STATE OF ENGLAND.

[*From The Dublin Evening Post.*]

ENGLAND is now in the fifth year of peace. The transition from a state of war, to which, about three years ago, her sudden distress was attributed, cannot any longer be assigned as the cause of her embarrassments. That she is embarrassed, and most severely, we learn, not only from the concurrent testimony of all the Speakers and Writers on the subject, but from some strong facts to which we shall take the liberty of inviting the attention of our Readers.

There has been lately laid on the table of the House of Commons a Petition from Glamorganshire, which states, that, within the period of a few years, there has been an increase of population in that County to the amount of 17,000 persons.—In general, or at least in America, the augmentation of the People is a proof of the prosperity of the Country; for, generally speaking, men do not marry and beget children, unless they have previously a prospect of being able to support a family. It would appear, notwithstanding, that in England the absence of such a prospect does not contribute to check the progress of population. This anomaly is, however, explained by a reference to the principles and operation of the Poor Laws. By these Laws, the Landed Property of the Country is mortgaged to the Poor; if they have not work, or if they are unable to work, they are quartered as a matter of right upon the Parish. Now, though the mite that is doled out to each be only just sufficient to keep body and soul together, yet it *is* sufficient, and they know that a provision will be made for their family, in the ratio of its numbers. Hence, poverty is no check to the progress of population in England, nor can it be, until the Poor Laws are altogether repealed—but no one in his senses can, at present, dream of the possibility of such repeal; it would be tantamount to an eradication of the Throne. In the place mentioned above, the Landholders complain, that, if some speedy relief were not afforded them, *they must all be thrown upon the Parish.* That is to say, every man in the District would become chargeable upon the produce of a Parish, whose agriculture must be ruined by the system. In such a case, it is clear, that the Parish would not be able to bear the burden. There is a provision under such circumstances of transferring the burden to the adjoining districts. But, when one district is so overstocked with Poor, we may be pretty certain that the adjacent Parishes have more than their proportion. If one of them, however, becomes insolvent, the debt must be borne by its neighbour, which has scarcely sufficient means to discharge its own obligation. It is needless, therefore, to say, that, if one Parish in Glamorganshire, or in any other County, fails, another must immediately succeed. The circles will rapidly follow and spread, and what began in an obscure village in Wales may reach the very heart of the Empire, and the seat of Government.

We proceed to a few other instances to show the general prevalence, and, we are afraid, the hopelessness of the distress in England. In Wiltshire, Labourers are now hired for *four pence* a day! But the Parish is compelled to add thereto eight pence. How, in the name of wonder, can such a system last? Indeed the wonder is that it has lasted so long. Well may the Agricultural Interest complain; well may they call upon Parliament to afford them relief; well may they say, that another year will find them plunged in irretrievable ruin, if something be not devised to avert the terrible crisis, which, we believe in our soul, is at hand. But what relief can Parliament afford? What can legislation do in such a conjuncture? Enact new Corn Laws! Alas! this has been tried: and this, which is in direct opposition to the best principles of political economy, has failed. Corn Laws were passed. A maximum was fixed. The Farmers were satisfied. But, as if to show the short-sightedness of human laws, PROVIDENCE visited Europe with the most calamitous year recorded in its annals for the last century. All the ports were open to importation; and, for the two following years, the Corn Laws were totally a dead letter with respect to the Farmers of the Country. But last year produced a most abundant harvest. Then, if ever, the Corn Bill should have operated; but even then it was found to yield no substantial relief. The Farmers are in precisely the same condition as before. They feel the burden, and they cry out again. Some of the London Papers, with more passion than brains, exclaim against the unreasonableness of the Agricultural Interest. But it should be recollected, that it is by this Interest principally the Poor are supported; that it is this Interest which supports the Clergy and pays the Tithes; in short, that it is *the Land* that must mainly answer the Taxman—that if it is found incapable, Commerce must fail, and Manufactures be at a stop. Now, we see that it *is* failing in every direction, and is it a matter of surprise, that the Landholders are using every effort to avert the storm? At the same time, we are quite satisfied, that if the thing were ever practical, and it is clearly not so, Parliament would not act so very unwisely as to interfere with new Laws. They can do no good. On the contrary, they would prove inevitably mischievous.

After giving a few instances more of the state of distress in England, we shall conclude, for the present, this painful subject. In the Garden of England, as the County of Kent is justly called, the most beautiful, and, perhaps, the richest spot in the whole world, the Parish Officers find it necessary, about Dover, to employ *the Poor in pulverising oyster shells* for agricultural purposes! That the lime which these shells contain is good for grounds and gardens, we mean not to deny; but the labour necessary to reduce them into dust must be of very little value indeed. To what a state the People must be reduced, when the labour of a district *can be* employed in making powder of oyster shells! It is almost tantamount to Lord Castlereagh's judicious plan of employing the Poor one day to dig holes, and fill them up the next. None but an ideot will suppose that this system can continue.

But it is not to the Agricultural Districts alone that the distress is confined. The Manufacturers of England feel the shock in every direction, and in every branch of Trade. By accounts from Leeds, it appears, that the Manufacturers are discharging their workmen, and stinting those they keep to less than half their usual quantity of work. "Trade," says a letter from that place, "was "never known to be more flat; nor is there any "prospect of the least improvement, but *vice* "*versa* There cannot be a more convincing "proof of the wretched state of the Woollen "Trade, than the paucity of business that is now "transacted in the extensive Cloth Halls of this "Town. These buildings are opened every Tuesday and Saturday; but the first Tuesday in the "month has always been calculated on as the "day of the greatest business; and, in the Coloured Cloth Hall, as many as twenty thousand "pieces have been sold on that day; whereas, on "Tuesday last, not more than seventy pieces were "disposed of. It is, therefore, quite evident, that "the Home Markets are as completely overstocked as the Foreign. The consequence of this "state of things is, that many hundreds of the "Small Master Clothiers are nearly as much distressed as their workmen—being compelled to "part with their goods at almost any price, in "order to meet the pressing demands of their "Woolstaplers, who, in consequence of having "sustained many heavy losses, are become uncommonly keen, & inexorable in enforcing payment "of their claims. All the Woolstaplers and Merchants declare, that they never knew so little "business doing, within their recollection, as at "the present season; nor was there ever a greater "scarcity of cash."

Similar accounts have been received from Glasgow, Birmingham and Manchester: and though we are informed, and believe the fact, that the Money Market was never more "flush" than it is at present in London, yet it is notorious, that the Mercantile and Shop-keeping Interests of that Metropolis never suffered so severely as they are doing at this moment. Most certainly this is not the natural condition of a Nation. Money is plenty, but the People are distressed; the Harvest has been abundant, but the People are starving. In other times, and in other Countries, this would appear a paradox; but it is easily understood in England. All the ready money is in the hands of, comparatively speaking, a few individuals. The returns of trade have been so precarious, and in many cases so utterly ruinous, that those who could withdrew their Capital from Commerce, and invested it in the Money Market. In the latter speculation, there is little use of agents, or of hands to carry on the transaction. A Broker may transfer millions in an hour. It is a close and a snug concern. No clerks, no salesmen, no shopmen, no captains, no supercargoes, no travellers, no porters; the machine is a simple one; in an hour a man may make a million, or lose it. Here, therefore, is the unproductive and useless Capital, useless to the community in which it does not circulate. Hence, we see that the extremes of wealth and poverty meet and justle in London. Indeed, this immense concentration of wealth is a manifestation of the proximity of distress. This condition of society is, therefore, unnatural: and here we arrive at the same conclusion by another route, namely, that such a state of things cannot continue.

