Will any unravveller of the mystery of human action be pleased to explain to us what it was for good morals, or any thing else good ever heard of in the world, that was proposed to be gained by his prosecution? You are a fornicator, said Dr. Trench (the famous Dr. Trench). Suppose she was, it was only in the eye of an accursed law, and not in the eye of God, that she was thus stigmatised. When every religious and moral purpose was answered, what was the use of raising any scruples in her mind at all about law points? If she be offended, it was unconsciously. Could any other consequence, either to herself or society, result from taking the veil from her eyes, but placing her in the way of doing that at a future time *by design* which she had heretofore done only *by accident*. Could the cruel ordeal to which she was subjected have any other effect but this, or causing the evil which her Master, Mr. Wade, was so humanely anxious to avoid, exposing her to be cast off and abandoned by the man she called her husband!

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

With respect to the Protestant Clergymen, who were the real Prosecutors in this case, there cannot, we imagine, even among their most intimate, *rational* Friends, be a second opinion. The case never should be tried—or, if the experiment were made, this is not the time, nor should Galway be the place. For a chance of success, the venue should be removed to Tyrone, or Armagh, or Dublin. In these places an Orange Jury might be found—and yet we doubt whether a Jury of Orangemen could find with the letter of the law, contrary to morality and common sense. With all due deference to the Statute Book, and to the character of Dr. Trench, the Public, and the human heart, will say, the parties were *not* living in fornication. The Law of God abrogates such a penal law as this. Nay, or we are mistaken, the Canons of the Church declare such Marriages valid—and his Bible might have taught Dr. Trench, that "Those whom GOD has joined, let no man put asunder." Dr. Trench will not deny, that the Catholic Clergyman is a Priest, to all intents and purposes, as completely as he himself. He has received the imposition of hands from a Bishop as well as Dr. Trench himself: and this Bishop is as truly a Bishop as any Protestant Prelate in England or Ireland. *Non mea est sermo.* It is the recorded opinion of Bishop Horseley, one of the greatest lights, and strenuous supporters of Protestantism—and it is surely too much to tell us, that a Pair who were joined together in Holy Wedlock by a man having such faculties, are living in a state of fornication. Oh! but it is so written in the Irish Statute Book. As Christians, we should prefer the authority of the Bible to the provisions of a flagitious and demoralizing Penal Code.—From the unaffected veneration which we feel for the character of the Archbishop of Foam, and which certainly we have not been backwards in proclaiming, we are really distressed to find any Gentleman bearing his name implicated in such an unnecessary, and we will add, in such a mischievous transaction as this. However, the Charge of the Learned Judge, and the Verdict of the Jury, will be a lesson that cannot be forgotten. While the Law remains on the Book, we shall never again have such a trial as this. It may produce another good consequence. The Law itself may be, as it ought long since to have been, repealed.

FATAL EFFECTS OF SEDUCTION.

TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.—A young female, of very prepossessing appearance, who gave her name Jane Andrews, was re-examined on Wednesday, on a charge of robbing her ready furnished lodgings at the house of Mr. Newth, Suffolk-street, St. George's-fields.

It appeared that the Prisoner, who is a young woman of good family, became the victim of a fellow who, under a promise of instant marriage, prevailed upon her to quit the house of her parent, and to retire with him to lodgings he had taken. Having her thus in his power, he informed her with an air of great concern, that unfortunately their nuptials must be delayed for a few days, in consequence of an important affair which he had in hand, and which would affect his pecuniary arrangements in a considerable degree; but as soon as the matter was settled nothing on earth should prevent their marriage. By means such as these he easily won on the credulity of the simple girl, and finally accomplished her destruction.—He then began to grow more cold, and when she ventured to talk of marriage, he always urged the unsettled state of his business as an excuse to avoid the subject. At length he left her altogether, without money, and in debt. In this trying situation, she resolved to give up the apartment she was in and look for cheaper, as she was both ashamed and afraid to go back to her friends; at this time the prosecutrix had a furnished room to let, and the prisoner took it, and moved into it immediately, trusting to Providence for the means of existence in future—for at that time she had but a mere trifle, which she had raised upon her clothes. However, this soon went, and she was quite destitute—for a long time she withstood the attacks of hunger, and the temptations of theft; but at length she yielded to the latter. She carried the bolster and pillows out of the house secretly, and pawned them at a shop where she and her family were well known, and where the transaction caused an extraordinary sensation as the former were known to stand in no need of such assistance; however, she received what she asked, and nothing was said. The blankets, &c., next began to disappear, until at length the landlady's suspicions became roused, and she insisted on searching the room. On this the prisoner, with streaming eyes, confessed her misfortunes and her crime, and readily gave up the duplicates to the officer. She had incidentally mentioned the name, and place of abode of her parents, and Mrs. Newth thought it her duty to send to them; the poor people had long been inquiring after her, and it is a remarkable fact that the same morning brought them the intelligence, that their daughter was a criminal at the bar of public justice, and her infamous seducer, a married man with several children!!!

Mrs. Newth, not wishing to prosecute, did not attend, and after being called in the usual way, the prisoner was told that she was discharged.

The Magistrate, with great feeling, pointed out to her the narrow escape she had just had from being ranked with the vilest and the basest herds of society. He trusted, that the recollection of her past misconduct would inspire her with those feelings of humility and piety, which were at all times the true criterion of a repentant spirit.

She then walked away, leaning on the arm of her mother, a woman of very superior manners and address, who declared her willingness to receive the unfortunate girl.—*London Paper.*

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

On Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, as Mr. M——— was passing the upper end of Mountstreet, a female, enveloped in a dark dress, with black bonnet, rapidly crossed him towards the canal, and immediately after, hearing a great splash, as if something were cast in, he rushed over, at the moment when this unfortunate person was just rising to the top of the water. The night being dark, and no one at the time near, Mr. M. threw off his coat and plunged in, and being fortunately an excellent swimmer, rescued, with difficulty, this unfortunate victim of intended self-destruction from a watery grave. On regaining the Canal bank, another gentleman, on his way to Sandymount, came up. To the solicitous enquiries of both, she at first refused to give any explanation, but continued to exclaim, in a low, but wild, distracted, and agonized voice—"Oh! why did you prevent me?" "Why did you rescue me?" The gentlemen, apprehensive for her safety, told her, that as she would not give her address, they should feel it incumbent on them to bring her to the Police-office. This remonstrance had the desired effect. Falling instantly on her knees, she conjured them in the most pitcous accents, "unfortunate as she was, not to expose her, and she would give her address, which she did with great reluctance, and with still greater, accompanied them to the house, where the scene that ensued on her arrival may be better imagined than described. It appears she is the victim of an unfortunate attachment—her friends are respectable—she is young, not more than seventeen, and of most interesting appearance. One of her relatives obtained, in her presence, from the Gentlemen who accompanied her, the most solemn assurance that neither her name or that of her family should ever transpire; and her family may rest satisfied that those gentlemen will keep that promise inviolate, being men of too much feeling and too much honour to add to the wounds they have already received.—*Dublin Papers.*

RUSSIAN RADICALS.

ARGONETO, Aug. 8.—*La Gazette Universalle d'Augsbourg* publishes the following letter from the frontiers of Russia, declaring at the same time, that it dare not entirely guarantee its truth:

"Mention has been already made of the efforts of demagogues, which have been manifested not only in the division of Orlow, but in the whole of the second corps of the army under Gen ral Sabaniew. The following is what is at present reported:—"A major of the Orlow division was directed to instruct a sub-officer and two soldiers of the division in the rudiments of the Lancasterian system; they were to return to and propagate the system through the corps. But it was soon perceived that these persons eagerly spread around them principles of Atheism and of democracy. Several of these Russian *Carbonari* were condemned to be scourged; but it is said that the soldiers refused to assist in the execution of this sentence, and that a sensation had been manifested which obliged Sabaniew, commandant of the second corps of the army, to replace the Orlow division by other troops, and to disarm a party of the former.

