

half that had elapsed since the notice was published. The argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the demand which would be made on the Bank this day, in consequence of what occurred yesterday, was rather curious. The Right Hon. Gentleman was pleased to suppose, that persons holding the notes of 1816-17 might be so ill-informed as to believe, that a debate on a question last night was equivalent to an order to the Bank not to pay in specie to-day. From the Right Hon. Gentleman's own dealing with this particular class of people, he ought to know that they would not be deterred by speeches in that House from making as much profit as they could. Acts of Parliament, Orders in Council, direct restrictions, might be intelligible to them—but those "mere paper bullets of the brain" would never induce them, he might depend on it, to give up their profit. He believed, as many notes as could be collected would be presented this day, in consequence of the notice given last night; and he was sure, if there had been any considerable run on the Bank, they would either have heard of it out of doors, or the Right Honourable Gentleman would have used it as an argument in favour of the measure now proposed. The fact, in his opinion, was, that there were not, at present, a great many notes outstanding, for which cash could be demanded. He felt almost inclined to oppose the present measure, because they were denied information, similar to that which they yesterday received, when the Bank of England Restriction Bill was passed. The present Bill was entrusted to the care of a Right Hon. Gentleman, who was not a Member of the Bank Committee, who knew nothing that passed in it, and who did not state that fact, which, above all others, they ought to know, namely, the quantity of specie drawn from the Bank of Ireland, in consequence of the notice which the Bill superseded, and the number and value of the notes now outstanding, which they were liable to pay in specie. The Bank of Ireland notes in circulation amounted to about £4,000,000. Therefore, no very extensive call for cash, with respect to that class of notes payable in specie, was to be apprehended. He thought, yesterday, that the rumour which it was feared would be drawn from the Bank of England, if the Bill were not passed, was too trifling to authorize a departure from the rules and orders of the House—and he conceived there was still less reason for the *farce* which now followed the comedy of yesterday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Committee were not, until late yesterday, in possession of the information which had been laid before the House. They could not, therefore, be expected to give information on the subject of the Bank of Ireland.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, the paper referred to yesterday was a printed document, accessible to every Gentleman.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, such a return as that alluded to by the Honourable Member could, if called for, be produced by the Bank of Ireland. The time, however, would not admit of it on this occasion. The circumstances out of which the measure adopted yesterday arose were not known by any Member of the Committee, until after an examination that took place on Friday. The question merely was, the Bill which passed yesterday having stopped all issue of specie from the Bank of England, would Parliament open a door for transferring the drain to Ireland?

Mr. CALCRAFT explained.

Mr. G. CALLAGHAN expressed on the House the necessity of relieving the public mind, as speedily as possible, from the fever and anxiety which had prevailed for some time in consequence of the investigation into the affairs of the Bank, which was now in progress. The Committee had now been sitting for two months, and they had produced, not a Report, but a document in which they declared that they would, at a future period, present a Report, detailing some scheme which they had in contemplation for cash payments. The great question throughout the empire was, "What is to be our circulation?—Is it to be cut down to a certain arbitrary standard, or is it to be perfectly free?" No manufacturer would purchase raw materials—until he knew distinctly what his money was worth.—Thus there would be a general stagnation of business. They might multiply laws to as great an extent as they pleased; but, unless they kept the People in employ, all their efforts would be useless.

A Gentleman, under the gallery, said a few words in support of the measure.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. C. Grant in the Chair.

A resolution, recognizing the necessity of morning "for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland from making payments in gold coin, under a certain notice given by them," was agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was immediately introduced by Sir George Hill, and read the first time.

On the motion, "That it be read the second time,"

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, and protested against the unnecessary haste with which the Bill was hurried through the House.

Sir G. HILL defended the course of proceeding adopted by Ministers.

The Bill was then read a second time, went through a Committee, and was ordered to be read the third time, when engrossed.

Mr. CALCRAFT wished to know, specifically, whether the Bank of Ireland had the alternative of paying the notes to which the Bill related with new notes or cash?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the option to take new notes or cash was in the power of the holder. The alternative did not rest with the Bank to issue which they pleased.

The Bill, on the motion of Sir G. Hill, was soon after read the third time and passed; Mr. Brougham having previously claimed his right again to enter his protest against the unnecessary precipitancy which marked its progress.

CLERK OF THE PEACE IN IRELAND.