To bring the whole subject within as narrow a compass as we can before the Reader—

1. In most places in England, the Parishes find it very difficult to support the Poor—in many places, impossible.

2. In many places, the Artisan is thrown out of employment, or only put upon half work.

3. Foreign Commerce has been totally unproductive, and in many instances ruinous.

4. The Shopkeepers in the City and the Provinces are failing every day.

5. Money, notwithstanding, was never so abundant—but the circulation of this money is confined to a certain circle in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange.

By what process, therefore, is the Nation to be restored to its natural condition? This is the grand Question.

One set of Politicians insist that *Reform* is all sufficient. But if the Rotten Boroughs were abolished to-morrow, and the Elective Franchise extended to Householders, paying a certain *minimum* of Taxes, they would not be enabled, while the money system worked, to extend trade by a single ton of shipping. But we are told, they would take off the Taxes. Yes, if they choose to break faith with the National Creditor. But could they do so? The whole income of the State is pledged to the Holders of Public Securities. To this they have as good a right as the Duke of Northumberland has to his estates. Indeed, the estates of his Grace, and all the estates in England and Ireland, are mortgaged to the Fundholders. A portion of the proceeds is theirs. They have as good a right to it as any Gentleman or Lord in either House has to his rents. If faith is to be broken with them, then there is an end to national faith—then farewell to credit and to character, which have been so long the pride and the boast of Englishmen.—But even if such a plan should be attempted, if the Proprietors of the acres in both Houses should say, we can no longer pay the Interest of the Debt which we contracted on account of the Nation, and, we shall, therefore, pass a law for the purpose of compounding—would the Fundholders listen to such a proposition, or ought they? Would they not say, like any other creditor, if you have it not, my Lords and Gentlemen, in malt, you have it in meal. If you have not the money in your purses, you have the acres in your possession—and the acres we are resolved, in default of the payment of the interest, to have. We shall foreclose the mortgage, and sell. It is a gross mistake to imagine, that the Fundholders are without *power*. They consist not of a hundred or two hundred individuals about the Alley. They are not the Bulls, and Bears, and Lame Ducks alone of the Royal Exchange. There is not a Town or Hamlet in the United Kingdom in which they are not to be found. There is not a Widow or Orphan in middle life *who has not an interest in the Funds*—there is not a Lawyer, Divine, or Physician in the Empire, who is able to make more than the support of his family, who has *not vested the surplus in the Funds*. There is not a Merchant, who has drawn in his capital, or retired from trade, who has not deposited a portion of his means in the Public Securities. There is not a Landed Proprietor in the Kingdom, who draws from his estates more than he can spend, who has not Debentures countersigned by the public authority, as a representation of his deposit. Nay, by the operation of the Savings' Bank Bill, a great number of the Poor have their mite represented by National Paper. All these, & all those who depend on them, or are connected with them, are as firmly quartered on the Nation as the Legislature itself. It is true, we are told, in the Parliamentary slang, that Parliament is omnipotent; that if it be rogue enough to cheat the Public Creditor, it has the power of doing so; that it can pass an Act to wipe off the Debt altogether. This is the raving of ignorance, or folly. The Act which would consign the Creditor to bankruptcy would be delivering the Parliament up to destruction. The whole frame of society would fall together, and inevitable anarchy would be the consequence.

Well, then, according to this *showing*, the difficulty remains, and there can be no means of relieving ourselves. We really think, that the difficulty does remain, but we are not satisfied, that it will be removed without some terrible convulsion.

ARCHBISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

On Tuesday, the Subscribers to the Fund for assisting the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem in promoting Christian Knowledge in Syria, by forming a printing establishment on Mount Libanon, met at the Freemasons' Tavern, to the number of 70 or 80 individuals; among whom we recognised Lord Teignmouth, Messrs. Wilberforce, Butterworth, Leigh, &c. and the Revs. Josiah Pratt, John Owen, Samuel Lee, and many other respectable members of the community. About half-past one o'clock Lord Teignmouth was called to the chair, who briefly explained to the Meeting the reasons for which it had been convened. His Lordship observed, that as it was their bounden duty to propagate the Christian Religion in every country under Heaven, they ought not to neglect so glorious an opportunity of performing this duty in the extensive regions of Asia as was now afforded them by the arrival of the Archbishop of Jerusalem in this favoured country. That venerable personage was not less distinguished by his learning and his piety than he was by the zeal with which he endeavoured to promote the cause of Christian knowledge. He had travelled from Syria with no other view than that of procuring assistance to enable him to disseminate such religious instruction among the flock over which he presided, as was calculated to make them understand more fully the sublime truths and the grand moral lessons which are inculcated by genuine Christianity. He had applied at Rome, and he had applied at Paris, for this assistance; but neither Rome nor Paris were possessed of sufficient generosity to afford it. He (Lord Teignmouth) was almost glad to say that they had not, inasmuch as it gave this country the opportunity of performing those services to their Asiatic brethren which both the other countries to whom the Archbishop had applied had refused to render. The Archbishop was now about to return to the regions which he had left with such beneficent intentions, and it was therefore thought proper, by those who had subscribed their funds to aid the religious purposes which he had so nobly attempted to effect, that he should receive a valedictory salutation at their hands before he quitted England. He (Lord Teignmouth) would not intrude longer on the attention of the company, but would leave the further exposition of the views of the subscribers to those who had already taken so active a share in this business.

The Rev. Mr. Owen said, that he had accompanied the Archbishop to the University of Oxford, where he examined in the Bodleian library many of the manuscripts, in the vernacular language of Syria, for the purpose of discovering which version of the Scriptures would be best suited for distribution in that country. From his unaffected piety and simplicity of heart abundant proofs of his worth could be deduced. But misrepresentation and misapprehension respecting his person had taken place in the commencement of his quest in this country, to which sufficient answer was now given, when so respectable a number of persons attended to bid him farewell, and to appoint means of communicating with him hereafter. From his knowledge of the languages used in the countries around Jerusalem and Damascus, one great advantage had been gained, the knowledge of the version of the Scriptures best suited to their dissemination there. The printing of the sacred book, which had on that account been impeded, could now go forward. From the goodness of his generous supporters he had received assistance towards the fulfilment of his laudable object. From one person, Mr. Clymer, he had received the noble present of a printing-press, which would contribute much to the success of his undertaking.

The Rev. Mr. Lee (Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge) bore testimony to the astonishing acquaintance which the Archbishop had displayed with the stores of Oriental literature preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford—and argued that such extensive knowledge was a *prima facie* proof that the Archbishop actually was the person whom he stated himself to be.

Mr. Owen then proposed that the Archbishop should be invited to meet the Assembly. He hoped that the Meeting would show as few marks of curiosity as possible on the entrance of the Archbishop, as the Archbishop had objected to the presence of females at this Meeting, from a dread that he should be treated as a mere spectacle.—The Archbishop had also expressed a wish that no mention should be made of the sums which were presented to him, "because," says he, "if the Grand Turk knew that I had brought more than 2s. with me from England, he certainly would massacre me on my return."

