dispersed; each company had its Officers; was *enlisted,* and took the oath; he took the same oath about three-and-twenty years ago, (evidently alluding to 1798) he never recruited for Captain Rock; went to the meeting-ground from Killaloe, where he had been but a short time; he came to that place from Castle Connell, in the County Limerick; he never saw the men whom he identified till the 22d Jan. on the mountain; he lodged the informations while in Nenagh gaol about a month ago, where the last witness (Ryan) was confined; he never told a Magistrate of the circumstances until *after* he saw Ryan in gaol; knew a man named Hurley, to whom he admitted having written, saying that he had lodged informations against him and John and Frank M'Namara; Hurley was in Nenagh gaol, but it was after he saw him there that he wrote to him; it was to the effect, that he would procure his pardon (having been recently convicted under the Insurrection Act) if he would join in the prosecution against the Prisoners at the bar. [The Letter was here produced, and was a pretty good specimen of the artifices of this witness.] He prosecuted four men to conviction about twenty-two years ago in Limerick, but it was for a horrid crime; he had informations against them for a conspiracy from a person who overheard them acknowledging the committal of a murder; he was at that time a yeoman, and afterwards purchased a house and seven acres of land from a Mr. Bruce, from whom he had a lease for ever; enlisted in 1806, and returned home in 1813, when he found his property taken from his mother and sister, a belief having been entertained that he died abroad; seeing things in this state, he joined the East India Company Artillery, and remained abroad till 1820, since which he has been travelling about amongst his friends; he changed his name to Brennan, as he knew he had enemies since 98; he was confined in Nenagh gaol.

To questions from the Judge as to the cause of his having been arrested, he stated, that on the 30th March he went to Mr. Anthony Parker to caution him against a conspiracy which had been formed against him—that Gentleman, after hearing his *story,* sent him to Nenagh goal under an escort of labourers in Mr. Bayley's employment.

Ryan and Noonan were observed whispering to each other near the dock, as the prisoners were calling up to the bar, evidently arranging the evidence they were to give against them.

The Learned Judge considered it unnecessary to address an observation to the Jury on the evidence which they had just heard; and on the issue being handed up to them they immediately acquitted all the Prisoners, two of whom came forward (we believe the two M'Namaras), and swore of their own free will, that in their whole lives they had never seen the two prosecutors, nor did they know the persons by whom they were to be prosecuted until they saw them come forward on the table. The indignation excited by this prosecution was manifest throughout the Court.

Thomas Going, Esq. of Traverston, was then called forward, who swore that he did not consider Ryan entitled to belief on oath, but on the contrary he was a man of most infamous character; the Prisoners were his tenants, and all proper men.

The Judge asked him if he knew any thing of the other *notable* character? He said he did not—but

Mr. Ryan, Attorney, swore that he knew Noonan, and considered him so bad a character, that upon one occasion he gave up a Record in which he was to appear as an evidence, on that account alone.

On the applications of Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Bennett, the two men, Ryan and Noonan, were taken into custody, in order that Bills of Indictment might be preferred against them for wilful and corrupt perjury.

The following are the only convictions of importance that had taken place since the opening of the Commission at Clonmel, up to the adjournment of the Criminal Court on Tuesday evening:—

William Neary, Sub-Constable of Carrick-on-Suir, for stealing £17 2s. from the person of Judith Meihigan, on the 11th April.

William Murphy, for endeavouring, by threats, to compel Denis Slattery to give up his farm at Munroe, near Ardfinane, on the 23d April last.—Recommended to mercy.

James Brittan (a simpleton), for serving a threatening notice on Denis Donovan, wood-ranger to Lord Ormonde, of Kilcash, on the 7th of April last.—Recommended to Mercy.

Edward Mullowney, for breaking into the dwelling-house of Adam Groves, at Liskeeveen, on the 7th of July—firing at said Groves—and endeavouring, by menaces, to compel him to quit his residence.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople of the 26th June. They confirm the account of the death of the Captain Pacha, whose ship was blown up. The Russian troops were withdrawn from the Turkish frontier. It had for some time been publicly known at Constantinople, that the peace between Russia and the Porte would not be disturbed.

It would appear, from several articles in the New York and other American Papers lately received, as if the United States' Government had it in contemplation to take possession of the island of Cuba. The alleged necessity for this proceeding, is the facility given to the depredations upon commerce by the pirates who find shelter in the ports of that island, and it is contended that the same reasons which justified the occupation of Amelia Island, would warrant that of the Island of Cuba. This fine scheme, we should think, can only exist in the brains of those writers who advocate its execution, in the American Journals. We need hardly add that England would not look quietly on and see the completion of an enterprize fraught with consequences of such manifest danger to her commercial interests in those regions.