Sir J. NEWPORT rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Office of Clerk of the Peace in Ireland. He was anxious to assimilate the Office to that of Clerk of the Peace in England. The first of William and Mary directed, that the *Custos Rotulorum* should nominate and appoint the Clerk of the Peace in this country. It provided, that, in case of misconduct, the person so appointed might be removed, on complaint before the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions—and guarded, in a subsequent part, by a solemn oath, against any compensation whatever being received for the appointment to this office. He proposed to make this the law of Ireland as well as of England—and, beyond that, to incorporate some little addition with the oath of office, in order to prevent the Clerk of the Peace from taking other fees than those warranted by the law. He also meant to provide, that nothing in the new Act should in any way abrogate the statute of the 49th of his Majesty, which contained several very useful provisions. The Right Honourable Baronet then moved.

That leave be given to bring in a Bill to regulate the appointment and tenure of the office of the Clerk of the Peace in Ireland? (Hear, hear!)

Mr. C. GRANT approved of the principle on which the measure was to be founded; but he reserved his opinion, with reference to details, until the Bill was before the House.

Sir H. PARNELL observed, that the power of conducting all proceedings relative to the registry of freeholders in Ireland rested with the Clerk of the Peace, who was appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*. Now, in the situation of the County—while, in Ireland, it was very improperly placed in the hands of the County Member, who, in most instances, had a great though indirect power over the whole body of freeholders. This was a point worthy of his Right Hon. Friend's attention.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, his measure was calculated merely to regulate the office of Clerk of the Peace, not that of the *Custos Rotulorum*. If his Honourable Friend wished to remodel the latter office, it must be done by a separate Bill.

After a few words from Mr. C. Grant, leave was given.

STATE OF DISEASE IN IRELAND.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, he rose to submit a motion to the House, the object of which was, the revival of the Committee which was appointed last year, to inquire into the state of disease in Ireland. In consequence of the recommendation of that Committee, a Bill had been framed, which had produced most salutary effects in that country. But, although the fever had disappeared in some places, and was greatly mitigated in others, it still, he was sorry to say, existed in several parts of Ireland. The ravages of the disorder had been very great—and when he stated that, during one year, 3,100 persons had been admitted into a single fever hospital, the House would allow that it was a case of great distress to the inhabitants generally, and of heavy affliction to those who were seized with the distemper. The evil did not terminate with the eradication of the disease. The poor people came out of the hospitals in such a state of feebleness, want, and misery, that, he was sure, in many instances, it would have been better if they had died in the hospital, rather than left in such a pitiable condition. In the year 1815, no less than 43,000 persons, in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, were attacked by fever; but the number of cases had greatly decreased. The measure that had been adopted, which, in fact, emanated from the Committee, had produced much good. He wished to inquire how far it could be amended, and applied as a more perfect remedy to the evil. His motion would be, for a Committee to inquire into the state of disease in Ireland, and also into the condition of the labouring poor in that part of the United Kingdom, with a view to the arrangement of measures for enabling individuals and public bodies to devote particular funds to their employment and relief. The last part of his motion was most important, and he would explain his ideas on it as fully as possible. He did not mean, in any shape or manner, to call for national intervention; but he wished to see, whether those restrictions, which stood in the way of the employment of the funds of private individuals and bodies (such as the tenure by which property was held, or particular forms by which it was affected), might not be removed, by some general measure, instead of having recourse to separate Acts of Parliament, and be rendered available for the relief of the poor. The other great object he had in view, was to employ the useful labours of the Commissioners who had been appointed to examine certain parts of Ireland, at present occupied by bogs and morasses, in assisting the great body of the People. They had reported that there were 2,831,000 English acres of bog and morass—of which 1,676,000 acres were capable of being employed in agriculture—and the

remaining 1,255,000 acres might be used as pasture land. One million of acres had been surveyed, levelled, and reported on by the Commissioners. These tracts belonged to a variety of proprietors, and the ground was very much intermixed. If a general Act were passed, enabling individuals, or associations of individuals, to make advances for the cultivation of this land, it would produce extraordinary benefits. After some further observations, the Hon. Baronet moved.

"That it be referred to a Select Committee to inquire into the state of disease in Ireland—to recommend such remedial and preventive steps as may appear most likely to check the evil—and to consider what effect was produced by the legislative measure enacted last year. Also to inquire into the condition of the labouring poor in that part of the United Kingdom, with a view to facilitate the employment of the funds of private individuals and bodies, in the encouragement of useful and productive labour; and to report their opinions, from time to time, to the House."