Mr. Owen then left the room, but shortly afterwards returned, accompanied by the Archbishop. On arriving at the Chairman's seat, he bowed, first to the chair, and then to the company, and seemed to feel some small degree of alarm and agitation. He was however encouraged by Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Owen, and quickly regained his presence of mind, which for a moment appeared to have deserted him. He was dressed in the Oriental costume, his head was covered with a blue turban, and his body with a long and loose robe of dark blue cloth or serge. He seemed to be about 40 years of age, though his beard, which is long and bushy, may probably make him look older than he really is. In spite however of all the peculiarities of his dress and manners, his appearance evidently made a favourable impression on all the spectators in the room.

After a short pause, the Chairman informed him (and Mr. Owen conveyed the information to him in Italian) that assistance would gladly be afforded to him by the individuals whom he saw assembled before him. A smile of satisfaction immediately played upon his countenance, *and he* desired Mr. Owen to acquaint the company, that, as he could not address them in English, he would address them in another language, which he trusted that Mr. Owen would have the goodness to interpret to them. Mr. Owen acquiescing in this proposal himself, and informing him that it was highly acceptable to the Meeting, the Archbishop uttered a few sentences in Italian, expressive of the gratitude which he felt for the favours which they had bestowed upon him, and of the expectations which he enjoyed of great good arising from them to the cause of Christian virtue and piety. After this speech, which was received with considerable applause, a Committee was appointed for the purposes mentioned by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, and a liberal subscription, as we were told, was immediately made to aid the design for which the Meeting had been desired to assemble.

SUITORS IN CHANCERY.

The following is a Return of the total amount of the Effects of the Suitors in the High Court of Chancery, in the years 1756, 1766, 1776, 1786, 1796, 1806, 1816, and 1818, as laid before the House of Commons:—

In the year 1756, the total amount of the Effects of the Suitors in the High Court of Chancery, was	£2,864,975	16	1
In the year 1766, the total amount was	4,019,004	19	4
In the year 1776, the total amount was	6,602,229	8	6
In the year 1786, the total amount was	8,848,535	7	11
In the year 1796, the total amount was	14,550,397	2	0
In the year 1806, the total amount was	21,929,754	12	9
In the year 1816, the total amount was	31,953,890	9	5
In the year 1818, the total amount was	33,534,520	0	0

Letters from Petersburgh, of the 15th ultimo, mention that Prince Gustavus of Sweden (son of King Gustavus IV.) has obtained permission of the Emperor, his uncle, to proceed to England, for the purpose of completing his studies at Oxford. Report speaks highly of the virtues and talents of this unfortunate young Prince, who excites universal interest and sympathy in the North of Europe. It is said that a great Potentate has settled upon Prince Gustavus an allowance of £2000 sterling per annum during the residence of the latter in England, and that on the return of his Royal Highness to the Continent he is to espouse his cousin, a Princess of Hesse-Cassel, who, if rumour be correct, has lately rejected a matrimonial alliance with the new Swedish dynasty.

Friday, the old Asia, of 74 guns, was re-christened by the name of the Alfred, and she now lies in a state of ordinary at Chatham; it is expected a ship of the former name will be built in that quarter of the globe (Asia).

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,377. THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AUCTION OF STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, THE 22d APRIL INSTANT,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
At the Stores of WILLIAM HUNT *and Co. on the New Quay,*
ABOUT 14,000 RED OAK HHD. STAVES
TERMS AT SALE.
PEARSON, *Auctioneer.* Waterford, April 16, 1819.

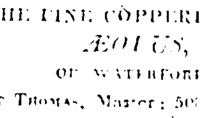
TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE OLD EXCHANGE, ON THE QUAY,
On SATURDAY, *the 1st Day of May next,*
IN THREE DIVISIONS,
TO THE BEST AND HIGHEST BIDDERS,
PART of the LANDS of PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the immediate Vicinity of this City, Part of the Estate of the HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL. Maps of the Ground to be seen, and other particulars known, at the Office of Messrs. IVIE & BURKE; and the Sale to commence at One o'Clock of the Day above mentioned.
WILLIAM NEWPORT, Master.
Waterford, 19th April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, THE 26th APRIL INST.
If not previously disposed of by PRIVATE SALE,
ALL the FURNITURE of Mr. ROUS HOUSE at CREYWELL, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Secretary and Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, fine Merino and Calico Curtains, Books, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Tierces, Half and Quarter Barrels, Cars, Carts, Drays, S[illegible], Horses, Cows, Pigs, Timber, Lumber, and a great variety of other matters too numerous to mention.
Ross, April 12, 1819.
☞ *The above Auction is postponed to* MONDAY, *the 3d day of May next.*

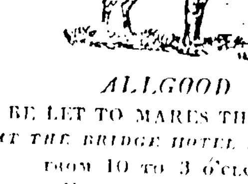
NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION TENANTS are requested to pay forthwith all RENTS and ARREARS due from them to the Corporation. The CHAMBERLAIN *will attend to receive said Rents at the* TOWN-HALL, *on* TUESDAYS *and* THURSDAYS, *from Twelve to Three o'Clock, until the 27th of May next.*
By order of the Mayor,
WM. MURPHY, Chamberlain.
Waterford, April 19, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT,
FROM £500 TO £8000.
Apply to GEORGE IVIE, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*
Feb. 13, 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.
28th March, 1819.



ALLGOOD
TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON,
AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL STABLES,
FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK:
Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two; and a Crown to the Groom.
HE was got by *Master Goodall*, out of *Folly*, by *Wary*; is now near six years old, peculiarly good tempered, and considered to be one of the highest bred Horses in the United Kingdom. He was decidedly the best runner of his day, winning the Madrid's, Lum's, Kirwan's, Wellington's, &c., which has never been done by any after three years old; beating *Wire* and *Sir Roger*. He has by his Sire the *Sir Peter* blood, and by his Dam the *Wary*, now allowed to be the best.
Particulars of Pedigree may be seen in the Racing Calendar, and with the Groom.
Waterford, April 10, 1819.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, April 16, 1819.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
82[illegible] Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	35	0	46	0	40	0
15 Bere, per Bar.	13	0	0	0	0	0
151 Barley, per Bar.	18	0	23	0	20	8½
2[illegible] Oats, per Bar.	11	0	19	0	13	11½
1151 Flour, per Cwt.	11	0	29	0	0	0
[illegible] Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	22	0	15	3
0 Pease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold Bakers only.						
0 Barr. Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
98 Flour	20	0	29	0	23	0

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 58s. 4d. per Sack.
Receipts of Flour [illegible] 1st, from 25s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Sales of Flour [illegible] 2d, from 18s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
3d, from 11s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

In the Matter of JOSEPH CASHORE, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the COMMISSIONERS in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on SATURDAY, the first day of May, 1819, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, several OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to the Estate of said Bankrupt, a List of which is posted in the Royal Exchange Coffee-room, and may be seen at the Office of Messrs. IVIE and BURKE, Waterford—or 119, Grafton-street, Dublin.
April 16, 1819.

REWARD.

