

Mr. GOOCH presented a Petition from the Land Owners, Farmers, and other occupiers of land in the county of Suffolk, complaining of the distress under which they laboured. The Honourable Member said, he could assure the House, that the Petition was signed, not as Petitions were sometimes signed, by persons who would put their names to any thing, but by upwards of one thousand of the most respectable inhabitants of the county, who were absolutely weighed down by the pressure of the times. [Hear, hear.] They alleged in the Petition, that it would be impossible for them to go on if some relief was not afforded. They could neither pay the taxes nor their landlords, and they pointed out the Malt Duty and the Agricultural Horse Duty, as two things from which relief might be given to them.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said he should not feel it necessary to trespass at any length upon the attention of the House, because the Bill which he intended to move for leave to bring in was precisely the same as that which was unanimously passed during last Session in that House, though it was thrown out in the other. The only question of difference between him and those who opposed the measure was as to the extent to which the punishment should be abolished—some persons wishing to retain it in cases of perjury, and frauds committed with perjury. For his own part, he should certainly prefer, and he meant to propose, the entire abolition of it, substituting, in minor offences, the punishments of fine and imprisonment. With respect to a particular crime, now usually punished with the pillory, he intended, in case the present measure should be carried, to bring in a Bill for the purpose of punishing it with transportation.—The Honourable Member then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal all the Acts of Parliament inflicting the punishment of the pillory.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, that on the 20th of last April the House agreed to an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions to the Lords of the Court of Session in Scotland, to lay before the House an account of all the Fees and Duties paid or payable to the Clerks of the Ordinary Judges in the Court of Session, from the institution of the Court of Justice down to the 1st of August, 1789, as also all acts of *sequestration* issued by the same Court down to the same period. On the 25th of April a most gracious answer was communicated to the House, stating, that his Royal Highness had given directions accordingly. No return, however, making its appearance, another Address was agreed to on the 24th of May, praying that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to order, that the account should be laid before the House forthwith. Another gracious answer was received, purporting, that his Royal Highness would give the necessary directions. But although the Session of Parliament continued until the 13th of July, the Lords of Session did not think proper to lay the required statement on the Table of the House. This neglect he strongly reprobated, and it was with a view of asserting the authority of the House, and of continuing every Court in the United Kingdom, that, when the House required the production of Papers, it was that Court's bounden duty to produce them, that he should now move "that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that, on the 20th of April last, &c. &c. (here the object of the original motion was repeated,) humbly representing to his Royal Highness that, although the Session of Parliament did not terminate until the 12th of July, the Papers were not laid on the Table of the House, and praying, therefore, that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to give directions, that they should be presented forthwith, together with a statement of the reasons, if any can be assigned, which induced the Court of Session to fall in conforming to the directions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressed in his gracious answer to the Address of the House." He was the more supplicious as to the motives of the delay, because he will remember, that, on a former occasion, great reasons had been mentioned by the Court of Session to produce a return required by the House, which return, when it was produced, proved, that the Court had not at all neglected an Act of Parliament.—He was afraid, that the person at the head of the Court of Session had not forgotten the doctrines which he broached when he was Lord Advocate, and that he did not know to what his powers extended, or when they terminated.

Mr. W. DUNDAS declared, that, if he thought the Court of Session had any disrespectful intention towards the House, he would be the last man to defend them, but he was convinced that that was not the case. The fact, he believed, was, that the Honourable Baronet, not satisfied with having in 1814 moved the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the subject, in 1815 made the motion which the House was now called upon to enforce, and that the Court of Session concluded, that it would be sufficient to submit the required information to the Commission. As to the Acts of *sequestration*, no such Acts had been made by the Court, who had therefore made no return. He allowed, that it might have been better, had the Court of Session returned "nil" to the order of the House; but he was persuaded, that there was no intentional disrespect on their part. He wished, therefore, that the Honourable Baronet would raise those censorious expressions in his motion which had a tendency to degrade the Court; and he had further to state, on the authority of a Right Honourable Friend of his, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, that, by some accident or other, the second Address of that House missed its way, and never reached the proper office.