Dutch Journals to the 31st ult. have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:—

"VIENNA, JULY 18.—With respect to the Congress to be held at Vienna in the month of September, we learn that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will be there in person; but that the Courts of Berlin, Paris, and London, will send Ministers. The Porte, it seems, has declined taking any part in this Congress, on the ground already alleged, that it has no political relations with the Christian Powers, which can make it necessary to conclude new Treaties. It seems that the journey of the Emperor Alexander will extend beyond Verona, and that his Imperial Majesty will visit Rome, and the South of Italy. It is certain, at least, that Count Italinsky, the Russian Ambassador at Rome, has received orders to have a residence prepared for his Sovereign."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. 81 [illegible]	Bank Stock 232
3 per Cent. Cons 80 [illegible]	India Stock 250
Imperial 3 per Cents. 80 [illegible]	India Bonds 64
3½ per Cent. 92 [illegible]	Ex. Bills (£1000) 5 7 pm.
4 per Cents. 99 [illegible]	Long Ann. 21 1-16 21
4 per Cts. (New) 99 [illegible]	Cons for Acct. 80 [illegible]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty this day proceeded in person to prorogue Parliament. At an early hour all the avenues leading to the House of Peers were crowded to excess, and every window in the line of the procession presented a pleasing group of well-dressed females. Tickets had been issued by the Lord Great Chamberlain for the admission of persons to the passages through which his Majesty had to pass on his way to the Robing-room, and every seat which had been prepared for the occasion found an anxious occupant. The interior of the House of Lords likewise presented a brilliant display of Ladies of the first rank and distinction.—The Foreign Ambassadors with their suites, gave additional splendour to the scene. The Peers, as usual, wore their robes of state.

At twenty minutes before two his Majesty quitted Carlton-House with the customary state, and on entering Pall-mall, was greeted with the loudest acclamations, in which all ranks seemed enthusiastically to join. The same demonstrations of loyalty and affection were manifested throughout his Majesty's progress, and evidently afforded him the highest gratification. He repeatedly bowed and smiled to the populace, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. His Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers was announced by a Royal salute. Having come down in his robes, the customary ceremony of robing became unnecessary, and his Majesty immediately proceeded to the House. On taking his seat upon the Throne, the Commons were forthwith summoned to the Bar, and on their arrival his Majesty delivered the following Speech in a clear and audible voice:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte, are in such a train of adjustment as to afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the national debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith.

"It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this, and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burdens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop, on which the great body of the population depend for their subsistence, has deeply affected me.

"The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers, meet with my warmest approbation, and seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my People, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity.

"I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland, and I entertain a sincere belief, that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart, that of cementing the connection between every part of the Empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and description of my subjects."

We learn from a gentleman who had just arrived from Calais, that a report prevailed there of the arrest of three Members of the Chamber of Deputies. Their names were not mentioned. It is extremely probable, however, that the publication of the Act of Accusation against Berton and his associates, and the debate which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, gave rise to this rumour.

The Paris Papers of Saturday have arrived, but they do not contain any intelligence.

Advices from Odessa, up to the 8th July, state, upon the authority of the *Allgemeine Zeitung,* that "most of the wives of Ali Pacha of Janina, who had been brought to Constantinople with his harem, were drowned by order of the Sultan. It is probable that his lawful wife, the celebrated Waselekia, will share the same fate, as soon as all the information which she can give shall be obtained from her."

Died last night, at her house in Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox, widow of the late James Lane Fox, Esq., M. P. of Bramham-park, in the County of York, and Castle Lanesboro', in the County of Leitrim, Ireland. Mrs. Fox was Marcia Pitt, second daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Rivers and Lady Ligonier. Her disorder was dropsy in the chest, and ended in the precise manner as the illness of her relative, the Right Honourable William Pitt.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