WHEREAS a Quantity of SHEET LEAD was stolen, about the 25th of March last, out of a Lumber Yard at Dungarvan—it is requested that, should the like have been offered for Sale to any Person in Waterford, information may be given to either Mr. HUDSON, or Mr. RICHARD M'GRATH, at Dungarvan, who will give a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS to any Person giving such Information as will lead to the Discovery of the Lead, or TWENTY GUINEAS for the Prosecution of the Thief to Conviction, within 6 Months from the Date hereof.
Dungarvan, April 14, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT GLENCAIRN CASTLE, NEAR LISMORE,
In the County of Waterford,
The Seat of RICHARD E. GUMBLETON, *Esq.*
ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INST.
THE ENTIRE CELLARAGE, consisting of an extensive Selection of the choicest WINES, ALES, &c. in the procuring of which for his own use Mr. GUMBLETON spared no Expense; and which are well worthy the attention of Purchasers, being of an Age and Quality rarely offered for sale in this Country. The sorts consist of
Port, Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Santeen, Calcavellos, and Muscatel WINES; Newark, Burton, and Edinburgh ALES; and various kinds of CIDER.
Terms at Sale, when Samples of the Wines and Ales will be given. April 2[illegible], 1819.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY,
THE CORN STORES at MOUNT RIVERS, attached to which are a KILN and DWELLING-HOUSE. They are situated on the *Blackwater*, at the distance of One Mile from CAPPOQUIN, and [illegible] from [illegible].
Application to be made to RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Esq. Tourin, Cappoquin.
April [illegible], 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES, APRIL 21.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	
—— third,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Rason)	[illegible]	0	...	82	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	
—— [illegible] rendered,	[illegible]	0	...	72	0	
Beef,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	
Pigs, singed,	49	0	...	51	0	
—— scalded,	[illegible]	0	...	48	0	
Pork, Old,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	
Pigs' Heads,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	18	0	...	[illegible]	0	
Oatmeal,	15	0	...	[illegible]	0	
Flour, first quality,	[illegible]	0	...	[illegible]	0	per Bag.
—— second,	45	0	...	47	0	
—— third,	32	0	...	34	0	
—— fourth,	28	0	...	30	0	
Wheat,	35	0	...	37	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	22	0	...	23	0	
—— shipping,	18	0	...	21	0	
Oats, potato,	12	0	...	12	6	
—— common,	11	6	...	12	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	...	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	6	...	3	8	
—— Swansea,	3	6	...	3	8	
Tallow, rough,	9	6	...	10	0	pr Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4½	...	0	5½	
—— by measure,	0	10	...	0	11	
Beef,	0	6½	...	0	9	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	8	...	0	10	
Veal,	0	7½	...	0	8½	
Pork,	0	4	...	0	5	
Fresh Butter,	1	8	...	2	0	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	6	...	11	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

111¼ Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 18s. 10 *d.*
52 —— Oats,		0 13s. 1 *d.*
104 —— Barley,		1 2s. 1 *d.*

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN HIGH LIFE.

On Monday night last, a young gentleman, who, we understand, is related to the noble family of Lord A. H———n, made a most extraordinary attempt upon his existence, while confined in St. James's watch-house, on a charge of forgery, preferred by Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, Army Agents.

The young gentleman, who does not exceed 24 years of age, a short time ago called at Messrs. Cox and Greenwood's, and there offered a bill of exchange to the amount of £60, purporting to be their acceptance. He left the office, and afterwards the bill proved to be a forged one. Information was immediately given of the circumstance to the necessary persons to apprehend the tenderer; and, on Monday night last, intelligence being received, that he was at the White Bear Coffee-house, Piccadilly, a constable repaired thither, and took him in custody to Marlborough-street office, where he underwent an examination, but was remanded for the attendance of the clerk to whom it was offered, and other necessary persons.

On searching the Prisoner, papers were found on him signed with the name of Woodward and others, which created an idea, that the Irish bank had suffered from a similar mode of imposition. The Prisoner was ordered to be taken care of, and the circumstance was made known to Lord A. H———n, and information forwarded to Ireland, from which place letters are daily expected concerning the circumstance. He was taken back to the watch-house, but, at the desire of his Lordship, and from the Prisoner's great respectability, a separate apartment was constituted for his use during his confinement, and, prior to his being conducted there, every necessary search was made to prevent self-destruction. He slept there during the night, and the following morning, on a person entering the apartment to make some necessary inquiries of the gentleman, he was found lying on the bed weltering in his blood, and on searching, a desperate wound was found on the side of his throat, from which a profusion of blood was issuing. He was in a very weak state, and Mr. Alcock, surgeon, of Mary-le-bone-street, attended him immediately, and dressed the wound near the jugular vein, which was very deep, and had been inflicted by a nail, which was found under his head, and prior to that had been in the wall. It appeared, after having been searched, he contrived to procure the nail which he ran into his throat. The circumstance was immediately made known to his Lordship and the Magistrates at Marlborough-street Police-office, and he was conveyed to St. James's work-house, where he now lies in a dangerous condition, under the care of Mr. Rose, the surgeon.

He very seldom speaks to any one concerning the affair, and has not assigned any cause for the rash attempt, but it is thought, that the disgrace attached to a circumstance of the above description on his family led him to it. Blood is continually flowing from the wound, which, while it continues, renders his situation very dangerous; but as soon as it will allow he will be brought up to Marlborough-street for examination. He is a fine-looking young man.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Letters are received from Cadiz up to the 25th ult. If there be any truth in the report which was mentioned in a Morning Paper of yesterday, as to a mutiny amongst the troops embarking for South America, the affair is kept very secret. The letters state there was no news, and that every thing remained tranquil. The advices from Madrid were to the 1[illegible]th instant; they contained no political news of any interest.

We are sorry to state, that very unpleasant intelligence respecting the plague in Barbary was yesterday received. The letters were dated so recently as the 17th of March, at which time the plague, which had been decreasing for some months, had returned with redoubled fury. The deaths were greater than had been experienced during the last fatal year. The inhabitants were neglecting all their usual avocations, and were shutting themselves up in their huts.

The following are the only French Journals permitted to enter Spain: The *Moniteur, Gazette de France, Journal de Paris, Journal des Debats*, and the *Quotidienne*. The English Journals, and those of the Low Countries especially, are very rigorously prohibited.

The assassination of M. de Kotzebue will probably be followed by consequences not foreseen by the infuriated wretches who armed the hand of young Sandt. M. de Struve, the Russian Minister at the Court of the Grand Duchy of Baden, proceeded to Manheim on the 2d instant, personally to collect all the details of this deplorable event, and, at the same time, to cause to be delivered to him all the papers that might be found in the portfeuille of M. de Kotzebue, in his quality of Private Correspondent to the Emperor Alexander.

Notwithstanding the obstinate denials of Sandt, it appears more and more established, that he had accomplices. An innkeeper of Weinberg has deposed, that when Sandt lodged at his house he was accompanied by another young man. Other persons have given evidence to the same effect; but the unknown disappeared at the town-gate of Manheim, leaving to his fanatic comrade all the perils of the blow fate had consigned to his execution.

Sir Humphry Davy is on his return from Naples to Rome. He asserts having discovered an infallible method of unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts, without injuring the writing. His method is founded upon chymical principles and process, like that of Fickler, which did not succeed.