Mr. HORNOR, while he expressed his surprise at the last circumstance mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman, allowed, that it tended to remove a great part of the odium from the Court of Session. He, however, denied the accuracy of the Honourable Gentleman's statement, that there had not been any Act of *sequestration* on the part of the Court; maintaining, that there had been an Act of the Court, augmenting the fees of the Clerks, and that a statement to that effect ought to have been made to the House by the Court.

Mr. WYNN thought the dignity of the House implicated in this subject. He was at a loss to conceive, how the second Address of the House could have missed its way to the proper office, when, on referring to the Journals, he found in them the answer of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that this was not a matter of ordinary importance, involving those important functions of Parliament which ought to be scrupulously guarded. He hoped it would be found, as the Honourable Gentleman opposite expressed his conviction it would be found, that this apparent neglect of the Court of Session had arisen in misapprehension on the part of the learned persons, the Judges of that Court, and not in carelessness—not in a distaste of the intemperate character of the House of Commons—not in that insouciance of office, which induced them to consider themselves almost free from Parliamentary control, at the distance at which they sat from the seat of Legislation. It sometimes happened in Courts of Justice, that the most severe sarcasms were uttered against the most sacred functions of the Legislature. By some good fortune, however, those expressions had invariably been allowed to pass without notice. When a poor man ventured to say any thing against the character of Parliament, he was visited by an imprisonment of three months; but when persons high in office, filling the most important stations of the law, whose duty it was to maintain the right of every branch of the Constitution, spoke with freedom of the privileges of that House, they did so with perfect impunity.

Lord CASTLEREAGH condemned the precipitancy with which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had taken an opportunity to ventilate charges against eminent individuals by no means convicted of having treated the orders of that House with disrespect. It appeared, that they might have entertained a misconception with respect to the first order, and that the second, in all probability, never reached them. It was for the House, under these circumstances, to consider whether they would merely enforce an immediate compliance with the order, or go beyond the necessity of the case, and assume that disrespect had been shown, where, from the respectable character of the Learned Body in question, it could not be supposed to be entertained, and where no motives could exist for withholding the required information. In his view of the subject, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's address to the House did not seem to be in the true spirit of benevolence; and he trusted that the House would not prefer a course calculated to reflect on a distinguished body of individuals, and thereby to diminish the authority which it was the duty of Parliament to maintain. He hoped the Honourable Baronet, whose purpose would thereby be answered, would be induced to state his motion in the way which he (Lord C.) had suggested.

Sir J. NEWPORT observed, that the Noble Lord seemed to think, that it would be quite sufficient if the House got the Papers. He (Sir J. N.) was by no means of that opinion. He thought that the House were bound to inquire, why the Papers were not produced last year? Something was due to the authority of Parliament. His purpose, therefore, would not be answered by getting the Papers. His purpose was to get the Papers, and to know why they had not sooner been produced, and where the blame lay? It had been said, that the second Address missed its way to the proper office. How was this statement to be reconciled with the fact, that an answer from his Royal Highness to the Address appeared in the Journals? It had also been said, that the Court of Session imagined that they were to communicate the information required to the Commission previously appointed. No Court, of whatever rank, had a right to a discretion on such a subject, but were bound to obey the orders of Parliament. He would not forego any part of his motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that he had no objection whatever to the clause in the Honourable Baronet's motion requiring the reasons which had occasioned the delay in complying with the orders of the House? The expressions he objected to were those which, without any knowledge on the part of the House of those reasons, described the delay as an offence.

Mr. W. DUNDAS moved, as an Amendment, to leave out all the words of the Honourable Baronet's motion after the words "together with," for the purpose of substituting the following:—"The reasons that delayed the return of the aforesaid Papers."

Mr. FOSNBRY observed, that no man could deny the propriety of his Honourable Friend's insisting on a prompt obedience to the orders of Parliament. At the same time, he thought it might be as well to omit any expressions implying censure, until the cause of the delay should be ascertained.