Mr. C. GRANT concurred entirely in the propriety of the Hon. Baronet's motion, and regretted that so interesting a subject had not been introduced in so this House. The Hon. Baronet said the evil was considerably abated; a fact which he had it in his power to confirm, if further confirmation could be deemed necessary. The diminution of the disease was generally observable, though there were local and partial exceptions. In Cork, Limerick, and Dublin, the diminution of fever appeared to be universal.—The Reports of the Dublin Hospitals showed that there was an increase till the month of November. The returns were made every three months, and the last showed that there was a great improvement, particularly if the months were taken separately. The average rate of the daily admissions to the different hospitals in Dublin was, in December, 90—in January, 77—and in February, 60. The last returns, including the month of March, showed the average rate to be 50. There were one or two cases of great malignity in Dublin—but the disorder had on the whole decreased so much, that some of the fever wards were shut, and the Richmond Penitentiary, which was converted into an Hospital, had been restored to its original use. About two months ago, the Irish Government, in order to ascertain more exactly the state of the fever throughout the Country, thought it necessary to send physicians into the different provinces of Ireland. They had not yet returned from their tour; but he understood, that, in general, the result of their investigation was satisfactory. The fever was, however, so capricious in its visits, that, were the general state of improvement equal to what it was, still he should rotate for the appointment of a Committee. It ought not to be disguised, that the sufferings of the Irish People, during the years 1816 & 1817, had been exceedingly severe. The unfavourable weather, during that period, had deprived them of fuel to dry themselves, and with great difficulty they could procure food for their sustenance. In many parts of the Country, the Poor were obliged to live on such excellent plants as they could pick up in the fields. They despaired of boiled nettles, mustard-seed, potato-tops and stalks, and other articles equally unwholesome. This produced that predisposition to fever, which arises from debility of body, and a hopeless and dejected state of mind. The peculiarities of that People—their hospitable and social feelings—their kindness of heart, that led them not to shut their doors against strangers in any situation—their affecting respect for the dead—and other estimable qualities which they possessed, fully explained the reason why contagion was so rapidly propagated. (Hear, hear!) D-ploable as were the sufferings they had endured, they might be regarded, in one point of view, with some degree of complacency—because some good results might be expected from them. Their past sufferings might teach them, should this calamity visit Ireland again, to meet it with that rigorous system which alone could remove the evil in the beginning—and perhaps they would now be convinced of the propriety of encouraging cleanliness, and of improving their domestic habits. (Hear!) But, let the House contemplate the manner in which the Irish People have borne their excessive afflictions. In the history of human suffering a story of despicable fortitude could not be found—and it was equally true, that, in the records of human virtue, nothing could be discovered more admirable than the patience with which they bore their evils.—(Hear!) They were placed precisely in those circumstances which the poet described, when the plague raged at Athens—those circumstances which were likely to produce a relaxation of all ordinary restraints—when the indiscriminate destruction of the good and the bad was calculated to shake all the principles of religion, morality, and social order—to destroy the distinction between right and wrong—and to encourage the perpetration of atrocious crimes. At this period, when the Poor were tormented with disease—when they saw benevolent persons swept away in the act of assisting them—when they were assembled by thousands to accept of charity, and that in a Country where the magistracy reside a great distance from each other—at this period, what crimes did they commit? None, he would boldly say. They still bore their misfortunes in an admirable manner. Gratitude to their benefactors, feelings of disinterested kindness for their fellow-sufferers, when it might be supposed that all sympathy was estranged; these were the sentiments that distinguished them. (Hear!)

Mr. WM. PARNELL alluded to the medical charities which subsisted in Ireland, and the importance which necessarily belonged to their pecuniary means in the state of this disease. He earnestly hoped that measures would be adopted to give effect to the salutary views of the medical gentlemen who assisted in Ireland, in reducing the progress of the disease. He earnestly hoped that some means would be taken to eradicate by a better system the probable effect of the contagious disease in Ireland, and to rescue the Country from the national disgrace of suffering such a contagion to continue, without adopting a more efficient plan of obviating its effects.

Lord JOCELYN confidently anticipated the approach of that period, when, by the operation of the measures which would be recommended by the Committee, the great evil of this distemper would be found to yield to the measures taken for its prevention, and those distressing scenes would be removed which now so unhappily desolated Ireland.