"Our private Correspondent from Italy," observes the *Journal des Debats*, "does not speak of any arrest, and affords no new motive for believing the reality of a conspiracy against his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. The Journals of Florence, Genoa and Milan, do not notice any disquieting circumstance."

"MANHEIM, APRIL 6.—The death of the assassin of M. Kotzebue has been erroneously announced in the Journals. The wretch was removed, at ten o'clock last night, from the civil hospital to a neighbouring prison, known under the appellation of a house of correction. He fainted whilst being conveyed thither. The physicians have declared, that it was impossible he could recover. It is even probable that he will not live above a few days.

"The indispensable necessity of procuring more material information, relative to the motives which induced Sandt to commit the crime, was strongly felt. The preliminary depositions not appearing sufficient, a Special Commission, on the part of our Court, has been appointed, composed of Judges of the first rank, and presided by the Chancellor of the superior Aulic Tribunal, M. de Hohenhorts. They have already commenced proceedings. There is, indeed, no time to lose, if it be hoped to procure further confession from Sandt.

"Notwithstanding the pain of his wounds, Sandt is very calm, and continues to rejoice at having succeeded in his enterprise.

"All the family of M. de Kotzebue are about to quit our town, in which every thing recalls such sad recollections. They only wait for the recovery of the widow and the eldest of the Misses de Kotzebue.

"FLORENCE, MARCH 30.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria set off yesterday for Rome, where their Majesties will arrive on the 2d of April. The Duchess of Parma does not proceed farther than Sienne, and will return here immediately on her route to her States."

We have received this morning Dutch, Flanders, and Hamburgh Mails. An article from Francfort, dated April 8, says, that the murderer of Kotzebue was alive on the preceding day. It is evident, therefore, that the accounts of his death in the Paris journals were premature. We are glad of it. If the wretch survive, he may be induced, in some moment of compunction for the enormity of his crime, to make disclosures that will explain its origin. It would be some consolation to find, that it sprung only from his own distempered passions; but even then, we fear, those very passions might be too certainly traced to the influence of opinions which have been audaciously promulgated by men who will dare to counsel what they have not nerve enough to act. It is added, in the article alluded to, that "several writers, who are supposed to entertain the same sentiments as Kotzebue, have received anonymous letters, in which they are warned not to be traitors to the cause of Germany;" that is, not to presume to think differently from their assassins, whose logic is the dagger's point.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived at Brussels on the 11th instant.

The Select Committee on the Melbourne Port Petition, which have met every day since the adjournment, terminated their labours yesterday, and came to a resolution that the Sitting Members were duly elected.

LANARKSHIRE ELECTION.—In consequence of the Court of Session having decided that the majority of the disputed votes in favour of Lord A. Hamilton were legal votes, according to the law of Scotland we understand Sir A. Cochrane has given notice that it is not his intention to prosecute his Petition complaining of the return of Lord Archibald.

CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 16.—Having had but little English Wheat at market since Monday, what few samples appeared this morning of fine qualities met ready sale, but not at any advance in price; inferior Wheat is unsaleable. The arrivals of Foreign Barley continue very large, having had upwards of 10,000 quarters in this week, and the quality of the major part of it being exceedingly fine. A few sales were made at a decline of 2s. per quarter from Monday's prices, but there is not the least demand for the inferior descriptions. Oats were dull sale, but not cheaper. Beans and Peas are nominal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—Rumours upon rumours continue as to the Ways and Means and Supply of the year. Consols, which fluctuated yesterday from 73¼ to 72¾, left off at 73. This morning they opened at 72⅞, and are now at 72⅝. Loans and funding are still insisted upon by the Bears, who have even fixed the definite sum for each—fifteen millions loan and ten millions funding. The House of Rothschild are even preparing lists for the Loan."

Upon the above Stock Exchange rumours, we must beg that our silence may not be construed, as some of our cotemporaries have done, into an admission of the correctness of them. We know nothing as yet of the intentions of Government, and we must naturally suppose that much will depend upon the opinions and Report of the Bank Committee. The Budget will not be brought forward till after that Report is presented and taken into consideration.

We have received New York Papers to the 14th ult. The *National Intelligencer* has published five columns of "Strictures on the Report of the Committee of the Senate, respecting the Seminole War." This publication, coming from

cond time he spoke to him, Defendant said, she had exerted herself and beat him off, but that witness ought to lose all he had in the world to be revenged. His daughter is 16 years of age. Mr. Fitzgerald gave him no further advice then, but, about three weeks ago, he asked witness if his daughter was willing to prosecute the School-Master? Witness said, she would tell the truth, and no more; well, said he, if she clears him I have people enough to prove the rape.

Cross-examined.—Had two daughters at the School; one is there yet to get a little more instruction; Mary's education is finished. There was nobody listening to the conversation on the loft; they had a second conversation on the strand; nobody by at either. There was always friendship between witness and Stopford. Never heard of his daughter's crying, passing the bridge. Believes his daughter is here; is sure she is here. Does not wish to condemn any person to clear her, and if Stopford is guilty he would throw her in. Does not remember his daughter going to the school after this transaction; she could not go without his knowledge; he did not forbid her to go. His other daughter is not here; his wife and daughter were subpœnaed here.

The Plaintiff's case was here closed, and the Counsel for Defendant about to address the Jury; upon consultation, however, it was determined to call more witnesses for the Plaintiff.

Rev. Daniel O'Flyn, Roman Catholic Clergyman of the Parish, sworn. Said, that he knew Stopford since he came to the country, four or five years ago. He and his wife kept the school, which witness thinks a great and useful Institution, and, as far as he had opportunity of observing, it was properly conducted, and he knew the scholars to be very much improved. Nothing he considered more important to a school-master than a good moral character, nor did he ever know of any thing of the Plaintiff to induce witness to believe him deficient in morality, or ever hear any thing against his character, until after this affair occurred. An inquiry, he said, had been instituted into the report in circulation, at which the Rev. Mr. Henzell, Mr. Wm. White, Mr. Alsop, and the witness, presided. The Defendant attended, and produced two witnesses, one of whom was an illegitimate son of his brother. The Plaintiff was not present.

Cross-examined.—He said that, when the reports had become general through the country, he sent for the children whose names had been mentioned, examined them, and had taken down what they had to say, in order that they might not prevaricate at a future time, but they had never made any complaints.

To questions from the Court, Mr. O'Flyn replied, that the children of most of his parishioners still went to the School, with his full knowledge and approbation.

