"Utopian schemes and Republican reveries." We cannot know what these schemes are, but we believe it to be certain, that the condition of Germany stands in need of amelioration; and we agree with the *Correspondent* in thinking, that strong portents of revolution exist in that Country.

Fresh disturbances are represented to have broken out at the University of Leipsic, between the Courland Students on the one side, and the Saxon and Polish Students on the other, in consequence of which the Courlanders quitted the city, and retired to Jena.

It is mentioned from Saxony, that the King has determined on convoking a Diet in the course of the summer, and proposing a new Representative system for that Kingdom.

It is reported from Austria, that the Emperor has directed the Committee of Legislation, at Vienna, to prepare a new code with respect to judicial proceedings, in which their publicity is to form a prominent feature.

The *Perseverance*, *Prospect*, and three other ships, have arrived safe at Guyana, from London, having on board two thousand five hundred troops for the Patriot Service. "Our Countryman, Colonel English," says the *Dublin Evening Post*, "has thus rendered a new and important service to the Independent Cause. His conduct in the battle of Ortis obtained him imperishable fame, and the style in which he has conducted this important Expedition from the shores of England, where he embodied 3000 veteran soldiers by his individual exertion, must raise his military character still higher. As a Patriot and a Soldier, we are proud of our Countryman."

Colonel Gilmore was at Margarita, disciplining the Native Corps of Artillery, where a brigade of field-pieces, with every necessary, had arrived. The new fortifications of the Island were carrying on with great activity; two additional forts had been constructed, and all the important points put in a complete state of defence. Commodore Joly had sailed to protect the troops expected from Europe, which, it was supposed, would amount to about 4000.

Advices from Buenos Ayres communicate some intelligence from Lima of the movements of the Royalists. General Serna, who commanded in Upper Peru, had issued a Proclamation ordering all loyal Spaniards to leave their homes, and to repair to Oruro, where the army was to concentrate itself. At Buenos Ayres, however, they calculated, that this position is not tenable, and that Lord Cochrane, with the Independent Squadron, would keep the whole coast on the alert, and, by threatening Lima, Ariquissa, and Arica, compel the Royalist Army to retreat to Lima, by taking a position on the coast. It was stated, that the Viceroy, Pezuela, rendered uneasy by the delay of the *Maria Isabel* frigate, and her cargo, had ordered the *Venganza* and *Esmeralda* frigates to proceed to the Southward for their protection. If this information should prove correct, Lord Cochrane may have an opportunity of intercepting the only Spanish frigates remaining in those seas.

The Spanish Government continues to make great exertions to send out from Cadiz that armament of which more has been said than of any Expedition that ever sailed from a European port. Private letters from that City mention, that strong suspicions are entertained of a plot being extensively organised among the troops there for embarkation, to imitate the example of defection from the Royal Cause, given by their fellow-soldiers in two of the transports which sailed last summer. There may be no truth in this statement, but it has the appearance of probability. The Spaniards cannot be insensible to the despotism by which they are oppressed, and every soldier must carry with him to South America those feelings which the reign of injustice awakens in every bosom. The troops, therefore, which may be landed in that distracted country are more likely to draw their swords in defence of Liberty than for the protection of Royalty. The history of mankind scarcely furnishes an example of a Government placed in such difficulties as that of Spain, and the issue cannot but be disastrous to the ruling Power. That Power has been itself the source of it's own calamities. It's deliberations have been without wisdom, and it's measures hostile to the happiness of man.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday week gave a detailed account of the public audience granted by the King to the Persian Ambassador, an event which, says the *Globe*, from which we borrow our statement, with regard to the etiquette of such a ceremony, has for some time occupied the earnest attention of the Court of the Thuilleries: Six carriages, each drawn by eight horses, three belonging to the King, and three to Monsieur, were in attendance on the Ambassador; his escort was formed of sixty horsemen of the Royal Guard, and forty Gendarmes, preceded by six trumpets. At noon, he arrived at the Palace, and was introduced to his Majesty's presence. When arrived at the foot of the throne, he addressed to the King a compliment in the Persian language, which was immediately translated by the Government Interpreter; after which, the Ambassador presented to his Majesty, in the name of the King of Persia, a present, consisting of several cachemires, a scimitar, and a precious stone. The King then replied to the Ambassador's address. His words were translated to his Excellency, who immediately withdrew, and was reconducted to his Hotel with the same ceremony as was observed on his going to the Palace. No notice is taken of the difficulties, in point of etiquette, which, as we learn from the Paris Papers, were started by the Ambassador, on his first arrival in the capital of France, and which were not less important in their nature than the question of the *Kotou*, which prevented Lord Amherst from being admitted into the *celestial* presence of the Chinese Monarch. The world as yet remains in ignorance whether the Persian Ambassador turned his back on the King on retiring, or whether he retreated with his eyes still turned towards the throne, to the imminent danger of losing his slippers, in presence of the King of France, and his head on his return to the Court of Persia.

The firmness and wisdom of the Prefect of the Department, and of the Mayor of the town of Nismes, have succeeded in restoring perfect tranquillity to that part of France. Partial ebullitions of political frenzy must be, in some degree, expected in France on the sudden removal of that systematic oppression which prevented the expression of individual or general feeling. Hostility, long suppressed, must necessarily acquire a darker and more malignant character from the secrecy with which it is cherished, and, when the hour of retribution comes, it is enjoyed to the utmost extremity of revenge. Those who, during the reign of Bonaparte, lorded it over the rest of their countrymen at Nismes, now pay the price of their former superiority; but nothing can be more injurious to the interests of the Bourbons than the exercise of any violence which might seem to bear the character of a political reaction. It is the misfortune of Louis, that there are persons, styling themselves the friends of his house, who have interests distinct from his, or passions less regulated by the dictates of reason. These it is his policy to counteract, as thereby alone he can hope to preserve his throne from destruction, and his injudicious friends from being overwhelmed in the ruins. It is pleasant, and we give it a particular statement, to think, that the agitations of Nismes have been wholly and exclusively political, and associated in no respect with any differences in religious sentiments.—Prejudices of the latter character have been, by every account, rapidly dissipated in the department of the Gard, which must be the necessary consequence of that enlightened policy, which draws no degrading distinctions between the several classes of the same community.

Some time ago, Mr. Lawson, whose facetiousness as to the blunders of Ireland afforded some amusement to the sagacious Commoners of the Imperial Parliament, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and withdrew from the discharge of duties in which he seems to have thought, that the idle wit, if such it may be called, of the boy should be venerated as the wisdom of the statesman. He sent an *advertisement* to the *Times*, stating, that he resigned his seat in consequence of having failed in Parliament. It is supposed, that he disposed of his seat for a valuable consideration to the D. of N.; but the Gentleman, who was to be a candidate, being in America, Mrs. Lawson, the mother of the orator, made a speech to the Electors, and persuaded them to re-elect Mr. Marmaduke, who has been accordingly again returned. We presume, that, during his retirement, he has been fully occupied in research as to Irish blunders, and that, when he again makes his appearance, he will propose the enactment of a law, that every Irishman, who makes a blunder, shall be visited with some penal infliction; but we have a confident hope, that he will extend his legislative measure to his own country, as, in a trial at the Lent Assizes, a witness swore, that *some of his master's cattle were killed, to save them from dying*. Mr. Lawson, we presume, cannot overlook the follies of his own country, while he attempts to establish his fame through vulgar witticisms on a country with which he is totally unacquainted, and of the talents and merits of which he seems entirely incapable of forming an estimation. We ought not, perhaps, on such absurd and contemptible principles, bestow a moment's deliberation, but the Hon. Gentleman is a Member of Parliament, and must, therefore, be treated with all due respect. A London Paper has sent forth the following article with respect to this witty Gentleman:—

Mr. Lawson.—My eloquence hath nought availed;
I own, that I completely failed.
D. of N.—Failed! yes, indeed, ungrateful hound!
Stopt payment for three thousand pounds!
Mr. Lawson.—Poor Marmaduke, whatever he did,
My *maiden* speech at least succeeded.

The Emperor of Austria was expected at Rome on the 3d of April, and it was not believed that he would leave the Holy City till after Easter. No mail due.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was carried into effect upon Patrick Blunt, convicted at the late Assizes for this County of having been one of a party who, on the night of the 8th of October, entered the dwelling-house of Thomas Connery, a constable, at Ballinamultina—and, after violently assaulting and beating said Connery, carried away his arms, viz. a gun, a sword, a case of pistols, and a powder-horn. He had been originally sentenced to be executed on the 31st ult. but afterwards received a respite for seven days longer. He seemed to meet his melancholy fate with resignation, but made no public declaration of his guilt or innocence.

We learn from the *Clonmel Advertiser*, that the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie will this day be returned for the County of Tipperary without opposition.