Mr. C. H. HUTCHINSON complimented the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Grant), on a speech which alike did honour to his head and heart, and which showed the earnest desire he had to alleviate the distresses of that unhappy Country. He fully concurred in the propriety of the allusion to absentees, and condemned the system which prevailed in this respect in Ireland. It was not the fault of the Country; it was the fault of individuals that a system prevailed, the effect of which was so injurious to the community at large. (Hear!) It would be well, indeed, if the example of such a man as Mr. Mahony, of Cork, was effectively attended to. He had been his friend, and he knew how to appreciate his character. If a number of such men were resident in the Country, the state of the Poor would be very different from that in which it at present stood.

Mr. G. CALLAGHAN concurred in the praise bestowed upon the Right Hon. Gent. for the dictates of his head and heart. He then took a detailed review of the unhappy progress of this fever in Ireland, and concluded by stating, that one great evil was the superabundant population of the Country.

An Honourable Member, whose name we could not learn, bore testimony to the humane and generous feeling of the People in the midst of all the misfortunes which befel them in the state in which they were placed.

Mr. C. GRANT explained.

Mr. VALENTINE BLAKE concurred in the opinion which prevailed, that some time must elapse before the great bulk of the People of Ireland could be brought to make use of the remedies which naturally suggested themselves on this occasion. He hoped the House would see the propriety of adopting the Hon. Baronet's measure. (Hear!)

Mr. Alderman WOOD said, that in his visits to Ireland he found a want of capital the prevailing drawback upon the energies of the People.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT replied, and the motion was agreed to.

Those who attempted to alleviate their distresses manifested a generous self-devotion, that was very surpassing. In that duty, the Clergy of Ireland, of all persuasions, bore an equal part. The Clergy of the Established Church acted in a manner worthy of their calling. (Hear, hear!) The Catholic priesthood, whose religion peculiarly called on them to administer spiritual consolation, shrank not from the task, but fearlessly braved disease and contagion. The medical men, in the like spirit, gave up their whole attention to the Poor. Private individuals, in every quarter, were anxious, at the hazard of their lives, to grant assistance to the Poor. Amongst those to whom a tribute of respect was due, for his exemplary conduct, was Mr. Mahony, of Cork, who fell a victim to his benevolent exertions. The example of this lamented and beneficent individual ought to shew the absence of the Country the approbrium which attached to them for the neglect of those duties which they ought to have set the example of exhibiting, in the situation in which their Country stood. (Hear, hear!) As to the remedial proposition of employing the Poor in the manner alluded to, he feared it was rather experimental than permanent in its prospect. These were, he knew, many laudable schemes in operation by private individuals; but still, as these arrangements touched upon the anomalous character of the Poor Laws, it was well to avoid giving them any permanent character as such as possible. When artificial obstructions occurred to the employment of the Poor, the Legislature might then interfere to obviate the difficulties of the moment. He concluded by complimenting the Right Hon. Gentleman on the view he had taken of this question, and on the humanity which dictated the sentiments he had uttered. (Hear!)

Mr. WM. PARNELL alluded to the medical charities which subsisted in Ireland, and the importance which necessarily belonged to their pecuniary means in the state of this disease. He earnestly hoped that measures would be adopted to give effect to the salutary views of the medical gentlemen who assisted in Ireland, in reducing the progress of the disease. He earnestly hoped that some means would be taken to eradicate by a better system the probable effect of the contagious disease in Ireland, and to rescue the Country from the national disgrace of suffering such a contagion to continue, without adopting a more efficient plan of obviating its effects.

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Mr. Alderman WOOD said, that in his visits to Ireland he found a want of capital the prevailing drawback upon the energies of the People.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT replied, and the motion was agreed to.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 6, 1819.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon. George Henry Rose, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. dated Hanover, March 27, 1819. Received April 6.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was safely delivered of a male child, at ten minutes past two o'clock this morning, at Cambridge-house, in this city. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Mayo, and myself, attended her Royal Highness's confinement, and have signed a formal declaration to the above effect.

Her Royal Highness and her child have passed the night quite well. He appears to be healthy and well grown.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable George Henry Rose, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. dated Hanover, March 27, 1819. Received April 6.

