

Yesterday were baptised at Downshire-house, in Hanover-square, the two youngest children of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Charlotte Augusta Hill, and Lord William Frederick Arthur Montagu Hill. The sponsors were to the former, her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and Lady Amherst; the sponsors to the latter were, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Marchioness of Salisbury, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The service was performed by the Rev. James Reed, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. After the ceremony, the company sat down to a most sumptuous *dejeuner*, consisting of every delicacy of the season.

CORN-EXCHANGE, AUG. 7.—Fine Wheat fully maintains Monday's prices, but the sales were rather heavier, there being but few buyers at market this morning. Oats were in brisker demand, but at no moment in prices. In Barley, Peas, and Beans, there is no alteration.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.
The Paris Papers of the 5th inst. arrived this morning. We have also received German Papers to a recent date. The state of the weather presents a striking contrast on the Continent of Europe. While Germany is devastated by inundations, and the churches of Paris are filled with suppliants, praying the Almighty for dry weather, the city of St. Petersburg has, for a month past, suffered by a drought, and prayers for rain have been offered up at *Aliga* and *Dautzic*. The Northern and the Southern climates have thus exchanged character and quality. The countries proverbial for clouds are oppressed with heat, and the genial regions of France and Italy deplore the absence of their wonted sunshine.

One of the results of a general peace is the constant movement of the Royal Families of the Continent. All the great and little Princes and Princesses of Germany, so long shut up in their little Courts, like birds released from the cage, are on the wing, exchanging visits, or travelling for health or pleasure. These excursions are, however, limited and domestic, compared with the extensive tour which her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is now enjoying. It is stated, under the head of Hamburg, the 25th last, that her Royal Highness has left Constantinople, where she was received by the Grand Seigneur with the greatest distinction, and is gone to Jerusalem. It is a long time since an English Pilgrim of Royal rank visited that city.

Thomas Brock, one of the persons charged with conspiring to procure the conviction of innocent men on a capital offence, with intent to obtain blood-money, effected his escape at an early hour this morning from Giltspur-street Compter, in which he was confined. The apartment allotted to him was on the upper story, the window of which faces St. Sepulchre's Church, and looks into Giltspur-street. The middle bar of the window is of wood, which he contrived to break, and then let himself down by a rope. A butcher, passing at the time, observed his proceedings, and gave an alarm at the gate. In his descent by the rope, he accidentally broke a window on the first floor, which also alarmed the people within. He reached, however, the ground, and ran out to the westward, but being closely pursued, was overtaken between nine and ten o'clock in Dury-lane, and carried back to prison, amid the shouts and execrations of a great multitude. The number of police officers and constables who were on the alert, and joined in the pursuit, was very great, thus proving the extraordinary anxiety and interest felt for his apprehension. Immediate notice of his escape had been given at all the offices: at Bow-street, the communication was received as early as six o'clock. A great sensation was produced by a report, that the conspirator Vaughan had also escaped; but it proved to be a mistake, caused by the escape of Brock.

According to a pamphlet published in defence of the late French Minister of Finance, M. Louis, it seems that the Allies by a private engagement received money, viz. 25,000,000 of francs, from France, in the year 1814.

The Mamelukes, who formed a part of Bonaparte's guard, and who escaped to Algiers and Tunis from the massacre the Ultra-Royalists incited against them at Marsailles, where they had orders to repair, are said to have materially contributed to the fury of the Barbary Powers against the Christians of Europe.

We understand that the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order to effect a more complete investigation of the conspiracy which has occupied so much of the public attention, has very much to his Lordship's credit, determined to bring it immediately under his own eye. His Lordship has, therefore, appointed a Commission of Magistrates, presided by the Under Secretary of State, which Commission holds its sittings at the Office of the Home Department.

Private letters from Paris state, that the deficit in the French finances is three millions sterling. In consequence of this deficit, it is said, that as soon as the Legislative Bodies meet, in October, some Address will be moved to the King, to interfere with the Allied Powers to withdraw or diminish the number of foreign troops, and to prolong the period of paying the tribute. The Ministers are supposed to view the assembling of the Chamber of Representatives with considerable alarm. The royal will, by thirds, of the Chamber, would, it is said, give Ministers a great accession of strength; but it is not yet known whether that measure will be resorted to.