MURDEROUS DUEL IN AMERICA.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

Reports being in circulation calculated to induce a belief that the Gentlemen who were the friends of General A. T. Mason, in the fatal termination of his quarrel with Mr. M'Carty, had been instrumental in urging the affair to its unfortunate issue, it is thought proper to publish a simple statement of facts; premising, that not even the nearest relatives of the deceased can more sincerely regret than do those gentlemen, the determination of Gen. Mason to prosecute this business to its ultimate result.

1. It is well known to a number of General Mason's friends, that he had resolved on challenging Mr. M'Carty, in opposition to all the advice which they gave, and all the efforts which they made to dissuade him.

2. One of the two gentlemen who were the friends of Gen. Mason in the field had, some time before, made similar exertions to dissuade him from the course he intended, and with similar bad success.

3. Before a personal interview had taken place between General Mason and his seconds, his letter, containing positive instructions for their government in conducting the affair, was written. This letter enclosed a communication for Mr. M'Carty.

The letter to Mr. M'Carty not having been read by that gentleman, it is only thought necessary to give such extracts from it as shew clearly that the determination of Gen. Mason was made independently of any consultation with his seconds. This letter is dated "Richmond, Jan. 9, 1819."

The following are extracts from it:

"Sir—I have resigned my commission for the especial and sole purpose of fighting you, and am now free to accept or send a challenge, and to fight a duel. The public mind has become tranquil, and all suspicion of the further prosecution of our quarrel having subsided, we can now terminate it without being arrested by the civil authority, and without exciting alarm among our friends."

"This effort has been delayed by my anxiety to effect such an arrangement of my affairs as my duty to my family required. That arrangement is just effected."

"My friends * * and * * are fully authorised to act for me in every particular. Upon receiving from you a pledge to fight, they are authorised and instructed at once to give the challenge for me, and to make immediately every necessary arrangement for the duel, on any terms which you may prescribe."

The following are extracts from the letter of instructions, which is dated "Richmond, January 9, 1819:

"Gentlemen—You will present the enclosed communication to Mr. John M'Carty, and tell him at once, that you are authorised by me to challenge him, in the event of his pledging himself to fight. If he will give the pledge, then I desire that you will instantly challenge him, in my name, to fight a duel with me. You are not authorised to give a verbal challenge; it must be reduced to writing. Agree to any terms he may propose, and to any distance; to three feet, his pretended favourite distance, or to three inches, should his impetuous and rash courage prefer it.

"To any species of fire-arms, pistols, muskets, or rifles, agree at once."

Other incorrect reports being current respecting the interviews and communications between the respective friends of General Mason and Mr. M'Carty, it is thought proper to state—

1st. That, on presenting the challenge, two modes of terminating the affair were proposed by Mr. M'Carty—1st, to fight on a barrel of powder; and 2dly, to fight with dirks; both which were objected to, as not according with established usages, as being without example, and as calculated to establish a dangerous precedent.

2d. That a third mode was proposed in the following written acceptance of the challenge, which the seconds of General Mason were bound to accede to, both from the positive instructions of their principal, and from the laws which govern the settlement of disputes in the field of honour:

"Gentlemen. I agree to meet and fight your friend, General A. T. Mason, to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock, at Montgomery Court-house. As I am at liberty to select the weapon with which I am to fight, I beg leave to propose a musket charged with buckshot, and at the distance of 10 feet.
"Feb. 4, 1819. "J. M. M'CARTY."

3. That it was proposed by the friends of Gen. Mason, and agreed to by the friends of Mr. M'Carty, to substitute a single ball for buckshot.

4. That it was agreed by the friends of both parties to postpone the meeting until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning; and that, on the ground, the distance measured exceeded 12 feet.

It now only remains to state, that all reports respecting the indecorous deportment of either party on the ground are entirely false; that the unfortunate meeting took place at the appointed time; and that the affair, although fatally, was honourably terminated. No man ever exhibited more perfect coolness and self-possession than did General Mason on this melancholy occasion.

It is due to the friends of Mr. M'Carty, who are not aware of this publication, to state, that their deportment throughout the whole business was perfectly correct.

It has been reported that General Mason was struck by three balls. At the request of his friends, the executors of General Mason consented to an examination of the body; and after a minute dissection, it was clearly ascertained, that but one ball entered the deceased.

The following Gentlemen have been unanimously elected Governors and Directors of the Bank of Ireland for the ensuing year:

Governor.—Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq.
Deputy-Governor.—Arthur Guinness, Esq.
Directors.—Robt. Alexander, Leland Crosthwait, James Chambers, Wm. Chaigneau Colvill, Joseph Goff, John George, Archibald Hawkesley, Nathaniel Hone, Wm. Harkness, John Leland Maquay, Wm. Snell Magee, Jas. M'Call, John Orr, John Stewart, and Hugh Trevor, Esqrs.

Irish Stocks, April 6.

Bank Stock	250
Gov. Deb. 3½ per Cent.	89¾
Do. Stock, 3½ per Cent.	87 6¾ 7
Gov. Deb. 4 per Cent.	—
Do. 5 per Cent.	107¾ 8
Do. Stock 5 per Cent.	107¾
Do. 6 per Cent.	—

Exchange, 11½ per Cent.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 7.

ARRIVED,

2d—Union, Asplet, Jersey, cider, tallow, and cork-wood; Richmond Cruiser, Lieut. Morrell, from a cruise; Salacia, Harris, Swansea, culm; Gower Packet.

3d—Happy Return, Kerridge, London, m. goods.

4th—Surprise, Nelson, Bristol, m. goods; Camden Packet.

5th—Fortitude, Griffiths, Swansea, culm; Fame, Luther, ditto, ditto; Mary, Davis, Pembroke, ditto; Sarah, Dunn, Swansea, ditto; Catherine, Francis, ditto, ditto; Constantia, Curtis, Newport, coals and hoops; San Domingo, Redmond—and Mary, Power, Newport, coals, for Ross; Ruth, Johns, Cardiff, iron; Escape, Jones, Bristol, m. goods; British Isle, Day, Newport, coals; Betsey, Allen, Belfast, coals and empty puncheons; Swift, Pavey, Bridport, ballast; Alpha, Mitchell, Ayr, potatoes; Speculator, Gilbert, Dundalk, ditto; Pursuit, Harris, Caernarvon, ditto; Mary, Owen, Cork, horned cattle and pigs, for Newport.

6th—Trafalgar, Jones, Liverpool, m. goods; Hawk, Cox, Dartmouth, bark; Hope, Radcliffe, Cardiffe, iron; Two Brothers, Pearce, Liverpool, rocksalt and earthenware; Blue Eyed Maid, Crittenden, Portsmouth, herrings and baggage; Mary Ann, Rose, Portsmouth, ballast; Emeline, Palk, Poole, salt and stores, Newfoundland; Dorchester, Swatridge, Weymouth, ballast; Concord, Hollis, Portsmouth, herrings; Margaret, Thompson, Kirkcudbright, potatoes, for Liverpool; Sampson, Fander, Liverpool, m. goods, for Maranham; Esther, Furier, Jersey, cider and cork-wood; Hardwick Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Motley, from a cruise; Œconomy, Sutton, Southampton, hoops; Mary Ann, Howell, Llanelly, bark; Industry, Patrick, Newport, coals; Thetis, Hooker, a mall.

7th—Daldon, Beer, Swansea, coals; Anna, Robbins, Pool, oil and blubber; Heart of Oak, Bowden, Cardigan, ballast, for Newport.

SAILED,

2d—Kitty, Carlisle, from Cork, Liverpool, ballast; Barbara, Mathews, from Bantry, Liverpool, oats; Elizabeth, James—and Hawke, Bowle, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.; New Blessing, Tedball, Pill, live pigs; New Delight, Moran, Newport, live sheep; Mary, Connor, before mentioned; Thetis, Hooker, Milford, the mall.

3d—Jane, Allen, Dublin, barley, wine, beef, &c.; Sincerity, M'Kenley, Liverpool, bones, bristles, iron, &c. &c.; Gower Packet; Lord Wellington, Spragge—Jane, Austin—and Mary, Williams, before mentioned; Aurora, Nicholls, London, provisions; Dianna, Batchelor, Southampton, oats; Peggy, Evans—and Charlotte, Davis, Dungarvan, ballast; John and Mary Ann, Daly, Cork, malt, kid-skins, &c.; Sally and Augustine, Fowler, Cork, barley; Briton, Pounds—and Joseph and Ann, Read, London, oats; Lover, Roberts, Chichester, oats; Albion, Ritchie, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Prudent, Quinton, Portsmouth and Chichester, butter, bacon, &c.; Eliza Ann, Hammett, Portsmouth, oats, beef, pork, &c.; Commerce, Williams, Portsmouth, oats and lard; Mary Ann, Nicholas, Bristol, oats and provisions; Wolf Sloop of War, Capt. Yeoman, on a cruise; Chance, Smith, from Cork, London, oats; Ann, Walford, from London, Cork and Quebec, ballast; John and William, Hamson, Newhaven, oats, bacon, and lard.