It is my duty to apprise your Lordship, that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence was delivered of a female child this morning, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, that the child was born alive, and was baptised at nine o'clock this morning, according to the Rites of the Church of England, by the names of Charlotte Augusta Louisa; and that it expired at one o'clock this afternoon, at the Fort-street, the residence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in this city, where it was born.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Mayo, and myself, attended her Royal Highness's confinement, and have signed a formal declaration to the above effect.

ASSASSINATION OF ROTZBUÉ.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 30.—The assassin of M. de Rotzbué died yesterday, without having made any confession, constantly persisting that he had no accomplices. There were found upon him many papers, filled with reflections on the Country, humanity and liberty; in these he styles his victim the slave of Kings, and a Russian spy; he said, that all the partisans of M. de Rotzbué ought to perish in a similar way.

Very inaccurate details have been circulated relative to the circumstances of the assassination. He presented himself, about five o'clock, at the residence of M. de Rotzbué, and some ladies coming up to the door at which he had just knocked, he let them enter before him; they were on a visit to M. de Rotzbué. Said remained in the hall, and requested the servant to announce him to the Counsellor of State. The servant returned and showed him into a room, where M. de Rotzbué and several friends joined him. It does not appear true that he proposed a duel to M. de Rotzbué; or that he read his sentence of death, written on a large sheet of paper. He must have struck his victim at the very instant that he approached towards him, for scarcely had M. de Rotzbué entered the room, when the servant heard a loud shriek, and a noise of something which fell; he entered, and saw his master and the student stretched on the floor.

It appears that the assassin, on M. de Rotzbué's entering, had immediately stabbed him with a poniard, which penetrated his heart; it appears also, that having been dragged to the floor by M. de Rotzbué, he stabbed him a second time through the lungs; a wound was likewise received in his face. The Ladies ran to the room, opened the windows, and in loud and piercing accents called for help and a surgeon. Miss Emily Rotzbué, with the assistance of the servants, bore the body of her father to an adjoining apartment, where he expired a few minutes afterwards. The assassin rose up with a composed air, and flourishing the bloody poniard, he denounced the doorkeepers, exclaiming—"The traitor is dead! the Country is saved! long live Germany!" Observing that a crowd had assembled in front of the house, he violently forced his way through them; but hearing the ladies exclaim from the open windows of the house—"There is the assassin!" he returned, cast a wild look towards them, and lifting up the poniard with one hand, and a piece of paper in the other, exclaimed—"Yes, I am the murderer! It is thus that all traitors ought to perish!" On the paper was written—"The death-blow of Augustus de Rotzbué, in the name of virtue!" He then knelt down amidst the raising his hands and eyes to heaven, he exclaimed, in an inspired tone—"God, I thank thee for having permitted me to accomplish this act!" After this he opened his bosom, plunged the poniard in his breast, and fell without any signs of life. Having recovered the use of his senses in the hospital to which he was conveyed, he only spoke of the assassination with a kind of ecstasy:—"He is then dead," he exclaimed; "that Russian spy! It was a demon of hell that inhabited the body of Rotzbué; it would not quit him; he gave me a terrible grin as he parted!"

Every thing proves that this assassin was a committed fanatic, and that he had meditated the crime for a long time past. His father is a respectable man, and has a large family. The Russian Minister at Carlsruhe, M. Struve, and the Prussian Minister, M. Veronien de Euse, have dispatched extraordinary couriers to their respective Courts with the intelligence of this assassination, which will, perhaps, lead to very serious political consequences. It is feared that the Emperor of Russia, who is already very much irritated against the Ultra-Revolutionaries of Germany, will require from the Governments new measures against anarchical Associations.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

The alarm created in the City by the proceedings in the House of Commons respecting Cash Payments is beyond precedent. The Royal Exchange was crowded early with visitors, each anxious to ascertain what effect it would have on the Funds. Consols commenced at 75 for the Account, but from the immense sales thrown upon the market they fell to 74½, and again rose to 75½, at which price they were at one o'clock.

This being the first day of the quarter, the Commissioners make no purchase, but to-morrow they lay out ninety-seven thousand pounds in money, and continue the same during the whole of this quarter. The Bank has been crowded the whole of this morning with Bankers, Brokers, and the Public, who are anxious to exchange their old notes for gold, which, if not done this day, will be deprived of the opportunity to-morrow, as no doubt the Bill will be passed into a law to-night. The rapidity of this measure presents those persons in the country from sending their immense hoards of old notes up in time; they will, therefore, in future, only be exchanged for new Bank-notes. The fractional parts of the Dividends will be paid in silver under a pound note, instead of gold. The general opinion among the Merchants is, that the Bank will pay in specie within a twelvemonth from the present time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

No variation has taken place in the Funds this morning. Consols commenced at 74½ for the Account; a considerable deal of business has been done, and some very heavy sales made. The Commissioners purchased in the Consols, and were served at 74½ by the Jobbers generally.