The Rev. Mr. Henzell, Chaplain and Agent to the Marchioness of Thomond, sworn and examined—also described the inquiry that had taken place, which, after the examination not only of the witnesses produced by the Defendant, but the girls implicated by young Fitzgerald, had terminated by the declaration of the gentlemen, that there was no foundation whatever for the reports. He had been deputed to communicate the result to the Defendant, and to inform him, that they looked upon the Plaintiff as completely acquitted. Young Fitzgerald had since been dismissed from the school. Witness knew that Mr. Stopford attended Church, and received the Sacrament with his Family. At first, they had confined the investigation to the report respecting the transaction in which Mary Murphy's name was mentioned, but had afterwards inquired into the others, and found them equally groundless. The Plaintiff's case was here closed, when

Mr. Pennefather again rose on behalf of the Defendant, and addressed the Court and the Jury in an eloquent and impressive speech, of which we can only pretend to give a faint outline. Certainly, he observed, the Plaintiff's case then wore a very different aspect from what it had before the examination of the two last witnesses—why, therefore, there had been any hesitation in doing so, he could not conjecture. It had been found necessary, however, to produce witnesses of respectability to give some colour to the character of the Plaintiff, and therefore those gentlemen had been brought forward to induce the Jury to believe him a meritorious person, whilst those who *could* give a real account of his conduct to his scholars were cautiously kept back. Not a single person within his walls had been examined. Not even the mother of Mary Murphy, nor the girl herself, though both were in town. He therefore charged them at the other side, with designedly keeping back all those who could speak to the Plaintiff's conduct, who had had opportunities of observing it. The Plaintiff came forward with a declaration on the record, that he was a person of good name, fame, and reputation, and that he had never committed a rape—but he Mr. P. would ask, had he taken the most satisfactory means, or those most likely, to prove that he never did, and to establish the character which he would have the Jury believe he possessed? He would ask the two last respectable witnesses, whether the nature of the investigation they had spoken of could satisfy a Jury on their oaths, or the Auditory who then heard him, that the Plaintiff had not taken gross and improper liberties with his female scholars? The Plaintiff had undertaken a delicate and important trust—to instruct female children in the principles of morality—but he had failed to discharge that trust. He had not produced a single witness who knew any thing of his conduct to his scholars, and those he did produce could not possibly know any thing of the acts attributed to him. Those acts should be proved beyond the possibility of doubt. He, Mr. P. did not mean to say, that the Plaintiff had perpetrated a capital crime; but he did, without hesitation, charge him with conduct too shocking for the ears of that Court.

An offer had been made, at the opening of the trial, to give up further proceeding in this cause, if the Defendant would retract the words he had used. If Mr. Fitzgerald had thought he had wrongfully accused the Plaintiff, he would have done so; but feeling that he had not slandered him, he felt it due to himself, to the Public, and to his rank as a British officer, to prove what the conduct of the Plaintiff had been, and that the reports respecting him had not originated with the Defendant, and did not arise from any thing said by him. He also felt it due to the Noble Lord who had taken so great an interest in the success of the school of which the Plaintiff was the master, to expose the gross indecencies he had committed on the unhappy females who had been placed under his care, and to lay before his Lordship the information he had obtained.—He (Mr. Pennefather) verily believed from his instructions, that the character of the Plaintiff was contaminated, and that, instead of teaching the children morality, he endeavoured to seduce their minds, and violate their persons. The words that gave rise to this action, the Jury was already apprised, grew out of an angry squabble, and whatever the Defendant had said was spoken after the Plaintiff had used much worse language to him. What he had said, however, in the warmth of passion, he soon found was justified by the Plaintiff's conduct. If, then, the blow fell where it ought, the Plaintiff could only blame himself. Several of the children of the school would be produced, and if before two of them were examined the indignation of the Jury was not roused against the Plaintiff, he would give up the case; and if their testimony should, as he believed it would, be unimpeached, the Jury would do their duty, and pronounce a verdict that would prove to the Plaintiff he had only come forward to seal his own disgrace.

Mary Perry, a girl about 16 years of age, whose appearance excited strong suspicion, but who positively denied having ever had any intercourse which could have given reason for it, deposed that she had been at the Plaintiff's school; that she had gone one day with the master in the new potato season to the garden, at a short distance from the house, to pick potatoes, and that he had thrown her down in the ridge, and kissed her, and taken other indecent liberties with her person; that she screamed and got away from him, and afterwards told the circumstance to her mistress and one of the girls, whom she named. The witness was cross-examined, but did not vary from her direct testimony.

William Watts, a tailor, sworn. The examination of this witness excited much laughter thro' the Court, owing to a share of original comicality in his manner and language; the object of his testimony was to corroborate that of the last witness. He said, that, hearing there was a number of "*antient heroes*," particularly one Brion Borhoime, to be seen at Rostellan, he had gone there one day in company with a young boy, and that in his way, just in the vicinity of the school-house, he heard a scream, and stopping to listen, he heard another; he then looked towards the place, which was a potato-garden, and saw a man over a woman on the ridge; that the woman continuing to scream, the man got up, whom he could plainly distinguish to be the school-master; the person of the woman he did not then know, but has since heard her name.

In the cross-examination of the witness, he was equally humourous in his replies, but nothing contradictory was elicited. He could not exactly recollect the precise period, but it seemed to correspond with the time stated by the girl Mary Perry.

Honora Kenealy examined. Said she knew Mary Perry, and had seen her to-day; remembers her having told witness what the schoolmaster had done to her on the day it happened, when she came into school. He had done something to herself. He was bottling beer, she was picking a fowl, and he called her to reach him the bottles, and he seized her and kissed her, but she got away from him. Witness told what had happened to a Mrs. Baker, with whom she lived, about a year after, but before the present business took place, when Mrs. Baker asked her about his taking liberties with the girls. This witness was also cross-examined, but nothing material transpired.

[An argument here arose, and was continued for some time, between the Counsel at both sides, as to the admissibility of this species of evidence, upon the ground of its not applying to the particular case at issue. The objection, however, though supported by the Court, was at length waved by the Counsel for the Plaintiff.]

Mary Fitzgerald, a child of 14 years old, deposed that she heard it generally reported among the girls of the school, about a year ago, that the master took improper liberties with some of the girls; that about a year and a half ago he had thrown herself down on the kitchen floor, that he had kissed her, and attempted improper freedoms with her person, but that she had got under a table, and somebody coming in, she got away.

Elenor Brenan, aged about 16, said she did not hear the girls generally speak of the master's taking liberties with them, but that Mary Murphy told witness what he had done to her.

Ellen Kelly deposed to the same effect, and further said, that one evening, when her mistress was out, witness was blowing the fire, and Plaintiff came in and pulled her head back and kissed her, and that she gave him a blow of the poker. He had called another girl to drive in the geese one evening, and had followed her into the fowl-house, where they remained a quarter of an hour, when the girl came out crying, and said he was a d—d blackguard.

All these witnesses, who were of remarkably handsome countenances and persons, cleanly and neatly dressed, modest manners, and apparently intelligent, were severally cross-examined; but nothing more appeared, up to this time, to render their testimony doubtful or suspicious, but the remarkable circumstance, which they all but one admitted without any hesitation, that they were either related to or acquainted with a person of the name of Hurley, represented to be under the protection of the Defendant, but who was not produced by either side: that one denied any acquaintance with her whatsoever.

Ellen Dunn, a respectable-looking aged woman, said she had heard the reports about Mr. Stopford and Mary Murphy, and is sure it was before the dispute on the quay; what she had heard was that he made an extraordinary attempt on the child.

Cross-examined.—She said that she was not examined at the inquiry, nor had she ever spoken to any body, but the person that told it to her, on the subject, and supposes others had heard it too. The reason she did not speak of it was, that she has seven daughters herself, and did not wish to speak of other people's children, as she would not like to have her own spoken of; she felt great delicacy in talking of a female's character.