"Sir, I am sure, that the Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite must be aware of the subject of the Petition which I am about to have the honour to present. It is unnecessary for me to state that subject—they have the evidence of one sense, and that of another would be superfluous.—The Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentleman must also be convinced, from the bulk of the Petition, that it is against and not in favour of the legislative measure to which it relates. Sir, it is in fact a Petition from a large and respectable body of the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, who are filled with a well-founded alarm at the threat of the Right Honourable Gentleman, to break the pledge given to the People, that the burdens of war should cease with the war, and to propose, that the worst and most odious of all Taxes—that Tax which even necessity could scarcely justify—that most intemperate, most oppressive, and most intolerable Tax, the Property Tax, as it is falsely called, being in fact a Tax upon Income, should be continued after the conclusion of a peace, or something like a peace—at least, after the close of a negotiation, probably the most voluminous in which this Country has ever been engaged. It is against this proposition, Sir, that the Petitioners warmly but respectfully remonstrate. In fourteen hours, and no more, 3278 individuals flocked to sign this Petition.—The Petitioners not only represent, that to continue the tax would be to violate the faith of Parliament, solemnly pledged to the People; they also state, that, having for so many years borne this intolerable burden, not merely with patience but with cheerfulness, in consideration of the necessities of the Country, they were gratified beyond expression to see the war terminated, by that glorious victory which filled every heart with just pride and exultation; but that, if they should find that the only result of that splendid event, and of the happy though long-delayed peace by which it was followed, should be a continuation of the burden which they had scarcely been able to bear during the war, they would begin to call in question—a doubt which will be echoed and re-echoed throughout the Nation—the utility, to them, at least, of that glorious achievement by which they had expected to be relieved from the oppressive weight under which they had so long laboured. I thought it my duty, Sir, thus shortly to describe the nature of the Petition; and I now ask leave to present it to the House."

On the motion, that the Petition should lie on the Table.—Mr. BARING expressed his hope, that, while the Petitioners were preparing on this interesting subject in all parts of the island, his Majesty's Ministers would not hurry on the vote of a large Peace Establishment. There was no reason whatever for haste, as the question might as well be discussed ten days or a fortnight hence as on Monday next; and by that time the general sense of the Country on the measure, from which alone the support of such an establishment could be expected, would be ascertained. It was very unbecoming, that, at the moment when the People were availing to express their opinions, his Majesty's Ministers should take measures to prevent their voice from being available to any purpose. When on Monday next the Noble Lord opposite should be addressed the House on the subject, he (Mr. Baring) should object *in limine* to go into it.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the Table. Mr. H. MARTIN moved that there be laid before the House an Account of the Proceedings issued from the Court of Exchequer, since the first of January, 1815, for the recovery of Debts due to the Crown for Taxes or arrears of Taxes; distinguishing all sums under five pounds. He observed, that he understood a great number of these Proceedings had been lately issued; they were followed by selling the goods of the individuals against whom they were directed, and were of course attended with prodigious loss to the persons suffering under them. He had heard of one instance in which a process was issued for fourteen shillings, and another for seven! Such facts speak more loudly the distresses of the People than volumes of declamation.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Abercrombie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Hornor participated, the motion was agreed to with an amendment, the latter part of which was suggested by the Speaker, by which it was ordered, that the return should show "the number of cases of process, and their respective amount."

Mr. CROKER brought in a Bill, amended, in order to explain an Act in the 37th of the present Reign, respecting persons under sentence from Navy Courts Martial.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH moved for an Account of the several sums paid or due, as payable to this Country, in virtue of the Treaty of Paris, the mode of their appropriation, and the authority under which they were received.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY brought in his Bill to repeal so much of an Act of William III. as takes away the Benefit of Clergy from persons convicted of petty stealing, in shops, goods, or to the amount of five shillings.—Read a first time; to be read a second time on Monday next.

Lord NUGENT moved for a return of persons in the British Pay, who, in different parts of Europe, are employed in the Commissariat Department, their several stations, and also the number of them that receive half-pay from this Country.

Lord OCHRANE gave notice, that he would call the attention of the House on Wednesday next to the conduct of Lord Elibonburgh, on the Trial of Raudon-Brenger and others, for Conspiracy.

Treasury connected with the subject of Exchequer, and the Correspondence between the Treasury and Board.

After a long conversation between Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Brougham, as to the particular time during which the Report was to be made, it was at length fixed to the interval between the 30th of July and 31st of August, 1814.