"Count Orlow was banished to the Country seat of his father-in-law, Count Rajensky, Commandant of Kiew. The Major, and several officers and soldiers were arrested. Upon inquiry, it has been found, (as at present pretended), that the most dangerous principles had been spread, not only through the division of Orlow or the corps of Sebaniew, but also in the army of Count Wittgenstein, and in the distant cantonments.—Several officers of the first distinction have been sent back to their families; others have been placed under surveillance. Several soldiers were punished with the knout (flogged), and others sent to Siberia. The regiments composing the Orlow divisions were incorporated with other divisions:—two regiments were disbanded and re-organised."—*Journal des Debats.*

FATAL DUEL IN FRANCE.

A letter from Bagnieres, dated the 29th of July, states, that a deplorable event had taken place there. The unfortunate Pinac the younger had been upon that day interred, who died in consequence of a duel with an Englishman, which, however, did not originate in a personal quarrel. It appears that the Englishman, while seated in the reading-room of Frascati, had written in the margin of a pamphlet, respecting the battle of Toulouse, thus:—"The contents of this pamphlet are entirely false. Lord Wellington gained a complete victory; while the French owed it entirely to our generosity that they were not altogether put to the sword." M. Pinac, a young half-pay officer, called the Englishman to account.—The Public Authorities did all in their power to prevent a duel; but owing to circumstances which it was impossible to foresee, their precautions were ineffectual; and M. Pinac, shot with a ball in the breast, died in a few days. All the strangers here, without the least reference to their opinions, and the whole population, were present at his interment.

SHOCKING ATROCITY.

On Monday week, James Casey and Michael Hennessy were tried at Tralee for the murder of Mrs. Kelly, near Ballybunnion. They were convicted without the Jury retiring. Casey was son-in-law to Mrs. Kelly, whom he murdered for the sake of terminating her jointure, which would revert to him. The wretches were hanged on Wednesday, and freely acknowledged the justice of their sentence.

With feelings of horror we are now to notice a circumstance, which, the awful occasion, the time and place considered, we will venture to say stands unparalleled on the records of human depravity. The wretched James Casey declared in open Court, that he forgave Mr. Raymond, thro' whose activity chiefly he had been brought to justice; he called to Mr. Raymond, and requested that Gentleman would come close to the dock, as he (Casey) wanted to speak to him. It was after sentence had been pronounced, and fortunately for Mr. Raymond he did not comply with the Prisoner's request. Casey had then in his hand a pen-knife, with which he had been mending pens for writing notes to his Counsel. Must not the human heart shrink with horror and sicken with disgust, when it is known that this wretched man has not only acknowledged to the Rev. Mr. Egan, but has publicly declared, it was his premeditated and fixed intention and resolution at that moment, if Mr. Raymond had approached him, to plunge the knife to that Gentleman's heart—that he had also used every endeavour to persuade Mr. Raymond to visit him in gaol, where it was his determination to assassinate him, and that he endeavoured to procure a pistol for that purpose!

HORRID DEPRAVITY.

Robert Chilcott, a wretched looking man of 71 years old, was tried at the late Somerset Assizes on the 15th instant, charged with a detestable offence. The evidence was most clear against the Prisoner, and the Jury after about two minutes' consideration, found him Guilty.

The case of this wretched being was rather singular. We were informed that, about twenty years ago, he was tried, convicted, and received sentence of death for a burglary and robbery; but he contrived to make his escape from the gaol, along with another convict. After this, he entered as a seaman on board a man of war, where he remained many years, and received several wounds in action. At length he was discharged, being then upwards of 60 years old, and rated as an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, with a pension of £14 per annum, which he has since enjoyed For the last few years he has practised as a chimney-sweeper in the County of Somerset. The crime for which he is to suffer was committed nearly two years ago.

COUNTERFEIT SOVEREIGNS.—There are several counterfeit sovereigns in circulation, and well executed. They are copper gilt, and only weigh two penny-weights nineteen grains each, but the genuine sovereign weighs five penny-weights two grains. The sharp impression of the die on the mint coin is quite perceivable, but the surface of the counterfeit is rough, being gilt. There is also this important difference, that the St. George on the counterfeits is *reversed*, as will be instantly perceived when compared with the mint coin.

BY A TAILOR.—Snip having had some business with an Attorney, had a bill delivered to him containing such a variety of unexpected charges, that he thought himself fleeced most unmercifully; as a satisfaction for which, he made the following parody of the bill in a subsequent charge for a suit of clothes, which the Attorney ordered from him, and acted, no doubt, on principles and equal fairness and honesty with those of the man of the law:—

	£	s.	d.
To measuring and taking orders for a suit of Clothes	0	6	8
Warrant and instruction to my foreman for executing the same	0	6	8
Going three times to the Woollen-draper's	4	4	0
Fees to the Woollen-draper	0	6	8
Cutting out the cloth	1	1	0
Materials for working	0	13	0
Trying on the suit	1	4	4
Alterations and amendments	0	10	6
Entering this account in my day-book	0	0	8
Posting it to my ledger	0	13	4
Engrossing the same	0	6	8
Writing to the button merchant	0	16	8
Filing this declaration, 16 sheets	0	2	8
Fees to the button merchant	1	1	0
Removing the suit from my house to Gray's-inn	1	6	0
Removing it by certiorari from Gray's-inn to Surrey, at your country house	0	12	0
Writing a receipt, with a stamp	0	6	0
Filing the same	0	5	0
Service of the same	2	0	0
Ditto, eight times more			
	£17	3	11

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THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser of Tuesday.)

Yesterday being appointed for the presentation of Addresses from the following Learned and Reverend Bodies, they assembled at the Palace before two o'clock, and at ten minutes past that hour his Majesty arrived, escorted by a party of the Scots Greys, amidst the incessant cheering of a most respectable assemblage of his subjects. His Majesty appeared in good health. He was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, and wore the order and decorations of the Order of the Thistle, with the St. Andrew's Cross in his hat.

The Universities had assembled in the Gallery, and the Heads of the different bodies proceeded together, and were followed by the respective Professors, and others, to the Presence Chamber. Lord Melville, as Chancellor, appeared as head of the University of St. Andrew's; the Earl of Aberdeen, as head of King's College, Aberdeen, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor; Francis Jeffrey, Esq. as Rector of Glasgow; the Rev. Dr. Baird, as Principal of Edinburgh; and Hugh Lumsden, Esq. as Dean of the Faculty of Marischal College, Aberdeen. These five took their station in front of the Throne, and read the different addresses in their order, after which his Majesty delivered his gracious answer, directed to the whole Universities; and Lord Melville (St. Andrew's being senior University) then approached the Throne, and, kneeling, received a copy of his Majesty's answer, to be communicated to the other Universities, and afterwards kissed hands. His Lordship was followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Jeffrey, Principal Baird, and Mr. Lumsden, who, in the same manner, kissed hands also, and the different Bodies then retired in the same order in which they had entered. The ceremony, on the whole, was imposing and impressive. His Majesty's answer, which was read with his usual elegance and grace, was condescendingly couched in terms of very flattering approbation and good will.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met as a Commission of the General Assembly, and the representative body of the whole Church, beg leave, with profound respect, to approach your Majesty's throne, and to present to your Majesty the strongest and most solemn assurances of our veneration, affection, and loyalty.