4th—Gemini, Sim, Liverpool—and Britannia, Bennett, Swansea, ballast; Jane, Greenless—and Œconomist, Innis, from Ayr, Cork, coals; Four Brothers, Horley—and Jane, M'Grath, Prince Edward's Island, ballast and passengers; Tiger, Hawkins, Newfoundland, provisions; Bee, Lloyd, Liverpool, wheat and barley; Margaret, Lynch, Milford, horned cattle; Diligence, Phillips, Portsmouth, oats; Robert and Mary, Atwool, London, butter, bacon and pork; Penrose, Foley, St. John's (New Brunswick), ballast and passengers; Camden Packet.

5th—Mary, Maliphant, Quebec, salt, blue, thread, and passengers; Mansfield Packet. Put back—Bee, Lloyd.

6th—Sandwich Packet. Put back—Margaret, Lynch.

7th—Wind S. S. W. at 9 morning.

WANTS A SITUATION,

A PERSON qualified to act as FOREMAN or ASSISTANT to an APOTHECARY, or to an HOSPITAL or DISPENSARY—having had the Care of a Dispensary lately for four years; would have no objection to be employed by a DRUGGIST, being well acquainted with that Business; has most excellent written Recommendations, and the most respectable References in Town. Application to Dr. Lanphier, Waterford.

April 6, 1819.

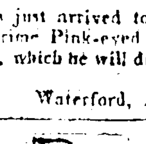
AUCTION OF CIDER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 12TH INSTANT,
AT THE PARADE,
60 PIPES OF PRIME JERSEY CIDER.
Fitzpatrick, *Auctioneer.*
Waterford, April 6, 1819.

SEED POTATOES.

HENRY SMITH has just arrived to him from Scotland, a Cargo of prime Pink-eyed SEED POTATOES, per the *Margaret*, which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, April 7, 1819.



FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE COPPERED SHIP
ÆOLUS,
OF WATERFORD,
Robert Thomas, Master; 500 Tons Burden;
Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will positively sail on the 1st of May next.
For Passage, apply to Richard Pope and Son, Ship Agents, Quay, Waterford.
25th March, 1819.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,372. SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 12TH INSTANT,
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Fitzpatrick, *Auctioneer.*
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Waterford, April 7, 1819.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

A MILL, and nearly 8 Acres of LAND, at Glanmore, in the Barony of Ida, part of the Estate of the Earl of Bessborough, TO BE LET, from the 1st of May next, for One Life.

Written Proposals to be sent to Peter Walsh, Esq. Belline, Carrick-on-Suir; and Duplicates to be sent to Peter Walsh, Esq. the younger, Quay, Waterford.

March 31, 1819.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

A MEETING of the PROPRIETORS to be held on Wednesday, the 21st, at 12 o'Clock. A Chairman and Committee will be chosen for the ensuing Year, and the TOLLS of said Bridge disposed of at the hour of One on said Day, in the usual manner, at the Town-Hall. *April 3, 1819.*

MONEY TO BE LENT,

FROM £500 TO £8000.

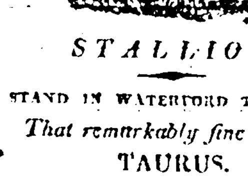
Apply to George Ivie, Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.

Feb. 13, 1819.

LANDS &c. BY AUCTION.

TO be put up, and let by the Trustee, by public Auction, to the highest Bidder, at the Exchange, in Waterford, at One o'Clock on the first day of May next, at a Yearly Rent, for a Lease of Nine Years, during the minority of two Children—all that and those the LOWER MARSHES of KNOCKBOY, Blenheimhill, on the Bank of the River Suir, Barony of Gaultier, and County of Waterford, together with the KILNS attached, containing, per Estimation, 24 Acres, half of which is securely embanked, and now laying down with best Hay-Seed; the residue is nearly covered with Grass, and is expected to be all fully embanked against said day. This land is free of Springs and Swamps, not requiring the aid of Manure, which for richness and consequent fertility cannot be exceeded, being capable of yielding Two Crops of Hay in the Year. The Purchaser to pay half a year's profit-rent in advance, and to have the option of fining down the nine years profit-rent at 5½ years purchase-money—head rent £88 5s. Immediate possession to be given, clear of rent to and including March, 1819. There are many local advantages belonging thereto. The Kilns burn 100 Barrels of Lime per day, for which there is a never-failing demand.

March 20, 1819.



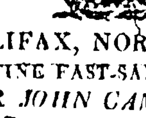
STALLION.

TO STAND IN WATERFORD THIS SEASON,
That remarkably fine Horse
TAURUS.

HE was got by *Sir Peter Teazle*, out of the celebrated *Paymaster Mare, Dam Pomona*, by *Herod*. For the performances of these Horses, *vide* English Racing Calendar. They were all the best Runners of their day.

Thorough Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two Guineas; and a Crown to the Groom.

Waterford, April 5, 1819.



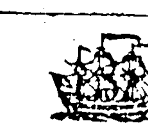
FOR HALIFAX, NORTH AMERICA,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG
SIR JOHN CAMERON,
David Lilley, Master,
270 Tons Register, and only two years old.

THIS VESSEL has excellent accommodations for Passengers, being upwards of six feet between decks—will positively clear out for sea on Tuesday, the 20th of next Month (April).

For Freight or Passage, apply to James B. Bradley, Commission Agent, Queen-Street; Messrs. Moore and Lyndon, Ship Agents, Quay; or at the Post Office, Myshall, County of Carlow.

Waterford, 22d March, 1819.



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Robert Thomas, Master; 500 Tons Burden;
Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will positively sail on the 1st of May next.
For Passage, apply to Richard Pope and Son, Ship Agents, Quay, Waterford.
25th March, 1819.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Great Hotel, Carrick-on-Suir, on Easter Monday, April 12. Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.—Ladies', 4s. 2d.—Dancing to begin at half-past Nine o'Clock precisely.

Rev. S. GRADY,
EDM. POWER, Gurteen,
LORENZO POWER,
JAMES SAUSE, Esqrs.
} *Stewards.*

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT,

THE LANDS of BALLYVILLY, either in the Whole or in Divisions, as may be agreed on, containing about 150 Acres, and situated about four and a half Miles from Waterford.

Proposals to be received by Mrs. Ramsey.

March 6, 1819.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS & SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST.

THE SALE of JOHN MAHER'S extensive Stock of CARPETING, WOOLLEN DRAPERY, &c. &c. continues as before.

The INTEREST of the FIELD is undisposed of as yet.

April 3, 1819.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE LIME and SALT WORKS at the Abbey-side, Dungarvan, now at full work. There are many Advantages attending this Establishment, which will be explained on application to Mr. D. Tallon, at said place.

March 26, 1819.

QUEBEC TIMBER AND DEALS.

JOSEPH JACOB
OFFERS FOR SALE,
AT HIS TIMBER AND DEAL YARD, FERRY-BANK,
About 200 Pieces prime QUEBEC TIMBER,
And One Thousand DEALS,
Lately landed out of the *Sir John Cameron*.
MASTS, SPARS, MILLED LEAD, SLATES, LATHS, &c. also for Sale.

N. B. A few Tons of PETERSBURGH CLEAN HEMP also for Sale, and daily expects 20 Casks of RUSSIA TALLOW.

Waterford, 3d Mo. 19, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THAT Part of the LANDS of NEWRATH, lately in the possession of Mr. James Whelan, &c. containing, by survey, 45a. 1r. 5p. Upland, and 17a. 1r. 19p. Lowland; situated about half a mile from the Waterford Bridge. A navigable Pill runs round part of the Lowland. There are some good Situations for Building on the Lands. The Grounds are remarkably Grassy, and fit for either Dairy or Tillage.

Richard Haberlan, who resides on the Lands, will shew them. No Preference is promised, or will be given, but to the best and most solvent Bidder.

Proposals will be received by Sam. Morgan, Esq.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

THOMAS & JOHN PROSSOR

OFFER FOR SALE,
25 PIPES PRIME STRONG BODIED AND DEEP COLOURED
BENECARLO RED WINE,
Now landing from the *Aurora*, Capt. Harvey.

They have a Supply of prime White HERRINGS, and best WIGAN COAL, at their Stores on the Quay. All will be Sold on liberal Terms.