Mary Kirk, another aged woman, said, she had heard the reports about the school-master and children, and a great many others had heard them too; the reports were, that his behaviour was very improper. She intended to send her own daughter there, but in consequence of what she had heard, sent her to Mr. Roche's school, at Aghada. This witness was cross-examined as to having been formerly implicated in charges of passing forged notes; her answers at first were not direct, but she at length acknowledged, that a person of the name of Hyde had once accused her of passing a forged note on him; the charge, however, she said, was false, for the note was afterwards found to be good.

Thomas Barry heard a report in May last, when ill of a fever, of the school-master's improper conduct to the girls; the people about him told witness, that the school-master wanted to fall foul of a young creature, one Mary Murphy; the neighbours did not wish to mention her name, because they did not wish to enlarge on her character.

Edward Dunn gave nearly the same evidence.

Edward Colbert was at the dispute on the quay, the particulars of which he described, and in many respects contradicted the first witness's (Murphy's) account of it.

Defendant's case being closed, the Counsel for the Plaintiff applied to the Court for permission to call witnesses to rebut some of the evidence that had been given, which being granted—

Mr. James Alsop, Land Steward to the Marquis of Thomond, was called and examined.—He repeated the account of the investigation already given by the two Reverend Gentlemen, and expressed his own conviction of the falsehood of the reports respecting Mr. Stopford, whom he had known since he came to the place, and whom he considered in every respect a moral and proper man. On hearing some of the reports, he had himself examined the witness, Mary Perry, about three weeks ago, and she then made no charge against Mr. Stopford.

Mary Murphy, the girl alluded to, was then produced. Though of less stature, she was equally pretty and neat as the others who had been examined, and about the same age. She said she had been at the school about two years and a half; that she knew the two Kiltys, who were at the same school; she never told them, or either of them, that Mr. Stopford had taken improper liberties with, or kissed her; nor did she ever tell Joanna Murphy, or Margaret White, or any of the girls of it; and by virtue of her oath he never did kiss her or take any liberty with her in the school.

On cross-examination, she said that she had a great desire to clear her character. She did not recollect ever going where the work-chest was kept, where one of the girls had sworn the Defendant had caught her in his arms and kissed her; nor had she ever the key of it in her care in all that time; it never came to her turn tho' all the other girls used to get it. Stopford never took a liberty with her; never took her in his arms; nor did she ever tell any person that he did on Rostellan bridge, or any where else. She never heard any report about him and the other girls, nor of herself, till after the dispute on the quay, when she was questioned by her father, and she went to Father O'Flynn. During this examination, the witness maintained as perfect composure as could possibly be expected, and answered all questions coolly, deliberately, and consistently, manifesting neither embarrassment nor confusion; nor when, in consequence of the extraordinary confliction between her testimony and that of the girls who had been previously examined, it was agreed to confront her with them, and they were brought severally before her, and questioned as to what they had already sworn, did she in the least degree lose her self-possession—but, notwithstanding that they firmly and solemnly maintained the truth of their testimony as to what she had told them, repeating the words she had used—she persevered, with equal steadiness, in denying that she ever did. Another girl, named Margaret White, was then sworn, whose evidence in all respects coincided with theirs.

Under this strange contrariety of evidence, unprecedented in our recollection, and which, no less than the nature of some of it, roused frequent murmurs of painful astonishment among the auditory—

Mr. O'Connell rose at a late hour to address the Jury again, on the part of Defendant, to which the production of the last witnesses gave him a right. We have seldom, on any occasion, heard a more eloquent appeal to a Jury than he delivered, in the progress of which he commented with great force on the nature of the case they had to try, and on the evidence that had been produced at both sides; upon the importance of promoting education among the people, and the necessity, in pursuing that object, of selecting persons of pure and unsullied reputation and mind to be entrusted with it.

Mr. Hitchcock also spoke to evidence on the part of the Plaintiff, after which

Serjeant Burton charged the Jury with particular minuteness, in which he laid it down, as a first principle, that, whether true or false, the words used by the Defendant were libellous in point of law, and therefore that the Jury must find a verdict for the Plaintiff. It would, however, be for them to weigh the evidence that had been given coolly and impartially, and to regulate the amount of the damages they would give by the degree of credit they attached to it. He recommended them, however, not to give exorbitant or vindictive damages, to which he was at all times and in all cases a decided enemy.

After deliberating for about half an hour, at eleven o'clock the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, £150 Damages, and 6d. Costs.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Townsend, Hitchcock, Franks and Waggett.—Agents, Mr. Burne and Mr. Lawless.

Counsel for Defendant—Messrs. Pennefather, O'Connell and Smith.—Agent, Mr. Exham.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

We mentioned on Tuesday the unfortunate accident that had befallen his Royal Highness at Windsor. The following are more detailed particulars of the distressing circumstance:—

On Monday afternoon, at the time the Duke of York was in attendance upon his Majesty at Windsor, as his Royal Highness was in the act of opening a door of a room in Windsor Castle, to enter it, one of his spurs caught the loop at the bottom of his pantaloons, or trowsers, which caused him to fall, when he unfortunately broke his right arm. An alarm was instantly spread through the Castle, when the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Sophia, the Members of the Duke's Council, and the Physicians in attendance on his Majesty, hastened to the spot. When it was ascertained by the Medical Gentlemen, that his Royal Highness's arm was broke, a messenger was sent to procure a Surgeon with all possible speed, and Mr. O'Reilly, of Windsor, soon after attended upon his Royal Highness, and set the fractured limb, which gave his Royal Highness immediate ease, and he ate his dinner with his usual good appetite. An express was sent off to Oatlands to inform the Duchess of the lamentable accident. All the branches of the Royal Family and others were so much engaged in their attentions to the Royal Duke, that several hours elapsed before an express was sent off to the Prince Regent, &c. in London, which did not arrive till half-past eleven o'clock; and in consequence Mr. Macgregor, his Royal Highness's Surgeon, lost no time in leaving London to attend his Royal Highness.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Macgregor issued the following Bulletin:—

"Windsor Castle, April 13, 1819.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York has, by a fall, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, broken the bone of his right arm about three inches above the elbow joint. The fracture was set very soon after the accident, by Mr. O'Reilly, of Windsor. His Royal Highness has passed a quiet night, and is this morning free from fever, and doing in all respects as well as under the circumstances can be expected.

"P. MACGREGOR."

In addition to the above, the Prince Regent received an express on Tuesday afternoon, soon after three o'clock, giving an account of the state of his Royal brother during the morning. We understand his Royal Highness, up to one o'clock on Tuesday, was free from fever, and in good spirits.

No bulletin respecting his Royal Highness reached town on Wednesday, but the general report was, that his Royal Highness was as well as could be expected.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—To-morrow being settling day, there are as usual a variety of discordant reports adapted to the two Parties, the Bulls, or Buyers—the Bears, or Sellers. The latter insist, that a large Loan is in immediate contemplation. The former will have it, that a new Tax upon Property, and the renewal of the War Malt Duty, will be among the Ways and Means of the year."

Such are the rumours on the Stock Exchange this morning. We believe we may assert, without the least hesitation, that the report of the renewal of the Property Tax and the War Malt Duty is without the slightest foundation.—*Courier*.

Stocks have experienced a depression since Saturday last. Monday and yesterday were close holidays, but some private bargains were done below the Saturday's prices. This morning the Three per Cents. were for the Account 73¼⅜.