Lord Stewart, our Ambassador at Vienna, has taken the Chateau lately occupied by Madame Murat, and resigned by her in consequence of her altered circumstances. His Lordship gives a splendid entertainment there on the Prince Regent's birth-day. The Austrian Court, and all the Foreigners of distinction at Vienna, are invited. The Fete is to consist of dinner, theatrical representations, grand ball, and other amusements.

BATHON, AUGUST 7.—At eight o'clock yesterday evening, the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Fife, and General Sir B. Bloomfield, arrived at the Pavilion. Soon afterwards the Dukes of York and Cambridge, with a select party of Noblemen, dined with the Prince Regent.

This morning a merry peal of bells welcomed the arrival of the illustrious visitors. We understand that the Royal party intend honouring Lewes Races with their presence, but the morning being so unfavourable may probably postpone the visit.

Yesterday the Duke of Devonshire invited a select party of friends to a sumptuous dinner, at the Steine Hotel. His Grace leaves here on Friday, in order to enjoy the diversion of grouse shooting in the North.

A Club for the propagation of the principles of the British Constitution, and the maintenance of the doctrines of Civil and Religious Liberty, has recently been established in Devonshire. It is called the "*Devon County Club*." The Duke of Bedford is President, and the Hon. N. Fellows Vice-President.

RIOT IN TOTHELL-FIELDS BUDWELL.—The keeper of this prison was informed, about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, that a desperate affray had taken place among the Prisoners; and, on repairing to the place, he found several engaged with each other, and threatening destruction to him if he approached. Amongst them was the notorious William Dodd, and some of his accomplices. Observing two more desperate than the rest, with the assistance of the constables, he secured and handcuffed them, when order was restored for the time; but at locking up time they again evinced a most daring disposition; Dodd, amongst others, swearing he would commit murder before the morning. The gaoler, apprehending their intention was to escape, procured assistance, and succeeded with force to secure about 12 more, whom he handcuffed and chained together, and fastened to the ground. The remainder then manifested a more desperate and daring inclination than ever, and it was not before about 20 more were secured in different parts of the prison that tranquillity could be restored. They were kept in irons the whole of yesterday.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

The latest accounts from Glasgow state, that the riots in that populous City had entirely subsided. The boy, who was carried to the Infirmary in consequence of the wounds he had received, died on the night of the 11th, but the person who gave the fatal blow had not been discovered.

On Wednesday and Thursday, a requisition was in the course of signature in London, for summoning a Common Hall, with a view of considering the existing distresses of the community, and of presenting a petition to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness immediately to call Parliament to meet, as the only effectual means of relieving the People. Opinions in favour of this measure were very generally prevalent, and it was believed, that necessity would require its adoption.

A change of Ministry was also a subject of conversation in those circles which give some validity to such rumours, and some London Journals have boldly asserted, that it will not be in the power of the present Ministers to meet Parliament with success. The Marquis of WELLESLEY is talked of as the successor of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, and it is said, that he has proposed to apply the Sinking Fund to the present exigencies, and that this plan will be pursued, in case of his accession to office. If the Ministers be tottering, the junction of the Noble Marquis alone, however great his name and talents, will not give them stability, and we cannot see upon what grounds they may not appropriate the Sinking Fund, if that is to be the cure for every evil, without his aid. It may be the wish of some of the Ministers to retire from a situation the most difficult and embarrassing in which any Minister of the British Empire was ever placed, and that ambition which would desire to step into his place must be possessed of more than common hardihood.

That Ministers are willing to make retrenchments, and that they have done so even since the prorogation of Parliament, are truths which we are most ready to admit; but all that they have done, and all that they can do, without the sanction of Parliament, is of no effectual importance. They cannot diminish the taxes—they cannot make the Freeholder, or the Peasantry, the Pensioner, and the Sinecurist, pay 70 or 80 per cent. as the Landholder and the Farmer in instances not a few at present do. This, and much more than this, is within the power of Parliament, and with the Public at least, it will be deemed a sufficient reason for the early meeting of the Legislature. To that Body the Nation now looks, and from that Body alone can it receive the support it requires. To despair of a returning prosperity, would be to relinquish every fondling of patriotism, and to forget the resources of a vast Empire; but calamity actually felt must be met with a