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF INSURANCE
BY THE
NORWICH UNION
ONLY,

Established 1797, enabling the Public to effect Insurances
FOR ONE HALF THE PREMIUM

Paid to the Trading Companies, a Fact known practically to Twenty Thousand Persons who have already experienced such Benefit and Saving. For instance,

	Pm. Paid	*Returned.*
The Chancellor and Masters of the University of Cambridge	£69 0	£34 10 0
Henry Birley & Co. Whitehaven	624 17	312 8 6

So far alludes to the Fire Department, as every Seven Years a Return of Premium is made to those who insure at this Office. That Return has always been 50 per cent.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

On the London Equitable Plan, which is this, that the entire Savings, after paying Losses and Expenses, are the sole property of the Assured, and are, at stated periods, added to the amount of the Policy; so that an insurance of £1000 will produce £1500, or even £2000. For instance, in Ireland, Colonel Fenwick effected an Insurance with the Cork Agent, in 1814, for £3000; he died in 1817; his widow, last September, received the £3000 and £46 16s. over and above, being the addition of the first bonds.

Another instance is Mr. Joseph Jenson's, who was insured for £1000; his family have received the £1000 and £154 4s. over and above.

MAURICE FARRELL, *Agent.*

If Insurance be profitable to the Trading Companies how can they contend it should not yield profit to the Norwich Union?

What then is the difference between the two systems, except that the few Share-holders divide the Profits in the first case—but in the second, all who insure at the Norwich Union save one-half the Premium.

The opposition and envy of the Companies to the Norwich Union is then explained in three words—Loss of Business.

From the great Increase of Business in this quarter, it was deemed prudent to have a Local Committee in Waterford; Seven Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, who are Members of the Norwich Union Association, have therefore formed themselves into a Board for the purpose of investigating Accounts, Losses, &c. and facilitating the settlement thereof.

IN A FEW DAYS WILL BE PUBLISHED,

In 4to. with Thirty-two coloured Plates, Maps, Charts, &c.

A VOYAGE of DISCOVERY, made under the Orders of the Admiralty in his Majesty's Ships *Isabella* and *Alexander*, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

By JOHN ROSS, K. S. Captain Royal Navy.

Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street, London, and to be had of John Bull, Bookseller, Waterford.

April 3, 1819.

A SMALL BACON YARD AND TWO CORN STORES,

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

JOSEPH A. LEONARD will let his BACON YARD, at John's Bridge, with a complete *Rendering-house*, &c. and TWO CORN-STORES, well circumstanced.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS, *OR SOLD,*

AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,

THE HOUSE & CONCERN standing between the Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Scott's Bank. The House is constructed with superior elegance and accommodation to suit any occasion.

Application to be made to T. and J. Quan.

Waterford, 23d Feb. 1819.

MAY PARK.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MAY PARK, in the County of Waterford, within one mile of the City. For Particulars, apply to Henry A. Bayly—or C. and C. S. Tandy, Waterford.

February 3, 1819.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—Moore.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it." Ibid.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate Coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
(Price Three Shillings British,)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead-House,) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,
By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ Dr. Solomon expects, when consulted by letter, the usual compliment of a one-pound note to be enclosed, addressed, "Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage."

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 9.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality, (new)	112	0	113	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	82	0	95	0	
Lard, flake,	00	0	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,	72	0	74	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	49	0	51	0	
—— scalded,	40	0	48	0	
Pork Offal,	26	0	30	0	
Pigs' Heads,	34	0	30	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	18	0	22	9	
Oatmeal,	17	0	17	6	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	45	0	48	0	
—— third,	35	0	39	0	
—— fourth,	30	0	33	0	
Wheat,	38	0	39	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	22	0	23	0	
—— shipping,	18	0	21	0	
Oats, potato,	14	0	14	6	
—— common,	13	3	13	9	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	8	3	10	
—— Swansea,	3	8	3	10	
Tallow, rough,	9	6	10	0	pr Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	5	0	6	
—— by measure,	0	10	0	11	
Beef,	0	5½	0	8½	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	7	0	9	
Veal,	0	7½	0	8½	
Pork,	0	4	0	5	
Fresh Butter,	2	0	2	2	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	6	11	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

309 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 1s. 2d.
776 —— Oats,		0 16s. 2½d.
98 —— Barley,		1 4s. 5d.

OLD MALT CORK WHISKEY.

MATTHEW SHEE will sell by Retail, at his Stores in Peter-Street, Four Thousand Gallons of Old WHISKEY, which has been Twelve Months and upwards in the King's Stores—and expects a constant Supply.

Waterford, 1st April, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING ON,

THAT valuable Lot of GROUND, with the MATERIALS, as it now stands, at the Corner of Big Barronstrand-Street, formerly called the FREE-SCHOOL. There can be a long Term of Years given. Application to be made to William Power, Michael-Street.

February 27, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MATERIALS of the MANSION HOUSE and OFFICES of the MANOR of ST. JOHN, in the City of Waterford, as they now stand. This Sale is well worth the Attention of [illegible], as much of the Materials are of the best quality. The Purchaser will be declared as soon as a fair Value is offered.

Application to be made to Edward O'Callaghan, Esq. No. 19, Lower Ormond-Quay, Dublin—or Edward Roberts, Waterford.

March 18, 1819.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 40s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

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

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

April 6. SIMON NEWPORT, Esq. Mayor.

CHANCERY.

Richard Helt, Ann Helt, and Catherine Helt, minors, by Jane Helt, their Aunt and next friend, *Plaintiffs*; Gorges Walsh, Esq. and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 4th day of March instant, I will, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inn's-Quay, Dublin, set up to be Let by Public Cant, from the first of May next, that part of the Lands of TULLEMAINE, called the House Quarter, containing 160 Acres or thereabouts, lately occupied by Richard Cormick; and the Lands of FINN'S BOG, or MOEN-FIN, containing 27a. 3r. 30p. situate lying and being in the County of Kilkenny, lately held by the Representative of Laurence Kelly, in the pleadings mentioned.—Also, that part of the Lands of EDMUNDSBURY, in the possession of Michael Dullard, Matthew Drennan, and Timothy Scott, containing 108a. 0r. 19p. situate lying and being in the Queen's County; and likewise the Lands of KILLOUGH, containing 28a. 3r. in the possession of Michael Deady, in the County of Tipperary, for and during the minority of Hampden Helt, in the pleadings named.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

The Tenants to be declared must enter into security by recognizance for the payment of the Rent.—Particulars may be known by application to Andrew Thomas Montgomery, Esq. Solicitor, No. 5, Hume-street, Dublin, or to Stephen Wright, Foulksrath Castle, Freshford, who will receive Proposals and submit same to the Master on the day above-mentioned, where the Persons who are inclined to become Tenants must attend.

COURT MARTIAL.

HORSE GUARDS, MARCH 26, 1819.

At a General Court Martial, held at Plymouth Dock on the 10th of February, 1819, and continued by adjournments to the 16th of the same month, Captain Ralph Smyth, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1. "For sending to Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, commanding the 7th Dragoon Guards, on the 17th of May, 1817, a false and unfounded statement, or report, respecting the conduct and behaviour of a party of dragoons of the said Regiment, on the 15th of May, 1817, at the fair of Glen, in the County of Tipperary; which said party had been detached and sent to the fair of Glen, under the command of Lieutenant Robb, at the instance and on the application of Richard O'Donnell, Esq. a Magistrate of that county; such false statement, or report, being highly injurious to the character of the said Richard O'Donnell, and of the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the said party.

2. "For refusing all explanation as to the affair at the fair of Glen, notwithstanding the same was required on the part of Mr. O'Donnell, and afterwards, on the 10th of June, 1817, going to the house of Mr. O'Donnell, at Stradballa, with a pistol and a horsewhip, and in a violent and outrageous manner searching for Mr. O'Donnell, and using threats and insulting language towards

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH 29.