Mr. BENNET moved for a return of the Expenses incurred, and likely to be incurred, for the erection or repair of Buildings connected with the Ordnance, distinguishing their several descriptions, as for fortifications, barracks, &c. He likewise moved for a Return of Royal Engineers and Artificers employed from December, 1814, to the same month in the following year. Also for a Return of the Number of Deserters from the Regular Army, and the Number of Foreign and Colonial Troops in British Pay, and for a Return of the Volunteers during the same period.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT moved, that a Report be laid before the House of the Return of Horses, Carriages, and Serranis, given to the Collectors of the Revenue in Ireland, as discontinued for the last year.

Mr. HUSKISSON brought in his Bill for the regulation of Crown Rents.—Read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

After disposing of various Orders of the Day, the House adjourned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

General Sir Benjamin Hombfield arrived in London, from Brighton, on Wednesday night about ten o'clock, and immediately after proceeded to Lord Castlereagh's house, with a communication from the Prince Regent to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. Yesterday morning the Prince Regent received two o'clock. Yesterday morning the Prince Regent received a number of distinguished characters; his Royal Highness having previously sent off a communication to the Duchess of York at Oatlands. He afterwards went to visit the Archbishops John and Lewis in Stratford place. In the evening, the Prince dined with Lord Castlereagh, where there was a select party to meet him. Her Majesty, we hear, will go to Brighton, early next week, for the purpose of consulting with the Prince Regent upon the approaching marriage of the Princess Charlotte.—Early this morning his Highness, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh, left town for Brighton, in his Lordship's carriage.

There are private accounts in town, stating, that the Bill for regulating Commerce, agreeably to the Convention with Great Britain, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States by a small majority. We received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday last, which are not more interesting than those which we have received for some days past. One of them states that the differences between Prussia and Austria have been arranged, and that Austria has all the territory on the other side of the line together with Salzburg.

The public mind at Paris, and in other parts of France, seems to become more tranquil daily. The British Belligerents to the 10th, received this morning by a Belligerent Mail, state that the commencing of the English army arrived in that city on the 18th, and it is proceeded to Valenciennes, which will form the centre for the administration of the army of occupation.

COALS EXCHANGE, Feb 25.—We had some fresh arrivals this morning with Oats, of which there was a large quantity, at a very low price, at 18s. per quarter lower. The Wheat Trade was dull at 4s. 6d. per bushel. Barley, being rather scarce, supports its price. Malt is steady in a Peas and Beans there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The rejection of the Bill, by the Senate, for regulating the Commerce between this Country and America, has been confirmed by an American Paper of the 24th, which we received this morning:—"Senate, Friday, Jan. 19."

"The consideration of the Bill to regulate the Commerce between the United States and the territory of Great Britain, according to the Convention of Commerce, &c. &c. was resumed."

"After some further debate, the question on its passage to a third reading was decided as follows:—"Yeas 10—Nays 21."

Her Majesty engages her son to carry his father's will into execution, of uniting her daughter in the Duke of Angouleme, though she would have preferred an Austrian Archduke for her husband.

Whether her son be deemed to a throne or a prison, she recommends him in either case to the tender care of his Mother and Family.

BATHURST, Feb 23.—At three o'clock this afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, accompanied in the same carriage by Lord Castlereagh, arrived at the Pavilion, where the illustrious Prince was received with the most enthusiastic welcome by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, &c. &c. immediately after his arrival at the Household Nobility. Immediately after his Royal Highness was congratulated in the entrance hall by the Nobility, he was conducted to the Prince Regent's apartments, when his Royal Highness and future mistress in law, with Lord Castlereagh, passed of congratulations after their journey. His Royal Highness was so occupied with the Prince Regent, that he declined walking on the Stone; but to-morrow, and future days, the Public will be amply gratified with the presence of the favoured husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

His Royal Highness, we are happy to observe, is very conversant with the English language. The arrival of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg was followed by that of Lord Liverpool, Erskine, Count Mareschal, and Colonel Hardenbrook (Secretary to the Prince).

The London Journals of Sunday were due when we went to Press. Those of the two preceding days conveyed to Foreign Intelligence of moment. The Paris Papers are chiefly occupied with legislative arrangements for provisioning the Clergy, and for teaching the People submission and loyalty.—The Chamber of Deputies have proposed, that a medal shall be struck to commemorate the return of Louis the Desiré, and that his Majesty should be deputed to hasten the epoch of his coronation.