The account of the Prorogation of Parliament will be found in our columns. The speech of the KING adverts particularly to two topics well entitled to attention. His MAJESTY, alluding to Russia and Turkey, expresses his belief, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Speaking of the distresses of Ireland, His MAJESTY said—"I entertain a sincere belief, that the benevolence and sympathy, so conspicuously manifested on the present occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart, that of cementing the connection between every part of the Empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects." This is, indeed, the language of a "Patriot King," and it will be hailed with enthusiastic approbation by every man whose heart is not dead in the trespasses and sins of religious and political intolerance. This is the spirit which animated the KING when in Ireland, and which produced that Circular Letter which will go down through the pages of future history as a durable memorial of Royal Philanthropy. If the evil genius of discord shall still be found to prevail in the minds of any over that "brotherly affection" which is the first moral duty of a Christian, the MONARCH has delivered himself from even the possibility of reproach. He has done more. He has again, and with unabated earnestness, called upon his People to throw from them every rancorous and unseemly feeling, and to unite in those bonds of love which are the surest sources of national happiness and prosperity. We would here, as intimately connected with this important subject, call the attention of our readers to the Letter of Dr O'SHAUGHNESSY to his Clergy. That Letter breathes the purest spirit of gratitude towards the English Nation, and we say, with the *Dublin Evening Post*—"We would pity the man who would stop to criticise the simple and unpretending language of the venerable Prelate." We will go farther, and say, that the example ought to be adopted in every place of Worship throughout Ireland, in order that the benevolence of England may be known and appreciated in the very humblest cottage. It is true, that the visitations of calamity have not been universal, but what heart is there which will not be warmed even to rapture by the recital of what has been done? The knowledge of such noble deeds ought to be communicated to all, and the general concord will be placed on firmer foundations.

The following is the address of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons to the KING, prior to the delivery of HIS MAJESTY'S Speech:—

"The SPEAKER proceeded to address HIS MAJESTY, acquainting him with the deliberations of the House of Commons early in the Session, and the steps taken by them in regard to the distresses of agriculture. That they speedily perceived the only mode of relief available was an effectual reduction of taxation, which they had been successful in operating, by adopting a new mode of discharging the military half-pay and pensions, and by reducing the interest of the 5 per cents.—a most important object, which had been accomplished with less delay and difficulty than could have been expected. The House of Commons had lost no time in applying their attention to the state of Ireland, agreeably to the directions of HIS MAJESTY on opening the Session. Measures of coercion had been adopted, which had been for a time renewed, at a later period of the Session, but he was happy to be enabled to state, that no further extension of rigour had been found needful. Scarcely, however, had the Commons fulfilled this part of their duty, when their attention was again alarmed by a more dreadful cry from the same quarter. Famine, with its general accompaniment—deadly disease—had begun to stalk through the land. They felt that that was no time to look for the permanent restoration of tranquillity—that they had but one course to pursue, which was at once consistent with their feelings and their duty—that of promptly and liberally, and without stint, sending over provisions and other supplies, to whatever amount his Majesty's Ministers might find it necessary. He alluded to other subjects which they had under their deliberation, and prayed his MAJESTY'S Assent to the Bills which he had the honour to present."

The Irish Tithes Leasing Bill has passed into a Law.

It has been publicly stated, that five men were tried at the Clonmel Assizes for the burning of Edmond Shea and family at Tubber. This, as far as we know, is not correct. Five men were tried and acquitted on a charge of having previously attacked Shea's house, but we have seen no proceedings relative to the burning of the house and family.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF DOCTOR O'SHAUGHNESSY, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF KILLALOE, TO THE PRIESTS OF HIS DIOCESS.

"DEAR SIR—You will mention from your Altar, on Sunday next, that Dr. O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Bishop of Killaloe, requests that the Pastors of the distressed Districts of said Diocess should, at their respective Chapels, excite their Flocks to unite with the Clergy in expressing their heartfelt and everlasting gratitude for the unexampled, necessary, and timely relief, administered to them, through the paternal influence of our beloved Sovereign, by the kind generosity of the Government, and by the numerous donations of our Benefactors in Ireland; but, above all, by our truly charitable Protestant Benefactors and Fellow-subjects in England.

"This work of mercy originated with our generous and compassionate Friends in England, by whose zeal and piety immense sums poured in on the London Tavern Committee of Management, by whose anxiety for our relief, all possible means were adopted—Charity Sermons, Benefits of Balls and Theatres—and having tried all other measures, Collections from door to door were resorted to, with considerable success.

"In the history of the world is there to be found an instance of such benevolent feelings as are now manifested?—and by whom—by the illustrious English Protestants, in favour of the destitute Roman Catholics of Ireland.

"As the apprehension of famine must be soon done away, by the prospect of an abundant harvest, this same great Nation is turning its thoughts towards a supply of night and day covering, for men, women and children, of our half-naked Peasantry.