[*Conclusion of the Debate relative to Mr. Wyndham Quin.*]

Mr. PLUNKETT said, that, important as the original question was to the individuals concerned, and to the Public at large, it acquired additional importance from circumstances connected with the persons who were brought forward as witnesses. He felt much satisfaction at the liberal manner in which his Hon and Learned Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) had commented upon the evidence of Mr. Goold, acquitting his character, while he condemned his recollection. How his memory had upon some topics become an absolute blank, it was hard to account; but that it was done without any wish to pervert the truth, he was as confident of as he was of his own existence. If it was possible for him to discharge that opinion from his mind, and to suppose that his motive was dishonourable, he should leave the House impressed with the melancholy conviction, that hereafter he would trust no man. He had known the witness upwards of 40 years, and could pronounce, on the authority of that experience, that there was not a more honourable character in existence. But the witness was also known to persons whose opinion was more influential than his own. He was known to a Right Hon. Friend of his, who used to sit on the Bench below him, and whose loss they all deplored, the late Mr. Ponsonby. He did not mean by this tribute to the character of Mr. Goold to throw the least imputation upon that of Mr. Smyth, whom he knew to be respectable, and whose integrity was never suspected.—But while he thanked his Hon. Friend for the candour he had shewn to Mr. Goold, he was not prepared to go with him the length of omitting the whole of Mr. Goold's evidence. He would allow that where his evidence came in competition with that of Mr. Smyth, the latter was entitled to preference; but there were points in which Mr. Goold was uncontradicted by Mr. Smyth. He thought that their evidence, as compared with each other, presented four points of difference: 1st, It was asserted by Mr. Smyth, that the refusal to sign the minute was by Mr. Goold, and not by Mr. Quin—2d, That on the 22d of September, the denial was of a signature, and not of the truth which it contained—3d, That Mr. Goold declared he would be ready at all times to attest the fact—and the 4th, and most material, involved this question, whether Mr. Quin did on the 22d of September, at which Mr. Goold was present, acknowledge, that he was the person who stated, that the grant should be given on condition of his receiving in return political support. It was asserted by Mr. Smyth, that, before Mr. Quin had time to answer, on being requested to sign the minute, Mr. Goold said, "I have advised him not to sign it, because it relates to an office connected with the administration of justice, which it is not fit that a Member of Parliament should sign." The first observation he should make on this was, that it was contradicted by the minute itself, for they would find a memorandum at the bottom of the minute, in which Mr. Smyth states, that, for certain reasons then expressed to him, Mr. Quin declined signing it.—Mr. Smyth afterwords attempted to explain that away; but it appeared from his own letter to Mr. Grady, that it was Mr. Quin who refused to sign, and who stated the reasons for so doing. That letter informed Mr. Grady, that Mr. Quin had refused to sign the minute, and conjectured the reason to be, the alarm produced in his mind by reading Mr. Grady's letters, in which he threatened him with breaking up the office. That was the first material point of contradiction between Mr. Smyth and Mr. Goold, which he mentioned, not to impute falsehood to Mr. Smyth, but to shew that his recollection might be fallible as well as Mr. Goold's, and that it had failed.—But to shew that Mr. Goold's testimony ought not to be totally rejected, he would go to the next point, and call for attention from the enlightened mind of his Honourable Friend. Mr. Quin's objection was said to be, not to the truth of the statement, but to the signature, because the minute contained something relative to an office connected with the administration of justice, which it was not fit that a Member of Parliament should sign. What was the meaning of this?—that the office was prostituted to Parliamentary purposes. Here was an admission of guilt. The meaning of Mr. Goold's advice, as stated by Mr. Smyth, according to the fair interpretation, amounted, therefore, to this—My objection is not to the guilty contract, but to your signing it. (*Hear, hear!*) Did any one think, that such an avowal was rational in the presence of his bosom friend, and of the agent of his enemy? It was not possible—it was not in human nature. The next ground of difference shewed the impossibility in a still clearer light. Mr. Goold was stated to have declared himself ready at all times to make the avowal; so that guilt was acknowledged and secrecy stipulated, yet Mr. Goold was always to be ready to explain. He would say to this, *incredulus odi;* he could not believe it. The fourth point of contradiction included the whole merits of the case. Did Mr. Quin acknowledge that the proposition of granting £200 a-year to Mr. Grady, on condition of political support, originated with himself or with Mr. Grady? The latter was the more probable supposition, for Mr. Quin in granting the office during pleasure need not have stated the condition annexed. It was unnecessary to Mr. Quin, it was essential to Mr. Grady, that it should be stated. He begged also to recall to the recollection of the House an admission made by Mr. Smyth himself, that a grant during pleasure, without any stipulation at all, would never have been accepted. Up to the 21st of September no proposition was made, and the whole statement of the proposition grew out of the evidence of Mr. Smyth alone. Of the conversation of the 21st, Mr. C. Smyth related to the House only the substance. That conversation lasted an hour. Now he (Mr. Plunkett) could not help thinking, that somehow or other the proposition for connecting the electioneering support with the grant originated during that conversation with the person most interested in the subject, for the purpose of eliciting Mr. Quin's opinion. If so, he could not consent to crush that Hon. Gentleman by such Resolutions as those moved by the gallant General. He begged the House to cast their eyes over Mr. C. Smyth's evidence. He (Mr. C. S.) did not state how the subject had been introduced. When he described the subsequent conversation with Mr. Quin at Adare, he told the House that Mr. Quin said to him; "Did I not at your house say, that Grady was as free as air?" Mr. C. Smyth did not deny that Mr. Quin had said so. His reply was, "O! then, perhaps we may all agree." Was there not in this omission to contradict Mr. Quin's declaration, a recognition of the fact, that Mr. C. Smyth had left a great part of the conversation of the 21st unrelated? For his part, he (Mr. Plunkett) believed, that, in both cases, the demand was made on Mr. Quin, and the refusal thrown on him. That was a vital part of the question. Down to the 21st of September, there was no allusion in the evidence to any provision respecting electioneering interest. After the 21st, it had been uniformly denied by Mr. Quin that there had been any. The allegation rested on the sole evidence of Mr. C. Smyth. The reverse was asserted by Mr. Gabbett, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Roche. In the evidence of Mr. Gabbett, it was stated, that, at his interview with Mr. Quin at Adare, that gentleman had expressed his determination "to be as free as Mr. Grady himself." There was pressure on one side and resistance on the other; but, in opposition to the statement of Mr. C. Smyth, it appeared by the evidence of Mr. Gabbett, that it was Mr. Grady who pressed, and Mr. Quin who resisted. By the evidence of Mr. R. Smith it appeared, that Mr. Quin told him, "that he wanted no such pledge from Mr. Grady," and that on his (Mr. R. Smith's) telling Mr. Grady this, Mr. Grady replied, that "he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Quin's good intentions." Lastly, there was the evidence of Mr. Roche, which appeared to him to be quite conclusive on the subject. Mr. Roche stated, that, in the latter end of September, he had been present at a conversation at Adare between Mr. Quin and Mr. Grady: Mr. Quin said, "I have secured for Mr. Grady £200 a-year, which is to be paid by Mr. Smith, which you may have if you please, Mr. Grady." "But," replied Mr. Grady, "suppose my freeholders do not vote with you, what then is to become of the £200 a-year?" What was Mr. Quin's answer? "I have nothing to do with your freeholders, Sir; I give you this £200 a-year as a friend, and the son of a friend, whom I am much obliged to, and I beg to hear nothing of your freeholders; you and your freeholders are at liberty to vote for whom you please." Mr. Grady stated, that Mr. C. Smyth had written down that he expected his freeholders. "Then," said Mr. Quin, "if he wrote any such thing as that, he wrote you what he was not warranted in saying, and I now tell you the reverse; I would not offer you or myself such an indignity." Now, if Mr. C. Smyth's recollection was correct—if on the 22d he put a memorandum into the hands of Mr. Quin, which Mr. Quin said was true, and the truth of which Mr. Goold was ready to attest—was it possible that Mr. Quin, knowing that that document was in Mr. C. Smyth's possession, and that Mr. Goold was ready to attest the accuracy of it, would presume to say, that he should consider such an offer as that which it contained an indignity both to Mr. Grady and himself? Would that be the language of a man conscious of having acceded to, although he had refused to sign, such a proposition? From all these circumstances, he (Mr. P.) deduced the inference, that the proposal in question originated with Mr. Grady, and not with Mr. Quin. Did this make no difference in the case? Was there no difference between extorting a condition of support at the time a grant was made, and replying to an inquiry, while a grant was making, that you would make no stipulation? Was not the last compatible with the highest mind—with a mind that could not bear to be bound even to act generously and nobly? If Mr. Quin had confined himself to that, his conduct would have been innocent, justifiable and natural. But in his (Mr. Plunkett's) opinion he had not done so. He had suffered himself to be led into a discussion of terms. That discussion once entered into, the whole negociation became corrupt. But still there was a great difference between a man who originated and completed a corrupt transaction, and a man who, having been led into the discussion of such a transaction for eight or ten days, eventually abandoned it. What could the House do towards Mr. Quin, even had he originated and completed the bargain in question, worse than that which had been proposed by the gallant General? If the House resolved, that he had dealt corruptly in his office of Custos Rotulorum, and that he had dealt corruptly as a Member of Parliament, he must lose the one and be expelled from the other. He (Mr. Plunkett) certainly thought Mr. Quin's conduct censurable, but he was by no means disposed, by acceding to the original Resolutions, to give a triumph to a person who, having just decoyed him, had afterwards threatened him, and whose whole conduct had been most malignant and hateful. With respect to Mr. C. Smyth, knowing him as an old friend, and valuing him as he did, he could not help regretting, with the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel), that he had not rejected with indignation the compliment paid Mr. Goold, by Mr. Grady's son, on the dexterity with which he had entrapped his victim. Under all the circumstances of the case, he felt, that he could not possibly concur in the Resolutions proposed by the gallant General.