By an Official Account of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the years ending 5th April, 1818, and 5th April, 1819, it appears that the latter amounted to £19,056,563, and the former to £17,217,631; excess in favour, 5th April, 1819, £1,838,932. The produce of the Revenue, exclusive of property and unappropriated War Duties, was

In the April Quarter, 1817	£ 9,510,941
1818	10,249,907
1819	10,181,916

Though there is an increase, on the whole, therein, we understand, a deficiency in the Customs and some other branches, for the last Quarter, to a considerable amount. There is a prospect in the Excise.

Dr. Stokoe, as we lately announced, came to England from St. Helena in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and Sir Hudson Lowe, as to his duty respecting the reports of conversations had with Bonaparte. This Gentleman, we understand, was yesterday examined by Ministers, and the result has been, that he is immediately to resume his functions at St. Helena. The inference from this is, that his conduct has been fully approved of. We understand that it had been required of him to report every word communicated by Bonaparte, even in confidence, and that whether it could have any relation to the political condition of the Prisoner or not; and that he had refused to accede to this requisition of Sir Hudson Lowe.

Cons-Excise, APRIL 7.—Our Market continues exceedingly heavy for all Grains, yet what few English Wheat was disposed of this morning obtained Monday's prices. The supply of Barley, both English and Foreign, being very large, and having but few buyers, sales were very heavy to-day, and rather lower prices were submitted to. Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper, having considerable arrivals from our own coast. In Beans and Peas there is nothing doing, and prices are nominal. On Friday, being Good Friday, the Corn-Exchange will be shut.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

We have received two Hamburg Mails this morning, with papers to the 31 instant.

"CORNHARVEST, MARCH 27.—We hear that two English merchants have obtained permission to establish a great corn magazine in Callundborg; their intention is said to be, to have at all times a large stock of corn in this magazine, purchased in the ports of the Baltic, in order, when the importation of corn into England is permitted for some time, to be able immediately to send large supplies to that kingdom, because, when the supplies are drawn directly from the ports of the Baltic, the vessels cannot arrive with their cargoes in England till it is too late, and the most favourable time of the corn-market is over."

"HANOVER, MARCH 30.—Last night the body of the infant Princess, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, was privately interred in the vault of the Chapel of the Palace. The little coffin was a very curious piece of workmanship. "The Assembly of the States has presented an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on the birth of the young Prince his son."

"STOCKHOLM, MARCH 22.—The day before yesterday, at noon, the King's Palace of Johannebnial, in the Park, was set on fire by carelessness in heating the stoves. His Majesty went to the spot on horseback. Happily, the greater part of the elegant furniture and paintings was saved."

"JENA, MARCH 26.—This forenoon a letter was received from Maubrit to the Procurator, with the news that M. Augustus Von Rotzbué had been found murdered in his chamber, and not far from him a student, expiring, who was found to be Sandt, from Bavaria, Student of Theology, at Jena. The Senate immediately caused Sandt's room to be opened, and found, among other things, a letter to a Student of this place, which he was to read to the Students. The Procurator broke it open. Sandt declares in it, 4. that he felt indeed that it was dreadful to murder a man, but that he could not possibly longer withstand the voice within him, which incessantly urged him to destroy the betrayer of his Country; that he had long brooded over this plan, which originated with himself, and would now proceed to the execution of it; that they should not be uneasy about him, for that he knew a safe place to which he could escape."