"Heavenly God! can those wretched poor people ever forget such kindness. (Here let the Congregation kneel down.) Therefore, with our heart and our voices, let us offer our fervent prayer to the Throne of the Eternal GOD, humbly and earnestly beseeching him, that every spiritual and temporal happiness and prosperity may be the reward of this unheard-of munificence, in favour of the destitute Population of our unfortunate Country.

"August 3, 1822."

IRISH GRATITUDE.

To the above Letter the *Dublin Evening Post* subjoins the following observations:—

"As to the gratitude, the lasting gratitude of the Irish Poor, none that knows any thing of their character will doubt. Some instances of their feelings to their Benefactors appear in the Country Papers. We allude particularly to the feeling expressed towards a poor Englishman, residing at Ennis. When his case was mentioned by the Priest from the altar, his Congregation broke forth into an exclamation, that, whatever they might endure, the *Englishman* at least should know no want; and the Committee subscribed ten pounds from the funds towards his relief. But it is to the conduct of the Poor in the neighbourhood of Tuam that we would principally solicit the public attention. It appears from *The Tuam Gazette,* that the gratitude of these poor People to the CHARITABLE ARCHBISHOP showed itself in the only way in their power. They proceeded *en masse* to cut down his Grace's Corn. The work concluded, they paraded with joyous shouts thro' the Town, and stopped at the Palace. His Grace ordered food and refreshment—these they thankfully declined. What the Archbishop's feelings were at the sight, it would be impossible to describe. This we are sure of, that such an hour was worth an age of ordinary existence. Its memory will descend with his Lordship into the vale of years, and shed upon the evening of his life a ray that will light him on to that which is to come."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The erection of a new House for the reception of destitute Protestant Orphans has been commenced at the hill called Gaul's Rock, in the vicinity of this City, adjoining the Passage Road—the first Stone was laid yesterday by the LORD BISHOP of this Diocess. The building, which is to be of sufficient extent to accommodate about Sixty Children, is to be conducted under the direction of Messrs. ANTHONY, of this City, Architects, who have generously offered their services in preparing the necessary Plans and Estimates, and in superintending the progress of the work, without any pecuniary remuneration whatsoever. The site (which is a free gift of JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. of London) is healthy and delightful, commanding a charming and extensive prospect of the river and surrounding Country. When finished, it will present a highly interesting object to the eye of the passenger, not only as a handsome addition to the already pleasing scenery of this part of our environs, but still more so from the contemplation of the noble and philanthropic purpose to which it is consecrated.

Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer to the Building Committee of the Protestant Orphan School, acknowledges to have received from an English Gentleman, by the hands of Mr. Thos. Anthony, jun. One Pound One Shilling and Eight Pence. (In a former acknowledgment on this subject, the name of the Donor was mis-stated:—it should have been Archdeacon Ryan—not Bryan.)

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.—Our supplies, during the week, were very large, in addition to which we had several arrivals fresh in this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; and the weather being now rather more settled, the Wheat trade was completely depressed; and although the finest samples were offered full 2s. per quarter lower than this day se'nnight, no sales could be effected; the inferior qualities are quite unsaleable. Barley is 1s per quarter cheaper, and dull sale at that decline, as several samples of new Barley were exhibited at Market, the quality of which was very fine. The Oat trade is extremely dull, the supplies far exceeding the demand. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.—The arrivals of Wheat during the week have been again considerable, but the demand has been limited, the weather within the last few days having become fine and favourable for the harvest, which has now commenced generally in this neighbourhood. Of other articles the arrivals have been small, but all have met heavy sale, and Oats were offering freely in Manchester on Saturday at the decline of 1d. per bushel.—Wexford, Waterford, and Westport, were sold at 2s. 6d.—and Irish, of the growth of 1820, at 2s. 9d. per bushel.

This morning, previous to our market, a public sale of 4000 bushels of Waterford Wheat, of last year's growth, with 6000 bushels of the growth of 1820, was attempted; of the former, about 2000 bushels were forced off at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per bushel; of the latter, about 1200 bushels, at 7s to 7s. 1d; the remainder was withdrawn at 4s. 6d. for the new, and 7s. for the old. Our market was sensibly affected by this sale; scarce any business was done, and prices may be said to have been nearly nominal for all articles. Wheats were offering at a decline of 3d. per bushel, without producing buyers. Some samples of new Dublin Rapeseed appeared, and were sold at £20 per last—the quality good.