Accounts of a very alarming nature have been received from Jamaica. It has been discovered, that the Negroes were plotting a rebellion, and several of them had been taken up in St. Thomas in the East, and put into confinement. A letter, dated Clarendon, Dec. 28, expresses great apprehensions of the commencement of the new year, the writer of which wishes himself and "poor children" in O. D. England.

The Proceedings in Parliament are of considerable importance, and of peculiar interest, but we have not room to advert to any of them.

The Southern Reporter states expressly, "that the Meeting of Roman Catholics held at Lord Trimbleton's, and the Petition adopted on that occasion, have the full approbation of the highest Dignitary of the Catholic Church in Ireland, Doctor TUOHY, and many of the principal Clergy, men of eminence as Scholars and prelates as Divines, who would wish to see their Church independent of the influence of the Crown, its doctrine enforced, and its discipline preserved, and who are fully competent to judge of what would infringe on their rights." We can add, that the Petition here spoken of has met with the approbation and concurrence of multitudes of the Laity throughout Ireland, men at once distinguished by their probity, their talents, and their property. That Petition, for sinister and inflammatory purposes, has been grossly misrepresented. It signifies no principle—it betrays no right—it is the genuine expression of the sentiments of independent men, who seek constitutionally their just privileges, and who, while they are prepared to admit of equitable arrangements, disclaim submission to any species of degradation. The Journal we have just quoted farther says, that M. GRATTAN has expressed his gratification in warm terms, and declared, that he anticipated the most beneficial effects from the Petition, his Ecclesiastical and Lay Mission to the Court of St. James have totally failed.

The Irish Militia are to be disembodied with all practicable expedition, several Regiments having already received orders to return to their own Counties for that purpose.

We have much pleasure in announcing, that the Ladies of this City and neighbourhood, in the true spirit of humanity and benevolence, are making arrangements for a Ball for the relief of the Sick Poor, to take place on Monday, the 12th of March. Particulars will be made known in due time.

The Kilkenny Moderator, of Tuesday last, contains the following notice:—"A letter directed to Mr. F. WILSON, Parade, Waterford, enclosing the Note of the Bank of Montreal, New York, No. 8731, was sent to be put into the Kilkenny Post Office, on the 21st of January, 1816, and has not reached its destination. It is reported, that any person to whom the said Waterford Bank note may be offered in payment, or discharge, will stop the same, and send information thereof either to Mr. WILSON, as above, or to A. BEVANSON, Parade, Kilkenny, who will pay the said Waterford Note, on recovery of the same.—The note appeared to have been long in circulation, and had been originally cut into halves, but the parts had been reunited."

The above notice reached us on Tuesday, and we felt anxious in communicating it to the Book and Stationery of the Mercantile House in this City, who, we are in the readiest manner to give their aid in procuring the restoration of the property. We shall submit the public attention to the matter.

The Annual Ploughing Match, for Premiums given to the Kilkenny Farming Society by the Society of Friends of Ireland, is to take place on the 12th of March, in a field on the side of Castlebridge, near Bonnet's Bridge. The Ploughing Match of the Inackilly Farming Society is to take place at Churchtown, near Mid-

dleton. At this last Ploughing Match, there is a Show, and if buyers should attend, a sale of Cattle. The Treasurer for the Sick Poor has received, from a Lady, nine tenpennies, collected on Tuesday evening at a Card Party; and six tenpennies, collected yesterday evening.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Amongst the numerous Institutions adopted for the improvement of Agriculture, including the great encouragement held out by the many valuable Societies in Ireland, there are but few more calculated to encourage Farmers in the art of Agriculture than what was witnessed on Tuesday, the 20th instant, on the demesne of Robert Shephard Carew, Esq., at Castleboro, an Annual Ploughing Match for four Prizes, viz. one pair of spade wheels, and three ploughs, given by Mr. Carew to his Tenantry. The ground was marked out in lots of nearly one-third of an acre in a strong level field of 35 acres. At ten o'clock, thirty-one two-horse, two three-horse, and twenty-five four-horse Ploughs (after taking their ground by lot) started, and, in a very short time, each had their work so well executed, as to astonish many hundreds of people, who came to witness this peculiarly interesting Exhibition. The Match was so well contested, that the Judges had a most difficult task to decide.—The Ploughs were of the common kind, except five, which were of the Scotch form, and being of much superior, were set apart for sweepstakes, which were given to the Ploughmen in money. The day concluded to the great satisfaction of all present.—The Premiums were served with Beef, Beer, Grog, &c.