We most sincerely and most joyfully congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in Scotland; and we congratulate Scotland on that most auspicious event; an event in which we feel the highest gratification, and from which we anticipate the happiest consequences.

To this day your Majesty's subjects in Scotland have looked forward with joyful expectation; and to this day they will look back as a day of glory to their native land.

At the annual Meetings of our National Church, we have esteemed it a high honour to behold your Majesty's Representative, and through him to receive your Majesty's most gracious assurances of maintaining inviolate our rights and privileges as by law established. But we cannot express what we feel, when, within the precincts of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, we behold your Majesty in person—a King distinguished by every splendid endowment, and graced by every elevated accomplishment—a once the safeguard of our Country, and the bulwark of our Church.

From the first moment that your Majesty undertook the charge of public affairs the providence of God has beamed upon you with a bright effulgence. By the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and the vigour of your arms, your Majesty was enabled, by the blessing of Almighty God, to frustrate the formidable attempts of a gigantic power, which, grasping at universal empire, threatened to destroy the independence of Europe: and that same Providence we trust, will still continue to encompass your Majesty as with a shield, and over all your glory, to create a defence.

As a portion of your Majesty's subjects we express our warmest gratitude for the honour your Majesty has done to our Country by most graciously condescending to visit it: and we trust, that, when your Majesty returns from your Scottish dominions, you will be able to say, that in this part of the United Kingdom, you have seen a people who love their God, their Country and their King.

As the constituted representatives of the Church of Scotland, we present to your Majesty our heartfelt thanks for the many signal favours which your Majesty has been pleased to confer upon us; and, as the best return which we can make for your Majesty's goodness, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our study in our respective districts, to discharge, with fidelity and zeal, the duty committed to our trust; and to encourage loyalty and submission to the laws, as equally indispensable to both public and private prosperity.

We will labour to impress upon the people committed to our care a high sense of the invaluable blessings of our glorious and happy Constitution. We will teach them to fear God, to honour their King, and to connect the principles of religion with a dutiful obedience to the laws of their Country.

That your Majesty may long sway the regal sceptre over a great, a free, a loyal, a happy, and an united People—that your Majesty may long enjoy the blessing of health, and every comfort which this world can afford—and that at length your Majesty may inherit a kingdom which cannot be moved, and a crown of glory which fadeth not away, are our most sincere and fervent prayers.

(Signed) DAVID LAMONT, Moderator.

To this address, his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

I thank you for those expressions of loyal attachment, in the sincerity of which I place implicit confidence. It is with the utmost satisfaction, that I avail myself of this opportunity of confirming in person the assurances I have given, through my representatives, that I will maintain inviolate those rights and privileges, to which the Church of Scotland is entitled, by the most solemn compacts. In your continued exertions to promote true religion, and to inculcate loyalty and obedience to the laws, you may rely on my constant support and protection. I cordially unite with you in grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his special protection of my People in the time of general peril and calamity, and in an earnest prayer, that, through his divine assistance, I may be enabled to protect their liberties, and to advance their prosperity and happiness.

ADDRESS OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to accede to the wish of the Highland Society of Scotland, to receive the Address voted at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society, on the 9th inst., in the Royal Closet; the special deputation, named by the Society, consisting of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who now hold or have held the offices of President or Vice-Presidents, and of the three senior ordinary, and one of the extraordinary Directors, assembled at the Waterloo Hotel, and thence proceeded in their carriages to the Palace of Holyrood-house. Some of the Noble Lords who were of the Royal Household joined at the Palace. The following Members of the Deputation presented the Address, viz:—

The Duke of Argyll, President, and the Marquis of Lothian and Viscount Arbuthnot, Vice-presidents in office; accompanied by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Athell, and Montrose; the Marquis of Queensberry; the Earls of Morton, Moray, Lauderdale, Elgin and Kincardine, Wemyss and March, Aboyne, Breadalbane, Roseberry, Fife, Rosslyn, and Cathcart; Viscount Melville; Lord Gleadyon; Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; James Hunter, Esq. of Thurston, and William Macdonald, Esq. of St. Martin's, attended by Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow, Treasurer, and R. Macdonald, Esq. of Staffa, Principal Secretary of the Society.

The Duke of Argyll, as President, read the Address.

TO THE KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, constituted by Royal Charter, assembled in an Extraordinary General Meeting, humbly approaches the Throne in all its national warmth of loyalty, with its most sincere congratulations on your Majesty's presence in this ancient kingdom. The Society rejoices in the present opportunity of offering its dutiful homage, afforded by the benignant care of your Majesty in visiting your Majesty's faithful subjects of Scotland, from which the Society anticipates the happiest results.

The best energies of this Society have been unremittingly directed to stimulate the industry of your Majesty's People; and it is confident that your Majesty's paternal interest in the welfare of your Majesty's subjects will be gratified by the information which it has the satisfaction of laying before your Majesty, of the advancement of Scotland in agriculture, manufactures, and the other objects which it is the peculiar purpose of this Society's institution to promote and encourage. The same animated spirit for improvement, and the same pious observance of the moral virtues, which have so long distinguished the Scottish nation, remain unmitigated, and are disseminated in active exercise throughout the Kingdom.

The Highland Society of Scotland, embracing a very large proportion of the rank and property of this part of the United Kingdom, begs leave earnestly to assure your Majesty of the unalterable loyalty and the faithful attachment of the Scottish People to your Majesty's sacred Person, and of their profound veneration for that happy Constitution which has ever proved the safeguard of your Majesty's subjects, as it has been the bulwark of the British Empire.

Sealed with the Seal of the Society, and signed by the Most Noble William, Marquis of Lothian, one of the Vice-Presidents in office, in presence and at desire of the Meeting.

(Signed) LOTHIAN.

Edinburgh, Aug. 9, 1822.

To this Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

I thank you for this Loyal and Dutiful Address.

It will always be gratifying to me to hear of the success of a Society, which has for its object the encouragement of the Agriculture and Manufactures of Scotland.

His Majesty read the Answer to the Address with his usual emphatic dignity. The Deputation was most graciously received, and the several Members had the honour to kiss hands.

Sir John Sinclair had the honour of a private audience in the closet, in order to lay before his Majesty the result of his Statistical Inquiries.—These are now completed, and contain an account—1. Of every Parish in Scotland—2. Of every County—3. A general report of the state of the kingdom—and 4. The result of the whole inquiry condensed into Statistical Tables. His Majesty was graciously pleased to express his satisfaction at so laborious and so useful an undertaking having been completed.

His Majesty left the Palace for Dalkeith at 25 minutes past three o'clock. The concourse of spectators was by this time greatly increased, and had received the brilliant addition of most of the distinguished persons who had been waiting upon him. The Guard of Honour was furnished by the 66th Regiment, and the avenues leading to the Palace kept by the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Friday his Majesty received visits at Dalkeith from a considerable number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, among whom were the Duke of Buccleugh, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Fife, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Montague, Lord Melville, and Lord John Scott. In the evening his Majesty entertained a select company at dinner, among whom were the Earl of Fife and the Lord Chief Commissioner.

It has been asserted, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that his Majesty came to town on Friday evening to view the illuminations; if it was so, he must have been highly gratified.

We understand his Majesty is to pay a visit to the Earl of Hopetoun to-morrow. His Majesty's procession from the Palace to the Castle is to take place on Thursday, previous to which he will inspect the paintings of some of the Edinburgh Artists; the ball given by the Scottish Peers is to be on Friday, and the city banquet on Saturday. On Sunday, it is understood, his Majesty will attend divine service at the High Church. On Monday evening the Caledonian Hunt Ball will be given.