Wheat, Waterford & Clonmel	4	0 —	[illegible]	3	per 70lbs.
Oats, Irish	2	5 —	2	8	per 45lbs.
Barley, grinding	2	8 —	3	0	per 60lbs.
Flour, fine 2ds	22	0 —	35	0	per 240lbs.
Oatmeal	25	0 —	26	0	——
Rapeseed	£19	—	£21		per last.

Imports of Grain this Week:

qrs. qrs. qrs. sacks.
Wheat, 5120½—Oats, 610—Barley, 16—Flour, 1379.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The Butter Market continues in the same extraordinary state noticed in our last; not a single purchase has since been made at the Crane by merchants, it being their settled determination, as we then stated, to keep out of the market until the usual beamage of 4lbs. per firkin shall be again allowed. A few brokers' parcels, from other markets, have been taken at the Cellars—some at about 69s. to 72s. for all qualities together—others at 76s. to 78s. for firsts, with 5s. reduction on second, and 12s. on third qualities. We understand that several loads of Butter, coming to this market, stopped yesterday at the Co. Kilkenny end of the Bridge, and afterwards turned back towards Carrick, on the owners finding that the *embargo* was still in force here.

A considerable quantity of rain fell here on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, but the weather has since continued dry in general, tho' gloomy and threatening. We have not learned that any material injury has been produced by these showers to the crops; and they have certainly had no effect in raising prices of Grain, which continue at least as heavy as before. No demand whatever exists for either Old Wheat or Old Oats—the former may be stated at about 14s. to 17s. generally, and in odd instances 18s. to 19s. for prime millers' samples, by jobbers—the latter at 8s. 9d. to 9s. New Wheat, 15s. to 18s. 6d. for what is coming in—but very prime, it is thought, would bring 19s. to 20s. New Oats, very uneven in quality, from 7s. 6d. or 8s. to 9s. 6d. the latter rarely obtained. No Barley or Bere appearing.

There has been no material change this week in the price of Flour—32s. the top price generally for fine Seconds—the sales to Bakers 154 bags less than last week. Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. in quantity, 12d. to 12½d. by retail. New Potatoes, 4d. to 5d. per 14lbs.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants,	70s.	68s.	61s.	53s.	41s.
To the Country,	60s.	56s.	50s.	42s.	34s.

DIED.

Yesterday evening, suddenly, in Mary-street, Mrs. Howly, relict of the late Mr. Howly, of Passage.

At his Father's house in Camolin, County Wexford, on Thursday morning, in the prime of life, and much and deservedly regretted, Mr. James Keogh, of Little Graig, County Wexford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUG. 9.

ARRIVED,

7th—William and Mary, Morgan, Barry, culm, for Ross; George, Munden, Portsmouth, plank, bricks and bark; Providence, Power, Cardiff, coals, for Cork; Swift, Edwards, Neath, coals and iron.

8th—Two small coasters, with ballast, for Ross.

9th—Lively, Myler, Swansea, culm, for Ross.

SAILED,

8th—Wellington, Edwards, Liverpool, wheat, flour, butter, &c.; Modelan, Hauff, Sandeford, white salt and leather; Brothers, Kelly, Dublin, flour.

9th—Eleanor, Oates, Southampton, oats; Prosperous, Schollar, London, oats; Bridport, Trayte, London, provisions.

9th—Wind W. past 7 morning.

Wellington, Thomas, is gone up to discharge.

The ship *Regent,* Clarke, of Hull, with timber, from St. John's (N. B.) for Liverpool, was spoken with the 7th off this harbour by the *Caroline* pilot-boat—five weeks passage—all well.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD—At London, 4th, Hibernia, Richards—Prince Regent, Jacobs (from Ross.)—At Liverpool—Venus, Propert—Mary and Margaret, Barge. At Portsmouth, 3d, Prosperous, Mitchell.

Cleared for Waterford—At Liverpool, 3d, Success, Devereux.

Sailed for Waterford, from London, 4th, Aurora, Nichols.

ARRIVALS FROM YOUGHAL—At Liverpool, Friends' Goodwill, Phillips. At Portsmouth, 5th, Rosa, Heard.

TIMBER AND NORWAY DEALS.

JOHN CARIGAN offers for Sale the Cargo of the *Modellan,* of and from Sandefiord, landed on the 26th ult. and the Cargo of the *Good Mother,* of and from Fredericksadt, now landing, both with RED and WHITE DEALS, of prime quality, which he will dispose of on liberal terms.