Were Gentlemen of Landed Property to adopt this mode generally, every Farmer would have an opportunity of improving the abilities he is possessed of, and it would be a great stimulus to Country Ploughmen to excel in that art, as evidently appeared at this Match, each being as desirous the Ploughman that used it. Every Farmer comes to this Annual Ploughing Match with a desire to improve, and any want he may observe, he endeavours to remedy against the next year, when he appears much better prepared. Thus, the Farmers of this district have been induced to adopt, and enabled to manifest, great and beneficial improvements.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1816.

CRIM. CON. Christopher Taaffe, Esq. against Lord William Fitzgerald. Before the Hon. Justice Mayne, and the following Special Jury:—

Alderman John Cash, George Deverar, Nicholas Fleming, Mark Byrne, Isaac Stewart, John Pepper, Thomas Meade, Humphry Minchin, Michael Farrell, Alderman G. Warner, & Michael Farrell, Robert Turbett, Esqrs.

(In consequence of the extraordinary crowd, which filled all the avenues to the Court, it was extremely difficult to make up a Jury. Many Gentlemen, whom the Sheriff said he knew to be in attendance, were told. The three last of the Jury were taken men by consent. The following Gentlemen were tried each £50 for non-attendance. James Farrell, Brent Neville, jun. Peter Butler, William Murphy, Arthur Stiles, J. H. Stacey, Richard Veracholye, George Beaumont, George Greaves, John Atkinson, jun. Hugh O'Connor, John Veracholye, and Wm. S. Hamilton, Murchu Lucas, Esqrs.

The Jury being sworn, Mr. North opened the pleadings. It was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, for criminal conversation with his (the Plaintiff's) wife. The damages were laid at £20,000, and the Defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Whitstone stated the case on the part of the Plaintiff in an able and eloquent speech. It is impossible that our limits could enable us to do him justice; we shall therefore confine ourselves to the outline of the case.

The Learned Counsel went back to the year 1803, in which year the Plaintiff married a Miss Dalry, with whom he got a fortune of £5000, his own income at that time being but £4000 a year, arising from several valuable holdings in the county of Mayo. This Lady lived but just long enough for him to know the comforts and joys of a conjugal life. She died the year after he had been married, and he married her for five years, when she became a companion of Miss Burke, the sister of Sir John Burke, of Clonsilla, brought back the recollection of his former happiness. He proposed for her, and married her; his property at this time had increased to £2000 a year; her fortune was but £2000. (Here Mr. Whitstone detailed the various settlements under the marriage articles, which, to the Plaintiff, must be of great interest; so he it to say, that, on the part of Mr. Taaffe, they were liberal in the highest degree.) He also described the Lady, who (he said) was all that fancy could portray, or fondness desire. From her look, her personal attractions, and accomplishments, she became the charm of every circle—gay, young, playful, lovely and innocent—the dearest wish of her fond husband was, that she should shine in every company, and he lavished upon her every thing which could excite her vanity.