Should the day prove fine, the Castlehill parade, on Thursday, will be peculiarly grand and imposing. The extensive amphitheatre, filled with thousands of spectators of the first respectability, over which the venerable fortress towers in all its majesty, will form a scene hitherto unequalled.—A well-conceived finish to the whole has been produced by the erection of two castellated towers and battlements, which form an entrance to the hill, and produce an excellent effect.

It is said that his Majesty expressed himself highly gratified at the decorous and respectful manner in which he was received by his Scottish subjects on Thursday last, and that he said to Sir Walter Scott, "I have always heard that the Scotch were a proud nation, and they well may be so: they seem to be a nation of gentlemen."

The Marquis of Conyngham took his departure yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, for Ireland.

The Hon. Wm. Maule has sent an additional supply of bucks for his Majesty's table.

We omitted to state that the Sutherland Highlanders were, on the day of his Majesty's entry, stationed at the palace of Holyrood, as his Majesty's Highland guard. They were commanded by Lord Francis Leveson Gower, accompanied by his Equirres, Major Mackay, as representing Lord Reay, Duncan Mathieson, Esq. advocate, the chief of that name holding under the Sutherland family, and Wm. Mackenzie, Esq. Messrs. Skene, Gordon, and Barbanan walked as his pages. The men were under the immediate command of the chief of the clan Gunn, another of the clans holding under *Ban Mhuie f hear Chatibh*, and her ancestors.

The Glasgow troop of Light Horse, commanded by Captain Oswald, leave Glasgow to-day for Edinburgh.

The Commission from the Church, which presented the Address, must have struck his Majesty with considerable surprise. It was undoubtedly known to him beforehand, that the members of the Church of Scotland are not all necessarily clergymen; but what is known by report only does not prevent the whole of the effect of surprise when the eye first meets a new object. Military, & Highland, and other dresses, appeared amongst those of the clerical order, as the proper costume of the Members of the Church, producing an effect of which the most accurate previous muscular knowledge could not altogether destroy the novelty.—We must recollect that his Majesty, in receiving addresses from clerical bodies, has hitherto been accustomed only to black dresses. In this respect it must have been a perfectly new sight to his Majesty; and all new sights produce new sensations.

DRAWING ROOM.

Tuesday the King held the drawing-room at Holyrood-palace, and after a lapse of nearly two centuries, this ancient edifice, where often "feasted the chiefs of Scotland's power," became again the centre of splendour and chivalrous gaiety. The court-yard and quadrangle displayed the usual attendants in their state liveries, troops of Dragoons kept the avenues to the palace open for privileged company. The archers remained as a guard of honour in the corridors, and Highland and lowland uniforms combined to give the gay relief of the tartan hues to the gloomy shadows of the doric pilasters. So early as 11 o'clock the company were sitting down. It is needless to state they consisted of the principal part of the nobility and gentry of Scotland. The gentlemen were mostly in military dresses; but the ladies looked to great advantage; they are in general taller than the ladies of England, and their rich plumes of ostrich feathers were exhibited with superior effect. The dresses were mostly white satin, tastefully ornamented with a profusion of lama. There were about 3000 personages at Court, and the novel appearance of so splendid an assemblage at Holyrood-palace was extremely gratifying to the northern lovers of court ceremonies and royal etiquette. The King arrived at half-past two o'clock in his travelling chariot, drawn by six horses, from Dalkeith. His Majesty wore a full Field Marshal's uniform, and was received at the private entrance by all the officers of state. He did not stop in any of the ante-chambers, but proceeded directly to the drawing-room, which is in the suite of apartments formerly occupied by the French royal family, in the right wing of the quadrangle. The company in attendance for presentation were previously admitted into the suite of apartments in the opposite part of the palace, from whence they had a passage to the drawing-room thru' a gallery facing the park, and subsequently egress from the north corner of the building. The King appeared in good health, and better spirits than he has manifested since his arrival in Edinburgh. Crowds of well-dressed persons, particularly Ladies, were in waiting to greet his Majesty upon his arrival at Holyrood; and he repeatedly bowed, and often laughed heartily in acknowledging the earnest though often ludicrous efforts of the crowd to evade the military escort, and get a closer view of the Royal Person. The day proved wet and unfavourable for those whose gratification could only be indulged in the street, but all within the Palace was gay and magnificent.

The Ladies who were presented exceeded 800; and the number of Gentlemen cannot be estimated at less than 1000. The presentations closed at twenty minutes before four o'clock, when his Majesty departed to Dalkeith, highly gratified, as we are informed, with the display of Scottish beauty.

As the Ladies retired from the Drawing-room, they expressed the highest delight at the gracious reception given them by his Majesty.

The King entertains daily a select party of private friends at Dalkeith—no political partiality is evinced upon these occasions—The Earls of Fife and Rosslyn have repeatedly had the honour of enjoying these invitations.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY'S FUNERAL.

(From the Times of Wednesday, August 21.)

The history of this last funeral pageant may, in one respect, be rendered a medium of useful instruction. Lord Londonderry was, by official authority, buried in the great national receptacle of the ashes of our Kings, our Patriots, and Heroes. His body was attended to its last abode by much of the rank and power of the Empire, and consigned to the earth amidst the unaffected tears of Private Friends, Relatives, and Servants; but, painful to relate, amidst the coarse exultation of the Populace! To say that we have been grieved, and shocked, and disgusted by the last recited fact, is merely to put on record our fellow-feeling with every civilised and honourable mind in the community. There is hardly an instance of more barbarous and unmanly triumph over a fallen enemy by the most savage People. There never was offered a more offensive or more disgraceful outrage to the sorrows of the living, or to the defenceless dead. The private character and noble virtues of Lord Londonderry were such, as would, in ordinary cases, have disarmed every vindictive sentiment. The English People, in ordinary cases, are distinguished by sensibility the most generous and humane. Their universal mourning for that beloved Princess, whose untimely death in the first bloom of happiness deprived every youthful matron of a model, and a loyal Nation of his dearest hope; the depth and even refinement of sympathy which then displayed itself among the humblest inhabitants of Great Britain, were enough to demonstrate the natural tendency of our Countrymen towards just and kind affections. Their brave devotion to the late lamented Queen, who was not a Native, nor long an Inhabitant of the Kingdom, for no reason but because she was innocent and oppressed, is another proof, if proofs were wanting, of the inherent benevolence of our National character. Whence comes it, then, that the remains of a *good* man were insulted by a generous People in their passage to the tomb? It was because the People regarded Lord Londonderry as an instrument or an author of much public wrong—of manifold political abuses—of grievous National and individual sufferings—of a system of Government disgraceful abroad, at home insupportable—as a conspicuous member and obtrusive organ of an Administration essentially odious. It was from the intenseness and inveteracy of persuasions such as these, that the multitude who looked on at this solemn spectacle, lost at once all patience and all decency, and marked, by their indifference to the

subjects presented themselves before him in all their native simplicity. The carriages approached by the New Road on the Calton, drew up behind the Palace, and returned along the Canongate — The number of spectators was very great; they were remarkably orderly, and, except a cheer on the King's arrival, and at his departure, they made no noise. The Levee was over at four.

(From the Edinburgh Observer of Saturday.)

His Majesty expressed his great delight at his reception, and at the appearance of the city and people, to several persons to whom we have spoken.

We yesterday heard, from the very best authority, that his Majesty was quite confounded with delight, at the first appearance of Leith.

One circumstance, we are proud to mention, as it gives a better idea of the characteristics of the Scottish people, than volumes written on the same subject could convey; there is not one single record on the police books of this metropolis, of any offence committed against the laws, since his Majesty has been in Scotland.

His Majesty heard the intelligence of the melancholy event from North Cray when he was off Dunbar.

His Majesty lived very retired yesterday. His fatigues, and the grief he must have felt at the late news, required repose.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

(From the Journal des Debats of Thursday last.)