Waterford, Aug. 9, 1822.

MR. GOODMAN

TAKES leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, Tramore, & Vicinity, that there will be a

BALL AND SUPPER

AT THE GREAT HOTEL, TRAMORE,

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

WILLIAM LANPHIER, Esq.
Captain RUDKIN, } *Stewards.*
JOHN BARRON, Esq.

Lady's Ticket ... 5s. 6d.
Gentleman's ... 7s. 6d.

August 10, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, at ONE o'Clock,

THE WHEAT AND OATS,

STANDING ON ABOUT SIX ACRES OF GROUND,

BELONGING & ADJOINING TO

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

HENNESSY'S ROAD.

Aug. 10, 1822.

JAMES FORTESCUE, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE LET,

AT WHITING BAY,

A BATHING LODGE,

CONTAINING TWO SITTING ROOMS and FIVE BED-ROOMS, with SERVANTS' ROOMS, KITCHEN, and LARDER. Attached to the House are suitable OUT-OFFICES, a walled-in GARDEN, and if required TEN ACRES of PASTURE LAND.

Apply to RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Esq., Tourine, Cappoquin. August 5, 1822.

WATERFORD SCHOOL,

THE REV. JOHN GREHAM, A. M. MASTER.

VACATION will end on MONDAY, the 19th August.

THE SYSTEM of EDUCATION pursued at the WATERFORD SCHOOL comprises the usual Branches of GREEK, LATIN, and ENGLISH—COMPOSITION in LATIN PROSE & VERSE—HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern. In addition to these, Mr. GREHAM has introduced a considerable portion of the SCIENCE of the UNDERGRADUATE COURSE of DUBLIN COLLEGE into the regular Business of the School—namely, The First Six Books of *Elrington's Euclid—Algebra,* to Quadratic Equations inclusive—*Plane* and *Spherical Trigonometry*—and the entire of *Murray's Logic.* These are taught with a degree of accuracy and precision calculated to impart to every Pupil of the Establishment a competent knowledge of them, and to ensure to those who possess superior powers, Advantages which can scarcely fail of leading to Academic Honours.

From the universal prevalence of the practice, it may be expected that Mr. GREHAM shall submit to the Public Testimonials to his moral and literary Character. To this end it might suffice to state, that he has permission from the Rev. Doctors LLOYD, WILSON, WRAY, SADLIER, and ELRINGTON, and the Rev. Messrs. SINGER and PURDON, Fellows of Trinity College, to refer to them for satisfaction on these points—but he conceives it the *fairest* and simplest mode of proving his Qualifications for the Situation he holds, briefly to enumerate some of the principal Honours he obtained, whilst a Student of the University:—these are—First Place at Entrance, in July, 1807—Scholarship, on *Eight Best Marks*—The Gold Medal—and with a *single exception every January Premium and October Certificate, whether for Classics or Science, in the Undergraduate Course.

TERMS—BOARD, and TUITION in *Greek, Latin, Euclid, &c.*—THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

☞ Particulars may be learned by application made at the School-house, Stephen-street.

Aug. 8, 1822.

* The exception alluded to occurred in the Senior Freshman Year.

WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £600,000.

CHIEF OFFICES—

EXETER—LONDON—DUBLIN—EDINBURGH, &c.

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PRESIDENT,

Sir ROBT. GIFFORD, Knt. his Majesty's Attorney-General.

THIS Institution consists of a numerous and opulent body of Proprietors, who have subscribed a Capital for the security of the Insured, which, with all accumulations, is wholly invested in Government and real Securities, in the names of the above Trustees. Established only in the year 1807, the Institution already ranks as the second Provincial Office in the Kingdom, as is proved by the account of Duty paid into the Stamp Office.

FIRE OFFICE.

A return of ONE-FOURTH PART of the Profits is made to the Insured every five years, provided they shall have insured two years at least at the time of declaring the dividend.

The advantage attending this plan has been realised by the actual payment of two dividends. Hence a considerable reduction of premium has accrued to those who have effected insurances in this office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are effected at Rates TEN PER CENT. LOWER than usually paid in such transactions, so that the many important objects of this branch of Insurance may thus be secured at a very moderate expense. The reduction of the rates operates as an annual bonus to the Insured, and the beneficial practice of making Life Insurances is hereby facilitated and encouraged.

ANNUITIES granted and purchased upon liberal terms.

WM. LUMSDEN,
August 9, 1822. Agent for Waterford, &c.