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the month of April, 1813, he sent his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to town. Suitable lodgings had been taken for them. (Here the Learned Counsel detailed the various changes which took place in the family of his client, from the time of their arrival in Dublin, where they became acquainted with the Defendant, to the time of their departure for the Continent.) In Dublin, Mrs. Taaffe enjoyed every amusement she could wish for; her husband's embarrassments precluded his partaking of them. In the course of her stay in Dublin, and about the time of her first acquaintance with the Defendant, she became ill, and remained (as was stated by Counsel) in a loathsome state, occasioned by a protracted sore knee. The Plaintiff came to town in the course of the summer 1813, when he found his wife surrounded by families of the first respectability, among whom was the Defendant.—From this, a strict intimacy ensued between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, who invited him to his house. At the house of the Plaintiff there was a lady of high and splendid accomplishments, a Miss Blake, aunt to Mrs. Taaffe, to whom Mr. Taaffe observed, or thought he observed, a particular attachment on the part of the Defendant. So convinced was he of the existence of an affection of this kind, that he remonstrated with the Defendant upon the disparity of such an engagement. The state of health of Miss Blake then was precluded all idea of such a thing as a criminal correspondence between her and the Defendant, even if any thing else could give rise to suspicion. The most confidential intercourse subsisted between the Plaintiff and the Defendant.—So far was he carried, that the Plaintiff put himself under pecuniary obligations to the Defendant.—Mrs. Taaffe's health was such at this period, that the physician of this city were unable to afford her any relief; she, therefore, prevailed upon her husband to allow her to go to England to take the benefit of the advice which could be had there. Mr. Taaffe, notwithstanding his own embarrassments, was willing to indulge his wife in every thing which it was possible to procure her. He had a day for going to England, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Blake, of Ardly. When it was known to the Defendant, that they were going, he (who had complained of illness for some time previous) proposed to make one of the party. This confirmed the suspicion of Mr. Taaffe still more with respect to Lord William's attachment to Miss Blake (for he did not deny, but rather seemed to evade the question, when Mr. Taaffe spoke to him on the subject)—he, however, agreed to the proposal, and they all went over in the same packet together, and travelled together to London. In London, they arrived at a hotel in Jermyn-street, and next day Mr. Taaffe took lodgings in St. James's Place for his wife, her aunt, and his child, then five years old. Such was the situation of the Plaintiff's affairs, that he could not appear in London publicly, and in Ireland he had to provide for bills to meet many exigencies, upon which his credit and his honour depended.

These proceedings shall be concluded in our next publication. The Jury, after a short deliberation brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages £2000.

BATHURST.—At Ballyrath, County of Wexford the Lady of Henry Archer, Esq., and her children—the Right Hon. Lady Harriet St. George, of a daughter.—In Cork, the Lady of Charles Sugrue, Esq. of a son and heir.—In London, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.—At the Abbey Church, by the Rev. Joseph G. Allen, Mr. Robert Lecky, to Miss Inghitt, daughter of the late James Inghitt, Esq.—Mr. Robert O'Sher, of Suffolk-street, Dublin, to Miss Henry Coppinger, only daughter of the late J. Inghitt Henry Coppinger, of Ballinacree, in the County of Cork. Esq.—Andrew Lynch of Great Denmark street, Dublin, to Elizabeth, second daughter of M. Cullen, Esq., New York, in the County of Kildare. Esq.—By special licence, Richard Barrett, Esq., of the County of Dublin, to Miss Browning, formerly of the Island of Antigua.

DEATHS.—On the 24th of Feb. in Liverpool, aged 19, Arthur Currie, Esq. of the Royal Navy, and son of the late and justly celebrated Doctor Currie. A doctor, caught a year ago in the West Indies. Followed by a cough, which terminated in his lungs, brought on a fever, which at last carried off the interesting youth to an early grave. His conduct in the Navy had been well founded, but now unhappily aborted expectation, that he would have risen to the most distinguished eminence in his Profession, and become an ornament to his Country. Animated by a high sense of honour, by the purest principles of integrity, and by the most amiable dispositions, he was the object of the warmest friendship and affection, and his recollections will often fondly dwell on those virtues which promised a career of public fame, and of private excellence, and which will for ever live in the true remembrance.—Of a consumption, in the bloom of youth, Miss Dorcas Sumner, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Sunn, of Moorfields, Esq., daughter of the late Mr. Richard Sunn, of Moorfields, Esq., of the County of Wexford, at St. Andrew's Well, Cork, Mr. Mark Allmead, one of the Society of Friends.—At Florence, the Countess Cecropia, a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Starry Cross, and daughter of the late Sir J. Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank.—On the 23d of Feb. the Lady of Sir J. Bunting, Esq., daughter of J. H. H. H. Esq., Esq. of Patrick st. Kilkenny. An interesting lady, who was confined to the grave the valued friend, the kind sister, the tender daughter, the beloved partner of an affectionate husband. Young, ardent, innocent, and lovely, all that could add to her female character as amiable as estimable, she died in the bloom of her youth, and was buried in the most honorable manner, and surrounded by a numerous family, and a host of friends, who were all united in the measure of their loss upon the sudden and melancholy event. Her remains were, on Sunday morning, deposited in the