"The death of the Marquis of Londonderry, at the very moment when he was about to proceed to the Congress of the five Powers, is one of those unexpected events by which Providence is pleased to derange human combinations. At any period, the loss of such a man would be felt; but on the eve of a great European negotiation, it is a blow which must produce a temporary suspension in the progress of affairs.

"The prudence and diplomatic skill of so experienced a Minister are not the only qualities which render this loss incalculable. It is to be taken into consideration that the Marquis of Londonderry was personally esteemed, courted, and beloved by the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe, to whose intimacy he was admitted. This circumstance rendered that Minister a kind of conciliatory power, and in some measure a mediator between all the Courts, particularly at the personal meetings of the Sovereigns. He was at once the Nestor and Ulysses of the Congress.— The mildness of his discourse powerfully aided the dexterity of his combinations.

"Can we after this loss hope for prompt and decisive results from the Congress? The Continent possesses great Ministers and wise Princes; but where shall we find a new mediator for the necessarily diverging interests of the Powers? Who can bring to that office so many personal advantages with so much political knowledge? Who will represent England, whose influence is alone capable of balancing that of Russia? Who will take upon himself the task of defending the decisions of the Congress before the British Parliament?"

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LETTER.

We have been enabled to procure an authentic copy of the letter which was written to Doctor Bankhead by the Duke of Wellington, after his Grace's interview with Lord Londonderry; and we are the more anxious to lay it before our readers, as it will be observed that the letter which found its way into the public prints, differed in some material respects from the correct copy which we now publish.

"London, August 9, 1822.

"Dear Sir—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you about Lord Londonderry, and of requesting you would call upon him. He promised me that he would send for you, but least he should not, I entreat you to find some pretence for going down to him.

"I entertain no doubt that he is very unwell. It appears that he has been over-worked during the Session; and that his mind is overpowered for the moment, and labours under a delusion.— I state the impression made upon me in the interview I have just had with him. I told him that this was my impression; and I think it is his own, and he will probably communicate it to you. But least he should not, I tell you what I think; begging you never to mention to any body what I have told you.

"I am setting out this moment for the Netherlands. I would have staid with Lord Londonderry, but he would not allow me. I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will write me a line, and have it left at my house, to let me know how you find him; and particularly if you think I am mistaken.

"Ever, dear Sir, your's most faithfully,

(Signed) "Wellington.

"Doctor Bankhead.

"I believe he is going down to Cray this afternoon."

The following paragraph appears on the London *Morning Post* of Monday:—

"We are duly authorised and particularly requested to state, that the accounts which have appeared in some of the Morning and Evening Papers, of differences having arisen between the King and the late Marquis of Londonderry, are totally void of foundation. Equally unfounded are most of the other statements which have so strangely obtained circulation in the course of last week, through the same channels, on the subject of the lamented death of the Noble Marquis."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

(From the London Papers of Tuesday.)

This morning being appointed for the interment of the remains of the Marquis of Londonderry, as early as seven o'clock persons were assembled in St. James's-square, opposite his Lordship's house; but as the general impression seemed to be that the funeral procession would not start from thence till ten o'clock, the crowd was not so great as might have been expected, though vast numbers came at a later hour. The body arrived at St. James's-square from North Cray about half an hour after one o'clock this morning. The coffin, which had previously arrived, was covered with crimson velvet, and on it a brass plate, containing his Lordship's age, titles, and the date of his death. The body, when taken from the shell in which it arrived, was placed in the coffin and lay in state. It was put upon four tressels in a chamber hung with black velvet, with three wax tapers burning on each side. Soon after 7 o'clock the preparations for placing the body in the hearse commenced, and at twenty minutes before eight o'clock the hearse arrived at the door. The carriages of the Foreign Ministers, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were to follow in the mourning train, were stationed in Jermyn street. The coffin containing the body was then placed in the hearse, the sides of which were covered with escutcheons, and the procession moved on in the following order, the most profound silence being observed by the crowding spectators:—

First came a large party of constables on foot to clear the way: next followed the High Constable of Westminster, on horseback, in a scarf and hat-band. After came twenty mounted attendants on the funeral. Three mourning carriages followed, each drawn by six horses, in which were the pall-bearers, consisting of the following Cabinet Ministers:—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Maryborough, the Hon. C. W. Wynn, the Hon. F. Robinson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. An attendant on horseback bore a splendid plume of black feathers. Next followed the Coronet of the late Marquis, borne by a man on horseback, flanked by two attendants also on horseback. The Hearse (drawn by six horses), decorated with the escutcheons of the deceased.— Next followed ten mourning coaches; in the first of which, drawn by six horses, was the chief mourner, Viscount Castlereagh (late the Hon. Frederick Stewart), supported by the Marquis of Camden, and the Hon. Henry Stewart. Mr. Plants, the gentleman of the Foreign Office, and some of the principal persons of the late Marquis's domestic establishment were in the nine mourning coaches which followed. Fifty three carriages of the Foreign Ministers and Noblemen and Gentlemen followed, amongst which we observed those of the French, Austrian, Danish, and Swedish Ministers; the Lord Mayor, &c. The procession moved at fifteen minutes to nine o'clock down the west side of St. James's-square, along George-street, and into Pall-mall, opposite the office of Ordnance; along Pall-mall by Carlton Palace, and through Cockspur-street to Charing-cross.— There were by this time a great number of persons assembled in the streets, and the windows of the adjoining houses were crowded with spectators, but hitherto not a sound was heard inconsistent with the sadness and solemnity of the occasion.

The cavalcade moved slowly along, & without experiencing any interruption till it reached the great western door of the Abbey, where every thing was in readiness for the performance of the last mournful rites. The assemblage of persons in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey was so dense, that the space unoccupied was merely sufficient to allow the procession to move forward. Whilst the coffin was being removed from the hearse into the Abbey, a considerable number of persons belonging to the lower classes indulged in the expression of feelings by no means consonant with the melancholy scene of which they were spectators. This, we believe, was the only instance of the kind which occurred in the course of the morning.

CEREMONIAL IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ABBEY.

The Members of both Houses of Parliament, who were invited to attend the funeral of the deceased Marquis, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber in great numbers as early as seven o'clock this morning, and nearly all had arrived by eight o'clock. They were set down in their carriages in Dean's yard, and walked up the entrance of the Cloisters to the Chamber, where Mr. Raynsford and the Officers of Queen-square were in attendance to preserve order.

Before eight o'clock most of the Foreign Ambassadors had arrived; they were in deep mourning with stars upon their breasts. The members of the choirs of Westminster, the Chapel Royal, and St. Paul's, were also in attendance, attired in white cloaks, black scarves, and hat-bands. The superintendence of the ceremony was ably managed by Mr. Chettenden, assisted by Mr. Newton. The public were admitted generally into the body of the Cathedral. Those persons who had tickets marked "Organ loft" were admitted to see the interment of the body. To avoid confusion all others were excluded from the north transept leading to the vault except those who formed part of the funeral procession. The Nobility and Gentry of both Houses of Parliament put on their scarves, hat-bands, &c. in the Jerusalem Chamber, under the arrangement of Mr. Newton and his assistants.