corresponding energy. It is not the London Association, with its subscription of farthings in the pound from men who have grown rich on public bounty, nor ten thousand Associations of the kind, that can either relieve the oppressions of poverty, or secure the redemption of the State. Economy is the only Magician that can dispense the surrounding darkness, and he must begin his operations at the very highest sources. Carlton-House, we have no doubt, will set the illustrious example, and its rich adherents, modestly unwilling to give proofs of their liberality till that example shall allow their generosity its free course, will come forward, and pour their thousands into the public coffers. This spirit will expand itself, and the day when Roman Ladies devoted their jewels to their Country's cause will be surpassed in fame by the annals of modern story.

It is reported, that a Dutch squadron had bombarded Algiers, but the result is not stated; it is also said, that the Dey had been assassinated, and that his successor had thrown into prison the English Consul, and all the other British Subjects. The authority for these statements is by no means conclusive.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have communicated to the Ottoman Power, his desire, that the Mediterranean and the Adriatic should be freed from the outrages of the Algerines and other Pirates who recognize the supremacy of Turkey, and that he had, at the same time, announced to the Divan, that he considered the cause of the Christians, who had recently experienced injuries from the Barbarians, as the common cause of humanity, and that he would, therefore, join his forces to those of other Powers who have united for the destruction of the Pirates. This war has attracted the attention of all Europe, and it will be strange, indeed, if, as a London Journal conjectures, it should terminate in a treaty. To take from these savages the power of doing mischief, is the sole security of nations.

The Government of Baden has lately been greatly alarmed by the preaching of a Madame de KREDSBURG, who, in the open field, was attended by thousands of persons. The subject of this pious Lady's discourse is not mentioned, but an order was issued, prohibiting attendance upon her religious ceremonies. Superstition is not the least extraordinary feature of these extraordinary and remarkable times. The presumption of ignorance, and the deceptions of imposture, pretend to the favour of celestial visions, and of divine revelations, and destroy in timid minds the influence of genuine religion and sound reason. Our readers recollect the tale of the French prophet, a Farmer named MAURIS, who pretended, that a spirit came to him while he was working in his field, and ordered him to go and tell the King, that, unless his subjects went to mass and amended their lives, there would be no peace in his territories till the year 1840. The fable was well carried on, a repetition of visits, great urgency, warm patriotism, &c. &c. The maniac was at last admitted into the presence of Majesty, but what passed is a dead secret, known only to the Ghost, the Labourer, and the King. This monstrous nonsense has recently been given to the world by the French papers in a detailed official Report, which deserves only contempt and oblivion. Should, however, the faculties of the human mind and the principles of truth thus gradually become unsettled, the most dreadful consequences may ensue. Fanaticism bursts every barrier, and, when roused to its highest pitch, its delight is to revel in blood. This assertion is proved by the records of history, and a repetition of similar horrors is not beyond the verge of possibility.

In Spain, the introduction of all foreign papers, and even the publication of internal transactions, are so rigidly prohibited, that the People do not know what is going on among themselves, except by oral reports, much less in the other States of Europe. The Police, and the Inquisition, united, have so filled the country with spies, that to one dares to speak on political events, or to write respecting them, as the Post Office has already served as a most fatal trap for many. A deputation has proceeded from Barcelona to Madrid, in order to solicit the King to put a stop to the introduction of British Merchandise, which, as the memorial states, *kill Spanish industry*, and produce little or nothing to the public treasury, in consequence of the frauds committed by the British Merchants and their Agents, favoured by which are the hungry Custom-house Officers, who are easily suborned. This is only one small link of that extensive chain of combination against British manufactures which already exists on the Continent, and which, though secretly plotting, bids fair to produce equally as great effects as the famous Berlin and Milan Decrees.

A requisition has been signed at Reading, calling on the Mayor to convene a meeting of the Habitués, for the purpose of petitioning the Prince Regent to direct his Ministers' attention to an *immediate abolition* of all useless places and unmerited pensions.

The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press.