"CONSTANTINOPLE, FIN 25.—The Marquis de Riviere, the French Ambassador, having caused to be arrested and kept in safe custody a band of Italian convicts of Frenchmen, Corsicans and Italians, who had formed a project of entering his Palace by night, it was in contemplation to try them by the officers of the Embassy; the different Ministers of their Sovereigns residing here were informed of the measure, and gave their consent to it. His Highness, informed that they had also committed thefts in various shops at Constantinople, would not consent that the French Embassy should exercise its jurisdiction over the accused, and he charged the Reis-Effendi to forbid, in the most express manner, all the Ambassadors similar usurpations upon the rights of the Grand Seigneur. In consequence of this, last month, complaints were addressed to the Divan, on the part of the different Embassies, in which they require on this point the execution of the treaties. It was then alleged, that in the case of manufacturers, subjects of Powers whose representatives resided in Constantinople, being convicted of offences against the subjects of the Grand Seigneur, the Turkish Judges should address the jurisdiction of the Ambassadors, in order to bring the offenders to trial.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON LAKE ERIE, CANADA.—Finlay Mackintosh, William Perry, and Thomas Baltimore, of Long Point, in the province of Upper Canada, being in an open boat at Point Eribe, Lake Erie, on the 24th October, 1818, were overtaken by a storm which upset the boat, and they were all drowned. Perry and Baltimore were Englishmen—the latter from Manchester.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Some further particulars of the assassination of Rotzbué have been published. It would now appear, that the murderer was a maniac, acting under the strong influence of political fanaticism, and that he was wholly unconnected with any persons or associations whatever. He maintained to the last moment the high tone of enthusiasm or morbid excitement, which he manifested immediately after the perpetration of his dreadful crime.

Articles from Madrid, which have appeared on the Brussels Papers, state, that so many Officers had been forwarded to serve as volunteers in the expedition fitting out at Cadix, that Count Anzures found it necessary to select. It is, however, pretty well known, that not only Privates, but also Officers, in the Spanish Army, openly profess their aversion to be sent to America. It is thought, that the number, by their own officers, of some of the Officers in the *Planilla* transport, would still further operate to disgust Officers with this service.

In many parts of Sweden, the inhabitants extract sugar from potato starch. It is calculated, that a ton of potatoes (about 2240 lbs.) yields 400 lbs. of Muscovado sugar.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Frankfurt on the 29th ult. to proceed for England. The Duchess, being in an advanced state of pregnancy, can only travel by easy stages.

A Bill, for restraining cash payments by the Bank of Ireland, passed through both Houses of Parliament on Wednesday, and has now become the law of the land. Both Houses have adjourned for the recess.

The London Gazette of the 6th contained a Proclamation, giving a legal currency to the Crown Pieces lately issued from the Mint.

The motion in the Commons, relative to Baron McLELLAND, is postponed to the 27th of this month.

Some of the London Papers assert, that Mr. W. QUIX will resign his seat in Parliament, and his office of *Custos Rotulorum*. This is very improbable.

Rumours are still current, that Mr. VANITTART is preparing to resign his office, and that his successor will be Mr. PEEL.

Some alterations on Import Duties, as connected with the improvement of the Revenue, are reported to be in contemplation, among which foreign clover seed, it is said, will be made liable to an additional duty of 25s. per cwt. operating in the way of encouragement and protection to the farmer, as well as making an increase of sixty thousand pounds in the duties paid on that article, even supposing the importation of it to be lessened; the consolidated duties on it would then be about 37s.

The London Journals of Friday have arrived, leaving no Mail due. Their communications are not entitled to any attention.

The highest aggregate amount of Bank of Ireland notes at any time in circulation, in 1818, was £4,568,875, and the lowest £4,304,877. The average amount of unclaimed dividends in the hands of the Bank, in the same year, was £117,088, and the average amount of balances of cash, belonging to the Treasury, Chancery, and Exchequer, £591,154.

Carriek's Morning Post states, that the case of Mr. CHARLES, the Ventriloquist, &c. has excited a strong sensation throughout the City of Dublin. He was advised to apply to the Court of Conscience for a re-hearing, and he was a second time dismissed with costs. Thus stands this singular transaction at present. Mr. CHARLES has received numerous offers of pecuniary assistance for bringing the matter into the Court of King's Bench, on the ground of an illegal arrest. An appeal might be made from the Court of Conscience to the Recorder, but this appeal could only regard the money extorted. The arrest and imprisonment will be given.

Henry H. Hunt, Treasurer to the Fever Convalescent Fund, acknowledges to have received the following donations for the use of that institution:

James Swainson	£1 2 0
Thomas Sheppard	1 0 0
Jacob Susser	1 40 0

State of the Waterford House of Recovery for the Week ending 8th April, 1819.

In the House on the 1st April	163	Died	72
Admitted this week	60	Remain in Fever	150
Convalescent	945	1	945