At twenty minutes past nine o'clock, the Gentlemen belonging to the Foreign Department were introduced from an apartment adjoining the Jerusalem Chamber into the body of the Abbey, and placed in order, two and two, near the entrance. As they moved towards the grave, the Foreign Ambassadors were conducted from the Jerusalem Chamber and placed next in succession, then followed the mourners, and the Members of Lords and Commons. At half-past nine, the western entrance door was thrown open, and the various Cabinet Ministers appeared with the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Wellington at their head. The following is the order of the procession from the entrance to the grave:—

Six Mutes, two and two, in deep mourning, with hat-bands and staves.
State lid of black feathers, attended by six Mutes, two and two.
Gentlemen of the Foreign-Office, two and two, with silk hat-bands, scarves, &c.
Foreign Ambassadors, two and two, in deep mourning, with stars on the breast, attended by the Secretaries, &c.
Cabinet Ministers, not bearing the pall, with scarves, hat-bands, and rosettes.
Four Mutes, with staves, two and two.
Westminster Choir, two and two.
Mr. Vincent, Clerk of the Chapter. | Dean of Westminster. | Mr. Gell, Receiver of the Chapter.
Prebendaries.
Minor Canons, two and two.
Twelve Singing Boys, two and two.
Twelve ditto Men, ditto.
Beadle.
Vergers.
Twelve Alms Men, two and two.
Mutes.
Beadles with staves.
Gentlemen belonging to the choirs of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Chapel Royal, in white cloaks, black silk scarves, and hatbands.
Mutes.
The Marquisate Coronet of the deceased, on a crimson velvet cushion, trimmed with gold fringe, borne by a gentleman.

Pall-bearers.		Pall-bearers.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Stowell, Earl of Liverpool, Mr. F. Robinson.	The BODY.	Duke of Wellington, Lord Maryborough, Mr. Vansittart, Lord Sidmouth.

The body was in a coffin covered with crimson velvet, supported by the above-named Cabinet Ministers, over which was a black velvet pall, decorated at the bottom with white silk and a deep white fringe. On each side of the pall achievements were affixed, on which were the arms of the deceased, with the Garter encircling them, on which was the motto, "Honi Soit," &c. On the lower part of the arms was the family motto; "Metuenda corolla draconis."

The Chief Mourners, relatives of the deceased, in deep mourning, scarfs, crape hatbands, and cloaks.
The friends of the deceased, who attended from his Lordship's late residence, in silk scarfs and hatbands.
The friends of the deceased who joined in the Abbey, in silk scarfs and hatbands.
The Household of his Lordship.

The procession as above, moved from the great western entrance to the north cross gate, leading to the grave, in the north transept, which is divided on one side from the grave of Lord Chatham, and the late Mr. Pitt, by a brick wall only, and on the other side from the grave of Mrs. Abbot, the wife of the late Speaker, now Lord Colchester. Lady Londonderry expressed her wish on Monday, that room should be left in the same grave for her remains when it should please God to remove her hence; but from the contiguity of Mrs. Abbot's coffin, it is stated that there is not room for another coffin in the vault.

The moment the procession began to move towards the grave, the organ commenced playing the funeral service, and the choirs joined thei vocal strains, which added to the effect of the solemn scene. The Dean (Doctor Ireland) read the funeral service, after which the funeral anthem (Green's, we believe) was sung, and the funeral service was concluded. The procession returned in the same order as it entered.

The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor appeared deeply affected, and shed tears over the grave.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

We have received New York Papers to the 19th ult., being two days later than the date of our last arrivals. The only article of any interest which they contain is the following extract from the *National Intelligencer*, announcing the decision of the Emperor of Russia, upon the question submitted to him by Great Britain and the United States, as to the true intent and meaning of a part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

"Washington, July 15, 1822.

"The following is a copy and translation of the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, upon the question submitted to him by the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain, by virtue of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, of the true intent and meaning of that part of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, by which it was stipulated that 'all territory, places, and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which might be taken after the signing of the said treaty, excepting only the islands thereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other property, originally captured in said forts or places, which should remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty, or any slaves or other private property.'

(TRANSLATION.)

"The Emperor is of opinion 'that the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification for all the private property carried away by the British forces; and as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the treaty, in quitting the said places and territories.'

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transported from the above-mentioned territories on board of the British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason have not been restored.

"But if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the 1st Article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the States are not to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

It will be observed, that this is merely the decision of his Imperial Majesty, upon the question submitted to him.

With regard to the measures and arrangements between the parties to the submission, for carrying it into execution, notice of them will be given for the information of all persons interested therein as soon as they shall be known.

The *Hercules* has arrived from Buenos Ayres, with very distressing accounts of the state of trade there, and on the South West coast of America. The letters and papers by her are only a few days later than the advices by previous arrivals; but in this short interval information had been obtained of the total failure of some very extensive speculations to Lima and its dependencies. The ship Nightingale, with eight hundred bales of dry goods, had, among others, returned from thence, finding that the markets we have mentioned were completely glutted with British goods. It need hardly be added, that at Buenos Ayres, under these circumstances, there was no chance of a productive sale being effected.

No political news of any moment has reached us from Buenos Ayres; and we are happy to find that the city was tranquil, and that no apprehensions were felt of renewed disturbances.

We know not on what authority the notice was grounded, but it was stated in Buenos Ayres, that Lord Cochrane might soon be expected in the River Plate.

Accounts from Monte Video, by the same conveyance, mention, that a portion of the Portuguese troops there had been embarked for Lisbon, and that the whole were expected to leave in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. This step had been taken in consequence of the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Monte Video.

Brussels Papers to the 16th instant have arrived this morning. The *Oracle* Journal contains a request that the Gentleman who addressed a letter to the Editor, recommending a subscription for the distressed Irish, accompanied with a donation of 200 francs, will call for his money "as there is no probability of his proposal succeeding, only one person having answered to the appeal made to the inhabitants of the Netherlands." The following are extracts:

"Vienna, Aug. 4.—The Emperor Alexander is expected here between the 15th and 20th September. The King of Prussia will arrive about the same time. It is supposed that after a short stay in this capital, the Sovereigns will go to Verona, where the Congress will meet.

"Frankfort, Aug. 10.—Accounts from Warsaw say that the Emperor of Russia is expected there by the 15th of August. His Majesty will then go to Vienna, where he will stop but a few days, and then proceed directly to Italy, where he will pass three months. It appears that his Majesty will make the longest stay at Rome and Naples."

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday; Friday being the festival of the Assumption, none were published on that day. The following are extracts:

"Paris, Aug. 15.—On the 29th of July the King of Naples issued a decree for re-organizing the Neapolitan armies, which were disbanded on the invasion of the Austrians in 1821.

"Private letters announce a revolt of the negroes in the Isle of France, and add, that orders had been despatched for drafting some regiments from India to that island.

"A German Paper states, that a person of consideration, attached to one of the Embassies at Constantinople, has written to a commercial house at Odessa, that after an extraordinary council of all the Grandees of the Ottoman Empire, the Reis Effendi had delivered to the English and Austrian Ministers a Note of high importance, the contents of which are supposed to be of a nature calculated to put an end to the uncertainty which has long prevailed respecting the affairs of the East."

The *Moniteur* of Thursday gives the issue of the trials at Colmar. The prosecution demanded the heads of about fifty persons accused; the Jury has, however, only found four of them guilty, and that of *not revealing* the existence of a conspiracy, which took the capital charge away.

These four individuals, Colonels Teillier and Pailhes, and the inferior Officers Guinand and Dublar, were therefore *only* condemned to five years imprisonment, together with a fine of 500 francs (about £20), and to remain for five years longer under the special superintendance of the High Police.

Friday being the Anniversary of the fatal 16th of August, there were several assemblages of people on St. Peter's field, Manchester, in commemoration of the dreadful effects of that day. In the evening there was a procession from the Union Rooms to the Field, where a Hymn, suitable to the occasion, was sung; after which the procession returned to the Union Rooms, and soon after separated.