Mr. W. WYNN, although there was no man in whose judgment he would place more reliance than in that of his Hon. and Learned Friend who had just spoken, yet declared, that, after the most careful and impartial consideration of the evidence, he had arrived at a very different conclusion. He thought it had been distinctly proved, that the offence imputed to the Hon. Gent. was completed on the 21st. No man could say, that to offer reward for assistance and interest in a Parliamentary Election, whether that reward was or was not afterwards made good, was not an act of corruption. But to this fact the House had the testimony of the most indisputable witness—the individual himself. It was with feelings of great pain and deep regret that he heard the Hon. Gent. admit in his place on that evening, that he expressed to the Gradys his hope that he should have their political support. With respect to the evidence given by Mr. Goold, the fact appeared to be, that that Gentleman was in a bad state of health, and that he was absent and did not attend with sufficient accuracy to the conversations that had taken place in his presence.—At a considerable distance of time, therefore, it was not likely that he could correctly remember what had passed in those conversations. Mr. C. Smyth, on the contrary, on the very evening of the important conversation of the 21st, wrote to Mr. Grady an account of what had passed, which tallied exactly with his subsequent statement.—He perfectly agreed with the Hon. Gent. opposite, that a character of the deepest malignity pervaded every communication from Mr. Grady, senior. Still, that did not diminish Mr. Quin's error. In England, to reserve any advantage from a grant of an office, was a violation of the 49th of the King: and after what had been developed in this case, he thought the Session of Parliament ought not to be allowed to close, without extending the provisions of that Act to Ireland. It was to him perfectly evident, that it was intended that stipulations of Parliamentary interest should accompany the grant in question. There was one omission, however, in the Resolution proposed by the gallant General—the omission of all notice of a material fact—namely, that Mr. Quin withdrew from the corrupt bargain in question without being threatened. It was desirable that this should be stated in the Resolution, in mitigation of the original offence. He deeply lamented the course which the Hon. Member had been induced to take on this question. If the Hon. Gent. had fairly acknowledged, in the first instance, that he had been induced to enter into the negotiation in question, but that after some consideration he had withdrawn from *it*, he would have been much more excusable. But *he* (Mr. Wynn) must say, that, to give a bold and unqualified denial to the accusation, was, in his opinion, a considerable aggravation of the offence. The Hon. Member's conduct had not exhibited what he should have wished to find in it. It was with great pain that he came to the conclusion, that the Hon. Member had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and that therefore he ought not to be treated so leniently as it was proposed to treat him by the proposed Amendment. Either the Hon. Member had been guilty of a corrupt attempt, or there was a foul conspiracy against him. If the latter were proved, it would be the duty of the House to visit the conspirators with the severest punishment. Thinking, however, that the former was quite evident, he must vote for the original Resolution.

Mr. JOHN SMITH, although there had been so many just compliments paid to Mr. C. Smyth, had yet felt much concern at hearing some insinuations against him. He had been in habits of the greatest intimacy with that Gentleman for 20 years; he never visited England but he came to his (Mr. John Smith's) house. He had had opportunities of seeing him in a variety of situations; he had received communications from friends in his own country, who knew how much he was interested in him; and he declared that he had uniformly heard the highest possible character of his honour and integrity. He came to this House in an hour after his last arrival in London; and from his conduct he was perfectly persuaded of his sincerity. He did not wish to touch on the other witnesses, respecting whom so much propriety and delicacy of feeling had been manifested by the gallant General. But he must say, that there were parts of the testimony of Mr. Goold which were liable to great suspicion. That Gentleman's memory was unfortunately weak in some points; but in others, even in the detail of long conversations, it appeared to be remarkably retentive. The note which he wrote to Mr. C. Smyth, signed, "Your's truly," after the transaction respecting which he spoke in his evidence with so much scorn, was pretty decisive, in his (Mr. J. Smith's) mind, as to the caution with which such evidence should be received. He thought, that that Hon. Gent. (Mr. Carew Smyth) had been in one respect fortunate—for had he given that sort of evidence which was given by Mr. Goold, he would at this moment have been in Newgate. (*Loud and continued cheering.*) He was certain of one thing, that the other witness failed totally in making any impression on the House. (*Hear!*)

Mr. GRATTAN wished merely to say a few words respecting the character of Mr. Goold. He had known that Gentleman for above 20 years—he had known him in public and in private—he had been very much in company with him—and he had been also in company with other Gentlemen of the best character and best family in the Country; and he would say this—if Mr. Goold was not an honest man, they were not honest. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He would not inquire now into the exact measure of the accuracy of his evidence in this case; he dared to say Mr. Goold might have been mistaken in one or two points; but there was not on this account the smallest ground for questioning his integrity. He knew him to be as incapable of falsehood as the best and honestest man in that House. He would be acting a dishonest part towards Mr. Goold if he did not state this, because he had lived on the greatest intimacy with him. An Honourable Member had made an allegation, that, had Mr. Carew Smyth given the same evidence as Mr. Goold, he would have been sent to Newgate. He would only say, if such a man as Mr. Goold, in consequence of a mistake which, he dared to say, signified very little—if such a man should be sent to Newgate, the dishonour would not attach to the man, but to the House. (*Hear, hear!*) He agreed with all the arguments urged and all the principles laid down by his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Plunkett), and he had too great a respect for the House, after the eloquence and ability of the speech of his Right Honourable Friend, to take up more of their time at that late hour.

Mr. R. MARTIN, of Galway, said, his reason for rising at that late hour was, that if he had risen earlier he would have hindered some of the most brilliant speeches ever uttered in the House. He viewed the conduct of Mr. Quin extremely reprehensible, in the manner in which he had deprived the young Gentleman of his office. He thought he had not held that line of conduct towards him which he ought to have held, when he told that young Gentleman, Tom, or what ever else he called him (*laugh*); he was not aware that he had said any thing to create a laugh—but he was always happy to contribute to the entertainment of the House. When he told that young Gentleman, Tom or Jack, "I would sooner give you an office than take one from you." His reason for rising now was, he had heard a report which he thought very much to the credit of the Member for Limerick, that he intended restoring that Gentleman unconditionally to office. (*Laugh.*) He certainly did think, that if he restored him to the office, it would give him a very high and exalted opinion of him:—and with a view to something of that kind, perhaps it might not be unadvisable to adjourn the debate. (*Laugh.*) He said it would be a mitigation of the offence if they were told he had restored the Gentleman. He thought they had better adjourn the debate, as, in the present hurried way, the Resolutions to which they might come were not such as ought to go down to posterity.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, upon a question like the present, where not only the character of an Honourable Member of the House was involved, but also the characters of two other most highly respectable Gentlemen, he did not think he should be justified in giving a silent vote. He hoped, however, he should be excused for saying, without intending the slightest disrespect to the House, or thinking lightly of its privileges, that he considered the charge, as it originally stood, and all the circumstances of extenuation or aggravation of the offence of the Honourable Member, to sink into comparatively an insignificant question, compared with those matters which were incidental to the inquiry—and he particularly alluded to the character of these Honourable Gentlemen. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) If that offence had at once been fairly and candidly avowed—if, on hearing the charge, the Honourable Member for Limerick had felt, that it was consistent with his own recollection, or that he could reconcile it with his own honour to have avowed that he had entered into this negociation which was never concluded—that he had entered into something like a traffic for political support in return for patronage; but that, all things considered, he threw himself on the consideration of the House as to the offence against their privileges, which he did not willingly violate. It was painful to state, that he was quite sure if the Honourable Member for Limerick had taken this course, he would have stood that day much higher in the opinion of the House. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) But the charge against him was comparatively small (and he was sure he could not here be understood to undervalue the privileges of the House)—the charge was comparatively small, it was the manner in which he had defended himself, it was his unwarrantable denial of any share whatever in the transaction imputed to him, in his speech when the charge was first brought forward, and in his speech of that night. It was painful to him that he was obliged to say, that the Honourable Member had stated that which was not true. (*Hear!*) He had charged on those who had brought forward this accusation, including that most respectable witness, by whose evidence it was stated, in opening the charge to the House, that it would be principally supported; he had charged Mr. Carew Smyth with neither more nor less, with no breach of privilege, with no political offence, but with neither more nor less than a base and foul conspiracy to ruin his character by false accusations. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) They had to see how far he was borne out in this charge. This led to the examination of the pretensions of the two witnesses. It would be a circumstance still more painful if he were bound to express the same opinion with respect to the witness brought forward by the Honourable Member for Limerick to make good this charge. He had been present during the examination of Mr. Goold, had himself put questions to him, and he had afterwards looked carefully to that evidence; and he was not prepared to say that that evidence was inconsistent with the supposition of Mr. Goold's honesty. It would, indeed, be hard on that gentleman, after the testimonies to his character which they had heard from his Right Hon. Friend below (Mr. Plunkett), and the weight of the testimony of the Honourable Member for Dublin, and after the reference to the knowledge possessed of him, and the esteem in which he had been held by a Right Honourable Friend of his now no more (we believe the late Mr. Ponsonby), to say that his evidence was incorrect, not because his memory had failed him, but from a determination to be guilty of a wilful misrepresentation. He took it to be a rule, not only in a legal sense technically correct, but also consonant to common sense, that when the erroneous statement of a witness might be construed in two ways, when it was possible to account for his being wrong from misrecollection, and when it was possible to account for it from wilful misrepresentation—that then a man's good character came in aid in the interpretation of his motives. It was admitted on all hands, that the evidence of Mr. Goold was not correct. Whence did the inaccuracy proceed? When he found, that, without any inconsistency, he could suppose this difference between the two witnesses to have arisen from defective memory on the part of Mr. Goold—when he saw also the feebleness of his bodily health, a circumstance which had been stated by the witness himself—he would say, look to the man's character and former life, and let that be interposed as a shield against the accusation of wilful misrepresentation. Having said this much as to the character of Mr. Goold, he would now come to the examination of what had been said as to the conflicting testimony of the other witnesses. He alluded particularly to what had been said on this subject by his Right Hon. Friend, the Member for Trinity College. His Right Hon. Friend had said, if they turned to p. 20 of the Evidence, they would find a letter from Smyth to Grady, in which he said to him, that he (meaning Mr. Quin) declined signing the minute, on account, I believe, of the alarm created in his mind at breaking up the office; but if they would turn to page 60 of the Evidence, they would find that Mr. Smyth states, "the reasons for not having the duplicate were assigned by Mr. Quin, the reasons for not signing the minute were assigned by Mr. Goold." Now if the House would only look to this alleged discrepancy, they would find it by no means bore the construction put on it by his Right Honourable Friend. [Here Mr. Plunkett re-stated what he had observed on this subject.] "Then," continued Mr. B. "I find I was quite correct." His Right Honourable Friend, he said, maintained in this there was a discrepancy, for in p. 60 he said Mr. Quin refused signing the minute for reasons assigned by Mr. Goold, whereas he said in a letter to Mr. Grady, he refused, not for reasons assigned by Mr. Goold, but for other reasons. Now he would say to his Right Hon. Friend, that he saw no inaccuracy in this. Mr. Smyth said, in p. 60, that Mr. Quin declined signing the minute for reasons assigned by Mr. Goold, and he said in a letter, that he believed it was on account of the alarm created in his mind about breaking up the office.