The *Saving Bank* was opened yesterday for the second time, and the sum of £54,183. 5s. was deposited. The number of Depositors was 97, many of them for the first time, and others for additional sums. There were several deposits of one, two, three, four, and five pounds, and the sum of £30 was deposited in the name of a Lady, in trust for the Servants of her house. This is a peculiarly gratifying and useful example; it followed by the heads of families, it will be attended with the most beneficial consequences. It would be every way for their comfort to encourage their Servants to lay up their money in this secure and profitable way, and not to spend it in taverns, or in imitating in their dress the idle fashions of those above their sphere. There are, we understand, several private charitable Societies in this City, whose funds are dormant, and unproductive. It would be prudent in the Managers of these funds to hand them over to the *Saving Bank*, where they will be perfectly secure, producing an interest of four per cent. and from which they may be withdrawn as occasions may require.

We are indebted to a friend for a communication from the neighbourhood of Tramore, which it is painful to state, but to which it is necessary to give publicity. A few days ago, a poor and industrious man, named John Quilty, who lives at Carisgavanry, sold a pig in this city for £15. This money he took home with him, intending to give his Landlord his rent of £2, and to use the remainder for his family. On the night of Sunday last, two men, armed with pistols, and with their faces covered, forcibly entered his house, and with menaces obliged him to consign to their rapacity his little treasure. This is obviously a common robbery, but it is one which strongly calls for prompt and active exertions to discover the offenders. Their impunity may lead to further outrages in a quarter which has hitherto enjoyed tranquillity, and from which it is, therefore, the more imperative to expel these enemies of the common welfare. We need not call upon Major Cole or Mr. Langley for the discharge of those duties to which they are at all times so zealously alive, but we would earnestly solicit the County People to furnish these Gentlemen with whatever information they may have obtained. To pursue this line of conduct, is their own best interest. Is their property more safe than Quilty's, and have they no fears, that plunderers may intrude into their dwellings at the dead hour of night? These ruffians must have been seen somewhere, and even very slight intelligence concerning them may enable the Magistrates to seize them in their haunts. We would here advise the County People to pay to their Landlords whatever money they may have in their possession, and if they should have any surplus, to deposit that surplus in the *Saving Bank*. They will thus deprive the evil-minded of their most powerful temptations, and save that property which may otherwise be purloined, or wrested from them by violence.

LITTLE THEATRE.—The Performers at this Theatre have adorned their scenery with an inscription which forcibly characterises the ends to which their labours are directed:

"Our thoughts bent on the motive pure."

Their object is to promote the interest of the Charitable Institutions of the City in which they reside, to contribute all in their power to alleviate that indigence by which so many are oppressed, and to render an attractive amusement the instrument of conferring happiness. A plan so meritorious is in itself sufficient to smooth the angry brow of criticism, to secure public support, and to awaken the gratitude of those towards whom protection is extended. But the Performers at the Little Theatre may rest their claims to approbation upon their own merits, independently of any other consideration, however excellent that may be. They appear to have talents peculiarly adapted for Comedy, and the representation of the pieces of this description has been so truly according to nature, as, under all circumstances, to have excited no small degree of astonishment in the minds of the Spectators. *Bombastes Parisio* was performed to the life, and drew from every quarter the warmest bursts of applause. The songs which were introduced upon this, and upon other occasions, were executed in the best style, and would have obtained approbation in any theatre. The tragedy of *Bertran*, or *the Castle of St. Alabranda*, has been twice performed, and both times before numerous and respectable audiences. There is much to praise and much to blame in this striking Play. It displays some of the finest efforts of human genius, but it rushes at times beyond the limits of human nature, and disgusts by its repulsive horrors. *Bertran* is not calculated to excite interest in any human breast. He is a monster of selfishness, and the grandeur which is thrown around his crimes is inconsistent with virtue and decorum, and has a tendency to lessen the detestation of vice, and to confound the distinction between right and wrong, good and evil. The character of him takes away from our feeling of sympathy in the fate of *Imogene*, and we think chiefly of her guilt in sacrificing for such a man the sacred duties of a wife and mother. *Chantlin* is little more than an expulsive in the drama, and the *Knights of St. Lucia* would hardly frighten the *King of Copna*, *Fasbos*, his Ministers of State, or *General Bombastes*. The *Prior* is the most natural character in the whole piece, and there is a reverence and a lofty spirit of benevolence shed around him, which, in sober judgments, render him the most prominent figure in the tragedy—but we have only to do with the Performers. The Performer of *Bertran* has formed a *great* and complete idea of his character, and he gave to it the full and correct expression of all its varied and varied feelings, sublime in its love of vengeance and exulting in its glorious triumph over the magnitude of a total gratification of this dreadful passion. He never forgot the arduous part he had to sustain, and looked throughout the whole train of despair, which only wanted to bring his glory to the great consummation as to what might befall him. Our space does not permit us to