We are grieved to be obliged to record another case of suicide this week under extremely melancholy circumstances. The governess of a family of rank, during the absence of part of it in his Majesty's train, has destroyed herself. The lady of the family is closely connected with one of the melancholy occurrences of a similar nature which made so great a sensation some few years since.— *Morning Paper.*

The Earl of Liverpool will shortly lead to the altar Miss Chester, the sister of Sir Robert Chester. Miss Chester was the intimate friend of the late Countess of Liverpool, whose sufferings, during her long and painful illness, she strove to alleviate. The Countess, it is said, contemplating a fatal termination to her illness, and knowing her Lord's attachment to retired and domestic habits, recommended to him her friend, as one who, in the event of a second union, was most capable of affording him domestic felicity. A twelvemonth has elapsed since her Ladyship's decease. The marriage was appointed to take place a few days ago; but it is supposed to have been postponed in consequence of the sudden death of the Noble Earl's late colleague.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

City, Two o'Clock.—We have so little doing that the prices are stationary. Consols are $80\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{2}$ for Money and the Account; Reduced, $81\frac{1}{4}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. $92\frac{1}{8}$; 4 per Cents. $99\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$; New 4 per Cents. $99\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{8}$; Long Annuities, 20 15-16 21; India Bonds, 69 pr.; Exchequer Bills, 7 8 5 6 pr. Foreign Securities continue to improve.

We have received the Paris Papers up to Sunday last. The Chamber of Peers having adopted the financial arrangements made by the Chamber of Deputies, the Session was expected to close.— The domestic news in these Papers is of no interest. Comments upon the late Marquis of Londonderry occupy a considerable portion of their columns. Despatches were received at Vienna on the 6th instant from the Austrian Minister at Constantinople. Rumour stated that a revolution had been meditated in the latter capital, but prevented from breaking out by a timely discovery.

Letters have been received from Caraccas, dated 27th June, which mention, that in the battle in Quito, fought on the 7th of last April, President Bolivar commanded in person. It is represented as having been one of the most important hitherto fought in that country. The account of General Soublette having been defeated by the Royalist Chief, Morales, with the loss of 200 men, near Coro, is confirmed in these letters. President Bolivar was expected at Caraccas at the end of July. The British and foreign troops were about to join Soublette. A house was preparing for the Archbishop of Caraccas, who had signified his intention of returning to Caraccas from Spain. M. Ravenga was at Carthagena on his way to England.

The fifteen rusty muskets which were lately *discovered* in an old house in Cursitor-street, and excited so much horror at the Police-office, as giving terrible evidence of the ramification of the Cato-street plot, it now appears were deposited in the dark closet by a person named *Castles*, some time ago, who, it is said, was authorised to receive the arms of late disbanded Corps and send them to the Tower. Why he forgot them so long we cannot tell.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

The London Papers of Monday and Tuesday, received since our last publication, were barren of foreign intelligence, as will be perceived by a reference to our preceding columns, which contain every article in them worth extracting.

The King became acquainted with the Marquis of Londonderry's death on Thursday, the day of His Majesty's entry into Edinburgh. The intelligence, the *Courier* says, reached that City about two o'clock, and Mr. Peel lost no time in communicating it to the King, who received it with the strongest emotions. A select party which was to have dined with him that day was immediately put off, and only three or four individuals had that honour, among whom were Mr. Peel and Lord Melville.

Speculation is still busy in forming ministerial arrangements. The *Times* of Monday says—

"We do not recollect that public curiosity, or, to employ a graver term, public anxiety, has been roused to a much higher pitch upon any occasion of the demise of a Minister, than it has shown itself since last Monday. The uncertainty who is to succeed Lord Londonderry seems to add to the importance of the speculation. Nor can this be thought surprising; for no less a question is at stake than whether we are still to have a Tory Ministry, or at length to make trial of the Whigs. The chief difficulty is without doubt to supply his place as leader of the House of Commons; and this task, we have reason to apprehend, is one which no survivor of Lord Londonderry among the partisans of Ministers will be found in all respects capable of fulfilling to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

"Mr. Peel may be a man of sense, of respectable private character, and of blameless, tho' we deem rather exaggerated, political reputation; but has he calibre for such an office, although he may look still higher under a future reign? Mr. Canning has his immense salary as Governor-General of India, whence he may be tolerably sure that the Whigs, if they should come into power, would not be so silly as to recal him. He is at once too poor to be any thing short of Governor-General, and too witty to be leader of the House. Furthermore, it may be suspected that his Majesty, whose penetration is unquestionable, doubts Mr. Canning's capacity for any office which would bring him (as must happen were he a Cabinet Minister) into the royal presence.

"What other resource, then, have the Ministers? We have reason to believe that they feel their difficulties; and however it might amaze the Country, there are many persons not unprepared to hear that Lord Liverpool meditates a (not untimely) retreat."

A story of an attempt to assassinate the King of Sweden has been published in the *British Monitor*, but it seems unworthy of credit. No Mad due.

Lord Stopford and his bride arrived at Courtown, Co. Wexford, on Wednesday week, and were received with enthusiasm by crowds of the neighbouring gentry and peasantry.

The High Sheriff of the County Waterford has received the Lord Lieutenant's Warrant, respiting, until further orders, the execution of the sentence of death given at the last Assizes against *William Brien, James Brien, Michael Walsh, Edward Halloran, Margaret Halloran*, and *Margaret Hayes.*

Committed to the County Gaol, on Friday, by Richard Ussher, Esq. Peter Power and Thomas Hally, charged, on the oath of Daniel Leamy, with perjury.

CORK ASSIZES.

In the County Court, on Monday, *Charles M'Carthy, Patrick Sullivan*, and *John Sullivan*, were convicted of the abduction of Mary Farrell, daughter of Timothy Farrell, at Togher, on the night of the 28th March, with intent that one Daniel M'Carthy should marry or defile her—and of appearing in arms to accomplish this purpose.

The Prisoners, on being placed at the bar to receive sentence, severally declared their innocence of the crime of which they had been found guilty, and appealed to their Parish Priest, who was present, for his knowledge of that fact.

Baron Pennefather asked if the Parish Priest knew of their innocence, and could have given evidence in their favour, could there possibly be conceived a crime greater than his? He, the learned Judge, did not think that a Pastor of any church could be guilty of such a crime, and he must believe that what the Prisoners had just uttered was untrue, and that the respectable person whom they had maligned could have given no evidence for them. He could not omit adverting to their accusation against a Clergyman of their own religious persuasion of being guilty of a crime which was worse than murder, for surely he who would suffer men to die innocently and unjustly was worse than a murderer; and he looked upon it as an aggravation of that guilt which had just been established by the verdict of the Jury.— Their trial had been conducted with justice and impartiality; they had had every advantage, and every thing that could be brought forward was adduced in their favour. The Jury, however, had found them guilty, and now, for the first time, he declared that he perfectly concurred in their verdict. After some further observations, his Lordship cautioned them against indulging any hopes of mercy in this life, and pronounced sentence of death on them. The Prisoners were then removed.

Mr. Waggett, addressing the Court, said, that in consequence of what had been stated by the Prisoners, and what had fallen from his Lordship, the Parish Priest (Mr. Doheny) requested permission to say something in private to his Lordship, and had gone round for that purpose. In a few minutes he was seen speaking to the Baron. Of what passed we have no knowledge, but we have reason to know, that if the Reverend Gentleman had been produced by the Prisoners, his testimony would not have supported the statement they had made with such confidence.

There were no other trials of any public interest this day. One man was convicted and sentenced to be executed for stealing *Forty-six* Sheep, the property of different persons, all of which he was carrying off together.

On Tuesday, *Patrick Gallivan, Matthew Gallivan*, and *John Hurley*, were indicted for having riotously assembled, and feloniously taken arms from the house of James Barry, Esq.