Mr. PLUNKETT maintained that there was a direct contradiction between the two statements.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he certainly did not see that contradiction between the two statements. In the one case, he stated that Mr. Goold gave reasons against Mr. Quin's signing the minute; that was admitted—it was admitted, that he did not sign; that he refused signing the minute; and then he afterwards said, I believe it was on account of the alarm created in his mind about the breaking up the office. He humbly apprehended this did not exclude the reasons assigned by Mr. Goold. In this case, he was conjecturing argumentatively as to the real cause of Mr. Quin's not signing the minute; he was seeking for the correct reasons which actuated Mr. Quin, and not stating a fact. He did not see how in common parlance there could be said to be any discrepancy between the two. The next contradiction pointed out by his Right Honourable Friend was of a more important nature. Mr. C. Smyth, in describing a conversation with Mr. W. Quin, stated, that on asking Mr. Quin to sign the minute, before Mr. Quin could reply, Mr. Goold interposed his advice, and dissuaded Mr. Quin from signing it. Then his Right Honourable Friend had argued how improbable this was. He need hardly put his Right Hon. Friend in mind how inconsistent this inference was with his own testimony in favour of Mr. Smyth, which was almost as unqualified as that in favour of Mr. Goold. Here he did not charge Smyth with forgetting, but of stating that to have happened which did not happen; and he was thus openly deciding in favour of Goold against Smyth. Mr. G., it was said in the evidence, interposed his advice, you, as a Member of Parliament, cannot sign this minute, containing a contract of an agreement to barter an office for political support. Now, said his Right Hon. Friend, was it conceivable that Mr. Goold, giving him only credit for common sense, should agree to the substance of the minute, and object only to the signing the minute? There was no difference in the corruptness of the transaction, but here he was comparatively indifferent to the transaction, and his sole objection was to the writing. The second part of this his Right Hon. Friend had considered liable to the same observation; he (Mr. Goold) was ready at any time to come forward and testify, that Mr. Quin had agreed to what was contained in the minute. Now, was it credible, that he who refused to allow the signing of the minute should here say, notwithstanding the refusal of my assent to signing this minute, I am ready to testify to the truth of the minute? He could not help thinking, that the answer to this objection had been given by anticipation by a Right Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Peel). That Right Hon Gent. had said, it was one thing to have an understanding respecting the disposal of patronage, and another to enter into a formal contract respecting the disposal of it; it was fair to bestow patronage on an understanding, that it was to operate in a certain way; but to reduce this to words would be going too far; and if this was going too far, how much farther was it going to reduce that corrupt bargain to writing? But the reducing it to writing in this case was not the act of Mr. Quin, but of Mr. Carew Smyth; it was done by the party, but was Mr. Smyth's proposition. If the truth of this difference between an understanding and reducing it to writing struck all who heard it stated by the Right Hon. Gent. was it extraordinary that it should strike Mr. Goold; that an astute person, like Mr. Goold, experienced in these matters—was it extraordinary that he should view the matter in the same light? The non-refusal on the part of Mr. Quin to sign was not confined, however, to that part of the transaction.—Mr. Quin seemed to have felt, that writing ought not to interfere more than was necessary; all along he objected to interfere more with writing than was necessary; and above all, he took care, that his hand should not appear to the minute; he thought Mr. C. Smyth had better write the alteration, as the whole had been written by him. But with respect to the willingness of Mr. Goold to come forward to bear testimony to the substance of the minute—It had been argued by his Right Honourable Friend, that the minute was only valuable as a record of the transaction itself, and how then could Mr. Goold profess a willingness to bear testimony to the transaction, while he refused to allow the signing of the minute, which was merely a record of that transaction? But how, he would ask, was this testimony to be afforded by Mr. Goold? Was it to be taken for granted, that he was to come forward at all times and in all places—that he was to declare this on the highways where three roads met? Mr. Goold was to testify to the validity of this minute in the form and manner in which it was likely he was to be called on to come forward—that is, between the parties, the two parties to this transaction, Mr. Grady and Mr. Quin—to either of the parties who were like to recede from it. The use of the minute was to keep them to the point. No, Goold said, don't let Mr. Grady have a minute, but the same thing may be done without one. I shall always be ready to come forward between you, the only persons who can doubt the account of Mr. Smyth in that writing. I shall always be ready to testify to it when I see the minute. After what they had seen in this inquiry, it would be dangerous to rest the minutes of a case on the character of the witnesses, or what they were likely to do. It was an argument never very safe to say, why did a man do so and so? This inquiry for instance left many things unaccounted for in the conduct of Mr. Quin. He should be very much puzzled, for instance, to account for Mr. Quin's making that statement first given by him, which was now universally admitted to be at variance with facts—or to account for the statement made by him to-night. If he was to go elsewhere and state what appeared on the minutes, and give a description of the manly manner in which Mr. C. Smyth gave his evidence, and then he were to mention these speeches of Mr. Quin, he would certainly raise a doubt in the minds of those to whom he addressed himself, that Mr. Quin ever made these speeches. He could not account for the extraordinary silence observed by Mr. Quin during the cross-examination of Mr. Smyth. It would be long ere this got out of his recollection. The Honourable Member then remarked, that his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Plunkett) had made very little of the three other witnesses, whose evidence was in fact nothing more than that of Mr. Quin at second-hand; (*hear!*) for it had turned out that it was Mr. Quin who had told Mr. Gabbett, it was Mr. Quin who had told Mr. Roche, it was Mr. Quin who had told Mr. R. Smith what they had stated. Mr. Roche, indeed, was in part a witness of an interview which took place between Mr. Quin and young Mr. Grady; but it was manifest, that Mr. Roche's evidence as to this interview was but too much characterized by the looseness which pervaded much of the testimony as to facts. This account of this interview from page 85 to 86 of the minutes was perfectly unintelligible. According to this statement, in proportion as Mr. Quin assented to every wish of young Mr. Grady, when he told him that he was free as air, this Petitioner grew more and more enraged, at least this they were left to collect from what the witness said to him; for Mr. Roche admonished the Petitioner not to go on in that way—told him he was ill-advised, and that if his father was present he would urge him to accept the office. There was a material difference between the course of argument of his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Plunkett) and that of the Member for Oxford (Mr. Peel). The former was a justification, while the latter was an argument in mitigation of judgment. His Right Honourable Friend had set up the evidence of Mr. Goold against that of Mr. Carew Smyth, and, though not in so many words, yet, by the direction and tendency of his reasoning, had urged that Mr. C. Smyth was not to be believed in his assertions. This point he thought his Right Hon. Friend would have some difficulty in making good. In the one case they had a Gentleman whose memory was admitted to be infirm, whose memory had been shewn to be infirm, who had explained why it was so, and who had proved that he was in a state of bodily-health which alone might account for the aberrations he had fallen into. But with respect to Mr. C. Smyth, it was impossible that he could be deceived. If his assertions were not true, instead of being that honest man that the House believed him to be, a Gentleman, whose evidence was consistent because it was true, and whose conduct had been marked by candour and manliness, (*hear, hear!*) he must be one of an opposite and odious description. If he had entered into the defence of this Gentleman with more warmth than on a strictly judicial question was allowable, he hoped a little warmth would be excused on the part of those, who, from a close observation of that Gentleman during his examination, were convinced that he spoke truth, and was incapable of speaking falsehood; (*hear!*) who had seen his testimony impeached, survive the attempts to weaken it, overthrow the assertions which had been opposed to it, withstand observations and cross-examinations, and only become more strong by the developement of particulars. (*Hear, hear!*) He was obliged to say, that the evidence which was opposed to that of Mr. C. Smyth could not be put in competition with it. The Right Honourable Member for Oxford, on the other hand, had dwelt on grounds of mitigation, all of which he should not follow, but of which one which undoubtedly had weight was, that the corrupt proposal had been relinquished by Mr. Quin. It certainly did not appear on the evidence, that it was after the threat of a Parliamentary inquiry that the plan was relinquished, though he lamented that the Honourable Member for Limerick was not able to make this matter more clear by the production of the first letter of Mr. Grady the father. But he thought, that though the treaty would have increased the offence, yet it could not be denied, that the negociation itself was an attempt on the freedom of Election, the purity of Parliament, and the privileges of the House. (*Hear, hear!*) In the case of Ferguson, the bargain had not been completed; he had offered a place which was not accepted, and which it was not in his power to give. (*Hear, hear!*). The same justice should be dealt out to the unprotected, undefended, obscure individual, who had no power to violate their privileges, and the man, not unprotected, not undefended, not obscure, nor devoid of power to injure the privileges of the House. He concluded, therefore, by voting for the Resolutions of his gallant Friend. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. W PARNELL thought it not generous to attribute any blame to Mr. C. Smyth on account of any expressions in a letter of Mr. Grady, which it was only owing to the noble candour of Mr. Smyth that the House was in possession of.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT bore testimony to the characters of Mr. Goold and Mr. Carew Smyth, and was convinced the error into which the former had fallen arose from a lapse of memory.—He was at the same time bound to state, that he felt the charge proved against Mr. Quin. With respect to the office of Clerk of the Peace, he would, when this question was disposed of, give notice of a motion for placing that office on the same footing in Ireland as in England; that is, to be holden during pleasure. It was scandalous to see the bargains which were made in an office of this kind. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. VALENTINE BLAKE rose, but the cry of "*Question,*" was so great that he was obliged to desist from his attempt to address the House.