bring forward instances, but we would particularly allude to the scenes between him and *Imogene*, and to that in which his followers disclose to him the late *Alabranda* had prepared for him. The lofty spirit of remorseless guilt attended him to the end, and his last words, like all the preceding, were finely uttered:

"I die no felon death—
"A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul."

The part of *Imogene* is extremely laborious, but her representative forgot nothing, and it is matter of surprise, that it was so well performed by youth and inexperience. The alternate feelings of unallowed love, of conjugal duty and parental affection, and the ravings of the maniac, met with general and deserved approbation. *Alabranda* has but little to do, but that little is important, and his representative has appeared in character, and his talents shone much more conspicuously. The two Monks sustained their parts with great propriety, and he who was most prominent delineated the horrors of the Shipwreck with considerable pathos. Of the *Prior* it is almost enough to say, that he fully portrayed his character such as we have described it. His exhortations addressed to the mighty and relentless criminal, his affection for *Imogene*, and his anger when she confessed her errors, were delivered in a strain of solemn and impressive dignity. Other remarks and other characters ought to have been attended to, but we must stop here. Other occasions of renewing the subject may occur, and we shall take the liberty of availing ourselves of some future opportunity of pointing out a few of those improvements which have struck us as useful and of easy adoption. The representative of *Fasbos*, a Minister of the King of *Utopia*, recently appeared in a comic character in a *Farce*, and performed it with a spirit and excellence which would have done honour to any theatre. The Band of the 35th Regiment greatly enhances the amusements of the evening, both by their skill in execution, and by their unmitigated desire to oblige. It is to be hoped, that they will resist every impertinent call for particular tunes; by doing so, they will be instrumental in preventing clamour and confusion. Since the arrival of the Regiment here, the Citizens have been much indebted to the kindness of Col. Sir George Berkeley, who has most cheerfully complied with every application for the Band, while the Band itself has shewn the utmost readiness to gratify the public wishes.

An historical poem, called *Eva*, has lately been published by Sarah Steele, a native of Ireland. *Eva* was daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, the last King of Leinster, and the scene is principally laid in his territories. As far as our influence extends, we are at all times anxious to promote the interests of Irish genius and literature, and we feel pleasure in holding forth this poem as an honour to the Country which gave the Author birth. It is eminently distinguished by original and inventive talents, and it flows in the sweetest language of genuine poetry. The love of *Eva* and *Conrad*, and the relentlessness of a father's ambitious despotism over the affections of his child, furnish as interesting a tale as has ever been presented to the Public. Without breaking in upon the story, we shall give the concluding stanzas as a specimen of the work:

LABELL CASE.

LIMERICK, AUG. 7.—George Evans Bruce, Esq. Banker of Limerick, Plaintiff—Thomas Grady, Esq. of Belmont, Barrister at Law, Defendant. At nine o'clock this morning, the assizes to the County Court were crowded by most respectable persons, endeavouring to gain admission to hear this interesting cause. After Sergeant Johnson had taken his seat on the Bench, the following highly respectable Special Jury were sworn:

The Hon. George Eyre Massey, Esq. Croker, Stephen E. Rice, Knight of Glin, Do. Courcy O'Grady, Thomas Rice, Michael Scallan, Edw. Villion, George Tutill, John Green, Robert Cripps, Alexander Rossy, Esqs.

Mr. Jackson, as Junior Counsel, opened the pleadings, by stating, that it was an action for a Libel written by Mr. Grady, and contained in a printed publication, entitled "The *Nosegay*." There were 14 counts in the declaration, and Damages were laid at £200.00.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Gould opened the case, and was not finished when we put to press.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Gould, Pennefather, Waggitt, and Jackson—Agent, Mr. Boles Reeves.

Counsel for Defendant—Messrs. Burton, (especially Bourlon from Dublin), O'Connell, Carey Smith, Furlong, O'Regan, Holland, Hobson, Bennett, and Henry Mausell—Agent, Mr. Lovett.