family vault, at Castle Inch Church, attended by all the principal rank and nobility of the county, and neighbourhood of Kilkenny.—Samuel Martin, Esq., of Ballyrath, in the County of Cork.—At Kippure, in the same County, the Rev. John M. Corrick, Aged 87, Mr. Coppinger, of Macclesfield, widow of the late Thomas Coppinger, of County of Cavan, and sister of the late George Gould, Esq.—At Valentia, Major Robert Shelton, of the 57th Regt.—At Dunster Castle, England, aged 64, John P. Luttrell, Esq., one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Macclesfield.—At Bielefeld, Leveon, James Kirkman, Esq. late Lieutenant Colonel of the 52d Regt.—On Friday last, Lough in County of Hugginstown, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq.—In London, Hugh Fawcett, Esq. M. P. for Carlisle.—At Warwick, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, FEB. 26.

ARRIVED. 26th—Charlotte, Transport, Seaton, Bristol, troops.—Jane, Transport, Nant, Dover, ditto; William & Mary, Goodland, Bristol, baggage. 27th—Gander Packet. 28th—Mansfield Packet.

DEPARTED. 26th—Priscilla, Points—Betsey, Evans—Agnorita, James—and Jane, Evans, Liverpool, whal. coals. Sc. 1 Ann, Chapple, Bristol, live pigs; King George, Rees, Newport, Bristol, Princess Royal, James, Belfast—and Betsey, William, Wicklow, wheat; Hope, Bude, Portsmouth, butter, bacon. Sc. 1 Liberty, Nantons—Bartholomew, Hedge—and Duke of Hildon, ton, flour. London, butter, bacon. Sc. 1 Passage, Newer Barce, hogs, on a cruise; Somerset Packet, 27th—Barbette, Transport, Seaton, Bristol, ballast. Ann, Harter, Jersey, beef, pork, wine. Sc. 1 Earl Leicester Packet, James, Lough, live pigs. 28th—Wine No. 27, at 2.

NEW FOUNDLAND FISH. THOMAS BROWNIGG HAS NOW FOR SALE, ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED QUINTALS OF PRIME NEW FOUNDLAND FISH, FIT FOR HOUSE KEEPERS' USE. Broad Street, Waterford, Feb. 26, 1816.

SHERIFF'S SALE. County of Waterford to wit. PURSUANT to his Majesty's Writ of venditioni exponas, to me in this Cause directed, I will, on Saturday the 2d day of March next, at the Court House of the County of Waterford, at 11 o'clock, sell by Auction, the Defendant's interest in Two very fine commodious COIN STORES, and the DWELLING-HOUSES adjoining the same, situate in the Town of Dungarvan aforesaid, to satisfy the Plaintiff's Demand.—Dated this 22d February, 1816.

ARTHUR KELLY, Sheriff.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THE BRIG FRIGON, of Workington, 129 Tons Register, BARKHOLMWOOD CORNER, Master, will about the 1st of March next, and can accommodate about FIFTY PASSENGERS. Apply to Mr. RICHARD PUGH, Ship Agent, Quay, Waterford, February 29, 1816.

WASHINGTON, THAT stout, speedy, and celebrated RACE-HORSE, the Property of WILLIAM POWAN, Esq. will come to Waterford, on the 2d day of March next, and will be sold to the highest bidder, and can accommodate about FIFTY PASSENGERS. Apply to Mr. RICHARD PUGH, Ship Agent, Quay, Waterford, February 29, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the twenty fourth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, the Barony of KILKENNY, the Parish of DOWNING, the Parish of RATHAN, the Parish of LEMAHAN, the Parish of CLONMANNING, and the Parish of WICKERRY, in the County of WEXFORD, were proclaimed to be in a State of Disturbance; and whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Barony and Parishes have been restored to a State of Tranquillity; We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the Barony and Parishes of aforesaid were respectively declared to be in a State of Disturbance; of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 22d Day of February, 1816. WM. TEAM T. L. SMITH, CHARLES KIL DARE, FRANCIS GORT, FR. MONTAGU, WM. M. MURPHY, G. HEWETT, WM. SHERWIN, GOD SAVE THE KING.