The SPEAKER then put the original Resolutions moved by Sir Robert Wilson *seriatim*. The 1st, 2d, and 3d were carried unanimously. On the 4th being read, Mr. B. Wilbraham proposed his amendment.

Mr. PLUNKETT did not think it went far enough.

Mr. TIERNEY was for Sir Robert Wilson's Resolutions in preference to the Amendment.—Mr. Quin, he said, had admitted, that it was virtually understood what were the designs of the party by the proposition alluded to.

Mr. COURTENAY did not think that it had been properly made out that Mr. Quin had been guilty of any thing culpable, however indiscreet some part of his conduct might to some Gentlemen appear. The proposition did not come from Mr. Quin; that was not the motive operating on his mind. The case had been proved, and therefore he should support him, by adopting the most lenient Resolution.

Mr. C. W. WYNNE agreed with Mr. Tierney, that there was a virtual understanding between the parties. The Gallery was then cleared, when the House divided:—For the Amendment, 162—Against it, 73—Majority in favour of Mr. Quin, 89.

The original Resolutions were then put and negatived, the numbers being:—For Sir Robert Wilson's Resolutions, 81—Against them, 154—Majority, 73.

MR. GOOLD.

After the Resolutions were disposed of—

Mr. LAMBTON moved, "That Thos. Goold be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for gross prevarication at the bar of that House, while examined as a witness."

Mr. PLUNKETT observed, that the Honourable Gentleman, by his motion, had plunged a dagger into the heart of Mr. Goold—that he had inflicted a wound on his character, which no decision of that House could heal.

Mr. LAMBTON rose, considerably agitated. He said, that a dagger had been plunged in the heart of Mr. Carew Smyth, whose testimony Mr. Goold and Mr. Quin had suffered to be impugned until he was relieved two days after, when witnesses were ordered to be brought from Ireland; then indeed the correctness of Mr. Smyth's testimony was admitted, when it was known, that evidence would certainly be adduced of the falsehood of those who confronted him. (*Hear, hear!*) This opinion was not hastily formed; he had considered the question deeply, and, in his conscience, he thought that Mr. Goold had grossly prevaricated.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY contended, that Mr. Goold might have given false evidence, but had not prevaricated.

Mr. BROUGHAM could not support the motion. Some years ago, certain persons were committed for prevarication, but that prevarication was most plain and obvious. The persons accused trifled deliberately with the House. No such thing appeared in this instance. Gentlemen made up their minds by comparing the evidence of Mr. Smyth with that of Mr. Goold, and they formed their conclusion of the integrity of the one party and of the guilt of the other by that examination. This, he would undertake to say, was a course of proceeding which the House had never tolerated. They never thought, by comparisons of this kind, to acquit one set of witnesses, and condemn another.

Mr. PLUNKETT declared, that, in what he had previously said, he had no idea of giving offence to the Gentleman who proposed the motion.

Mr. ABERCROMBY said, as his Honourable Friend had stated his intention of dividing the House on his motion, it was necessary for him to declare why he must oppose it. The fact was, that if any offence were committed by Mr. Goold, it was not that of prevarication. The question was, whether he had stated that which he knew *not* to be true? He was free to confess that a more doubtful question could scarcely be put to the mind of any person; but he would ask, whether any Gentleman, having gone through the whole of the evidence, was prepared to say, that he felt, in his own mind, a steady, clear, and honest conviction, that Mr. Goold had stated what he knew to be untrue? (*Hear hear!*)

Mr. CROKER bore testimony to the excellent character of Mr. Goold, a Gentleman whom he had known for a great many years. He trusted the House would come to an immediate decision on this question, for he thought that no acquittal, however unanimous, however splendid, would compensate Mr. Goold for having this dreadful scourge hung over his head for a single day longer.

Lord NUGENT said, he felt great pain, after the high character that had been given to Mr. Goold by many Honourable Gentlemen, and more especially by his Right Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Plunkett), who was perhaps the best authority in the House, in stating that he felt it necessary to support the Motion of his Honourable Friend. "May GOD forgive me (said the Noble Lord) if I am wrong! My own conscience, I know, acquits me; but I certainly feel, that Mr. Goold came forward, at the bar of this House, and delivered that which appears to me to be a matured and deliberate misstatement. Mine is a painful task—but I would not be performing my duty to my Country and to this House, if I did not clearly state what my firm conviction is." The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion 8

Against it 134

Majority against it ..—126

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and at four o'clock the House adjourned.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

We have given all the details which have appeared relative to the assassination of M. DE KOTZEBUE, an occurrence which seems to be involved in mysterious horror. The assassin appears to be an enthusiast, who, through the medium of some morbid affection of the mind, had impressed on himself the belief, that he was doing a meritorious act.

Germany appears to be in a state of great agitation. "Discontent," says the *Dublin Correspondent*, "is general; and there is not an element in the compound of society which is not thought to be more or less tainted with it. Those who govern, and those who are governed, seem almost equally desirous to launch into a new sea of civil experiments and political novelties. Kings and Princes are turned framers of Constitutions—Professors and learned Doctors are inculcating rival forms of Government and theories of Constitutions—the Universities have become the theatres of