AT 10.—In this action, of such high expectation, a Jury, composed of the first men of the County, found a verdict for £500. Mr. Gould made a very eloquent statement for the Plaintiff, and then proceeded to prove publication, which was done by Mr. Smith, the Printer, and Mr. Brocas, Engraver, from Dublin. Mr. O'Connell followed, and in a most able and impressive statement for the Defendant, set forth the outline of his case, and then called on Mr. Bolton Waller, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Webber, M. P. Mr. Ryves, Mr. Westropp, as witnesses to prove his statement. Mr. Burton followed in a speech to evidence of the highest order, and after him Mr. Pennefather, in highest order, and after him Mr. Pennefather, a most elegant one, when the Judge, Sergeant Johnson, in a very luminous charge, recapitulated the evidence, and laid down the law, and in half an hour the Jury found their verdict. We intend to publish this very interesting trial at full length.

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This was an action of defamation, for a malicious Libel, composed and published by the Defendant. It was proved, that the Defendant had been with child; that this calumny was fastened on the Defendant as the author of it, that Plaintiff, knowing the calumny to be false, refused to associate with Defendant, who had been his intimate acquaintance for 14 years; and that Defendant, in revenge, wrote this Libel.

The trial took up two full days in our County Court, Wednesday and Thursday. We never saw expectation raised so high, our Court so crowded, or a trial continued to the last moment with more solemnity. The name of Plaintiff does not appear in the Libel, or even the initials of his name. The hero of the poem is charged with all crimes, "From Swindling up to Treason." The Plaintiff's case was fully made out by the engraver and printer employed by the Defendant—it was stated by Counselor Gould; in a speech which exceeded all our faint praise; he spoke for three hours and a half, and concluded by saying, "As the Defendant has now forfeited his deliberate promise, that he would justify on the record, he is now precluded from proving the truth of the Libel. I am, however, instructed by Mr. Bruce, to waive, in the most decided manner, all advantage of law, to hold defiance at the Defendant, and solemnly to declare, that, if any act of dishonour should be proved against Mr. Bruce; the cause should be instantly abandoned."

The Defendant produced seven witnesses, all of whom said, that there were reports prejudicial to the character of Plaintiff, which reports commenced twenty-seven years ago—but on the question being solemnly asked, "Do you know, of your own knowledge, the truth of any of those reports?" every witness produced by Defendant answered in the negative.

Counselor Burton continued about three hours in addressing the Jury, and never did we hear a more ingenious speech in mitigation of damages— he was answered by Counselor Pennefather, who arrested the attention of the Court by a most solid and legal address.

Sergeant Johnson charged the Jury in a stile, clear, cool, impartial, and legal.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and brought in their Verdict, £500 Damages and 6d. Costs.

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or a trial continued to the last moment with more solemnity. The name of Plaintiff does not appear in the Libel, or even the initials of his name. The hero of the poem is charged with all crimes, "From Swindling up to Treason." The Plaintiff's case was fully made out by the engraver and printer employed by the Defendant—it was stated by Counselor Gould; in a speech which exceeded all our faint praise; he spoke for three hours and a half, and concluded by saying, "As the Defendant has now forfeited his deliberate promise, that he would justify on the record, he is now precluded from proving the truth of the Libel. I am, however, instructed by Mr. Bruce, to waive, in the most decided manner, all advantage of law, to hold defiance at the Defendant, and solemnly to declare, that, if any act of dishonour should be proved against Mr. Bruce; the cause should be instantly abandoned."

The Defendant produced seven witnesses, all of whom said, that there were reports prejudicial to the character of Plaintiff, which reports commenced twenty-seven years ago—but on the question being solemnly asked, "Do you know, of your own knowledge, the truth of any of those reports?" every witness produced by Defendant answered in the negative.

Counselor Burton continued about three hours in addressing the Jury, and never did we hear a more ingenious speech in mitigation of damages— he was answered by Counselor Pennefather, who arrested the attention of the Court by a most solid and legal address.

Sergeant Johnson charged the Jury in a stile, clear, cool, impartial, and legal.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and brought in their Verdict, £500 Damages and 6d. Costs.

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