The Jury, after being a considerable time inclosed, acquitted the two Gallivans, and found Hurley guilty, who was sentenced to be hanged.

William Lamb, and *Denis Duggan*, were afterwards found guilty of horse stealing.

Some other trials, of little interest, took place, but no other convictions

On Wednesday, one of the Rifle Brigade, who was charged with firing at and wounding the Girl near Clonakilty, was tried and convicted of a serious assault upon her.—He was sentenced to be confined 12 months.

Jer. Gaven, Jer. and *Robt. Quinlan, John* and *Bryan M'Auliffe, Anthony Gibbon*, and *Jer.* and *Tim. Daly*, were tried and convicted under the Whiteboy Act, for assaulting the habitation of Mat. Broughton, near Freemount, and swearing him to quit his farm. The Court sentenced the Prisoners to transportation for life, but the Jury having recommended the M'Auliffes to the consideration of the Court, his Lordship stated that their case would be attended to.

Michael Mulcanny, Michael Luddy, and *Thomas Mulcanny*, were then put to the bar, under a charge of abduction, in forcibly conveying away Catherine Ahern, at Ballydaniel, near Ballynamona, in the month of Feb. last. The Prosecutrix stating in the course of her examination, that it was with her own consent she was placed on the horse, the Prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

Patrick Hennessy and *William Duggan* were then out on their trial, for the wilful murder of Barnaby Molloy, a dragoon, by striking him with a stone on the head, at Ballyhooly, on the 22d July, 1822. It appeared the dragoon was intoxicated, and was, after stopping at Mrs. Foley's public house in the town, riding about furiously, and occasionally brandishing his sword and a loaded pistol before he received the strokes of the stones, which caused the unfortunate man's death in six days after. The Verdict in this case was manslaughter against William Duggan.

On Thursday, *Michael* and *John Cahill*, father and son, were found guilty of the murder of Patrick Linehan, at Carrigaline, on the 24th May. To be hanged on Saturday (this day).

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR S. AUCHMUTY.

On Wednesday the funeral of this gallant officer took place, with all due military honours. At an early hour in the morning, the way from the Royal Hospital, by the Military-road, the Quays, Parliament-street, and Castle-street, to Christ Church, was lined at each side by the Regiments of Infantry at present in garrison in Dublin.— The In-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital lined the way from the Chapel-door of the Royal Hospital to the gate leading to the Military-road.

At twelve o'clock, the coffin, which was covered with crimson velvet, richly gilt, was removed from the Chapel, and the Procession proceeded in the order which had been laid out. During the Procession minute-guns were fired by the Royal Artillery, from the salute battery in the Phœnix-park. On the arrival of the Procession at Christ Church, the coffin was carried into the body of the Church, where the Funeral Service was read by the Bishop of Kildare, Dean of Christ Church. After the Funeral Service had been performed, the body was removed to the Royal vault. A signal rocket was then fired from the Cathedral, which was answered by a salute from eleven guns by the Royal Artillery; this was followed by a volley from each battalion of infantry, they having drawn up on the Quays, and the entire was repeated three times.

Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Sir Samuel Auchmuty in the command of the army in Ireland. His Lordship was one of the gallant brethren in arms of the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself much in the command of the cavalry during those memorable campaigns.

THE HARVEST.

County Tipperary.—Nothing can exceed the rapidity and universality with which the people are getting in a Harvest which promises unusual abundance. But while prices continue at their present depression, this is little cause of joy to the farmer; and there never was a season which required, through motives of self interest alone, (putting feeling out of the question) on the part of the Landlord, a more determined forbearance from pressing the Farmers to an immediate sale of their Corn.—*Clonmel Herald.*

County Kilkenny.—Wheat harvest is nearly finished in this county, and considerable quantities of Oats are already cut down. New Wheat sold in this market on Saturday at so low a price as 10s. per barrel; that is, for 6d. per stone, or 2s. per Winchester bushel, or 16s. per quarter, according to the measure used at Mark-Lane, London.— *Leinster Journal.*

Fermoy, Aug. 17.—Our harvest is in great forwardness in this district, and appears to be abundant. A great demand for Labourers in Fermoy yesterday at 1s. 4d. per diem.—*Southern Reporter.*

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 19.—From the unprecedented accumulation of arrivals, and the comparative smallness of the demand, the Wheat trade is depressed beyond all former example, and what sales were made to-day of new, were at an abatement of full 4s. per quarter from the prices of this day se'nnight; and although that of last year's growth was offered at an equal reduction, there were no buyers to be found for it. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, and extremely dull sale at that de line. In Barley, Beans, and Peas, there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.—Our market has continued exceedingly depressed throughout the week; the arrivals of Wheat have been considerable, and the weather fine. The only sales effected have been where inferior and middling descriptions of Irish Wheat have been forced off at very reduced prices. The Country markets have been equally depressed, and, with the exception of a limited demand for Oats, at a decline of 2d. per bushel, nothing has been doing. Previous to our market this day, we had 14,000 bushels of Irish Wheat and 8000 bushels Oats offered by public sale. Of the former, about 6800 bushels (of last year's produce) was sold, at from 3s. 2d. to 4s., and 3200 bushels of the old (1820) at 4s. 8d. to 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d. per bushel. The Oats were withdrawn at 2s. 2d. per 45lbs. Our market was afterwards better attended by dealers, and there appeared more disposition on the part of the trade to purchase at our reduced quotations, which are at a decline from this day week of about 4d. to 6d. per bushel

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The White ... spoken with on the 6th In... Nelson, arrived in the Thames.
The Elizabeth, Fisher, Waterford to ... ult. lat. 46, long. 39, by the Lord Middleton, ... Liverpool.
Arrived from Waterford, at London, 16th, Prosperous, Schollar.

HOUSE & GROUND TO BE LET.

MR. LYON
WILL LET HIS HOUSE AND GROUND,
AT TRAMORE,
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
August 17, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against TRUSTING my Wife, ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH, as I am determined NOT to pay any Debts she may contract.

DAVID FARNSWORTH.
Waterford, August 22, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 26TH INSTANT,
ON THE LANDS OF
CARRIGANORE,

THIRTEEN COWS, THREE HEIFERS, and FOUR CALVES, ONE BULL, SEVEN SHEEP, FOUR HORSES, SEVENTEEN PIGS, a large quantity of POTATOES, WHEAT, OATS, and HAY, One Firkin of BUTTER, the HOUSE FURNITURE, CARS, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, and other Implements of Husbandry.

The above are distrained for Rent and Arrears due, and will be Sold without Reserve.

☞ *Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock.*

Carriganore is situated Two Miles from Waterford, between Mount Congreve and Knockhouse, on the River side.
August 24, 1822.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A BANKRUPT.

THE CREDITORS, who have proved their Debts upon the Bankrupt's Estate, are requested to meet the Assignees of the Bankrupt, at the City Court-House, on Monday, the 2d of September next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, to take into consideration a Proposal which has been made to the said Assignees, for compounding all the Claims of said Assignees and of the Bank Creditors, and of the Administrator of Wm. Newport, Esq. deceased, upon Lieutenant-Colonel Simon George Newport, and upon the several Properties included in the Articles of 11th April, 1812, executed upon the Intermarriage of said Simon George Newport with his present wife, and the Settlement of 2nd April, 1813, in pursuance of said Articles—as well as the Claims of said Assignees and Creditors upon the Town and Lands of Rahard, in the County of Kilkenny, under a certain Deed executed by Simon Newport, Esq. deceased, on the 14th of September, 1787.

TANDYS, and LYLE & MORTIMER,
Agents to the Assignees.
Waterford, Aug. 24, 1822.