The following is a comparative statement of vessels that entered into the port of Liverpool in the months of January, February, & March last, with those of the preceding year:

In 1819....	1547 vessels,	168,120 tonnage
1818....	1157 ditto	133,468 ditto
In favour of 1819....	390 ditto,	34,652 ditto
In 1819....	822 Foreign vessels,	785 Coasters
1818....	593 ditto,	564 ditto
In favour of 1819....	229 ditto,	161 ditto

Since June last 5973 vessels, 668,206 tons, have entered that port.

Letters and Papers to the 10th ult. from Havannah have been received, by which we learn that the fleet of Spanish ships which sailed from that port on the 20th February, under convoy of a frigate and sloop of war, for Cadiz, had a few days after their departure experienced severe weather, and were compelled to return to the island. Several of them narrowly escaped being captured by the Insurgent privateers, and had the vessels continued on their voyage, no doubt several of them would have fallen into the hands of the Corsairs, if separated from the ships of war accompanying them.

The slave trade with the coast of Africa in January and February last had been less active than usual. The *Havannah Diary* contains only a small list of ships which had arrived there within that period, but a number of vessels were preparing to leave Cuba, and would return after having obtained fresh supplies of negroes.

Some difficulty having been experienced at Madrid and the principal cities of Spain, in procuring salt fish on occasions when solemn fasts are observed, the Spanish Government, in order that an adequate supply might be obtained in future, had reduced the duty on this commodity, which was before very high, to half of what it originally stood. The importation at Cadiz and other ports has in consequence been considerable.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Sunday last. They state, that the intelligence of a plot to poison the Emperor of Austria in Italy has been confirmed. It was to have been carried into execution at Rovigo, and was discovered only a very short time before the appointed moment of its execution. How the discovery was made is not mentioned; but probably by the compunctious treachery of one of the conspirators. Private letters from Italy affirm, that more than two hundred persons have been arrested in consequence of this plot. *The Morning Chronicle* will no doubt discover, again, that if there be a plot at all, it is a plot of the Emperor Francis and his own Court, got up with due formalities as a necessary preliminary towards exercising some despotic measures in that Country.—*Courier*.

"BERLIN, MARCH 30.—A criminal attempt has been made to set on fire the Hotel of the Court of Justice. The combustible materials secreted for this purpose were already ignited, when the keeper, alarmed by a sulphureous smell, that appeared to him suspicious, discovered the fatal preparations near the Chamber of Mortgages, and, happily, before any injury had been sustained."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we are happy to state, is much better from his late attack of the gout; his Royal Highness, yesterday, took an airing in his carriage, and will leave town, this day, for the Pavilion at Brighton. The air of Brighton agrees so well with his Royal Highness, that he considers it more beneficial towards a speedy recovery. His Royal Highness does not intend to remain more than ten days at the Pavilion, on the present occasion.—*Morning Paper*.

Letters were yesterday received from the Duke of Clarence, giving very unfavourable accounts of the state of Hanover, as far as relates to domestic comfort. House-rent his Royal Highness represents as equally high as in London; and the expenses in food and raiment in some respects still greater. "Hanover," his Highness adds, "is no longer the same Hanover it was before the *entre* of the French troops." His Royal Highness concludes by declaring, that nothing shall prevent his return to Old England.—*Morning Post*.

The paragraph from Vienna, in the last Hamburgh Mail, relative to Prince Leopold, is, we understand, in a very material respect erroneous. It is true that his Royal Highness has purchased a house in the neighbourhood of that city for the sum of £7000 sterling, but not for his own residence, as his Highness certainly returns to England in the course of next month. He will reside at Claremont during the summer, and at Marlborough-House, Pall-mall, in the winter. The house which his Highness has purchased at Vienna is not at any season intended for himself, but for his brother, to whom he has made a present of it.

Last week, as the workmen were employed on board the Madagascar, in Sheerness Dock-yard, which is undergoing a thorough repair, one of them, of the name of Clark, found, between the timbers in one of the ship's sides, an old snuff-box, containing a £5 note, a £1 note, and a crown-piece, where it had, no doubt, been deposited for safety by one of the seamen that had once sailed in her.

CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 14.—Although the arrivals since Monday have been but trifling, yet our market is abundantly supplied with all grain, for which the demand is very inadequate; yet fine English Wheat and prime Barley support Monday's prices; but Oats, Beans and Peas are rather cheaper, and very dull sale.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—This is settling day at the Stock Exchange. There have been great fluctuations during the account; it commenced about 76⅛, and at one time Consols were 73. At one o'clock Consols were 73¼⅛, and for the May account 74 and 74¼. No defaulters were declared."

It is with much pleasure we learn, from various parts of the Country, that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest this year. The wheats in most places are well forward, and, generally speaking, too much advanced to be much injured by any of those sharp night frosts which may happen during this and the ensuing month. In the Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, the corn already has a luxuriant appearance, and the straw is uncommonly strong and large. In fruits and vegetables, the prospect is equally cheering, owing to the genial mildness of the season. Potatoes, that most important article of wholesome and nutritious food to the labouring classes, are expected to turn up much better than they did last year. We hope, most sincerely, that all these joyful promises of plenty will be fully realised.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent of the Russian Company in London, by which it will be seen, that the important reduction of 10 per cent. on all goods imported and exported from Russia has taken place. It will also be observed, that the statement which we made a few days since, with respect to rum, is confirmed, and that it is allowed entry on the same terms as other spirits.

"PETERSBURGH, FEB. 23.—An Ukase has been issued, directing, that in the levying of duties in the different Custom-houses, for the year 1819, the silver rouble shall be taken at three roubles and 60 copiques Bank-notes, which make a reduction of 10 per cent. on the duties of all imports and exports, excepting on those that pay *ad valorem*.

"Some persons having claimed the right to pay duties on goods imported last year, and still in the Custom-house, at the new rate of 3 roubles and 60 copiques, it has been decided, that the old duty shall be charged on all goods which shall have been received at any Custom-house, previous to the receipt of the present order.

"I have further to announce, that the order from the Department of Foreign Commerce to the Petersburgh Custom-house, dated 8th Feb. has been made public, authorising the importation of rum at the same duty as is levied on brandy and arrack, viz. 10 roubles per anker (silver), and I hope to be enabled to send a copy and translation of the Ukase by an early conveyance.

"In the meantime it is necessary to understand, that the duty on all spirits is levied according to their strength, that the lowest duty is 10 roubles per anker, and if below, and not above what is here denominated ten degrees.

"If above ten, and not above 15 degrees, it is considered pure spirit, and pays 20 silver roubles per anker."

THE DUKE OF YORK.—It has been erroneously reported, that the arm which the Duke of York broke on Monday is the same which his Royal Highness broke some time since, when coming out of a bath; but it was then his left arm. His Royal Highness is going on extremely well towards recovery. Mr. Macgregor, the surgeon, continues at Windsor, in constant attendance upon his Royal Highness. Yesterday he sent a full report of the state of the Royal Duke to the Prince Regent, and the other branches of the Royal Family. The following bulletin was issued:

"Windsor Castle, April 14, 1819.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York has passed a very good night, and is this morning free from fever.

"P. MACGREGOR, Surgeon."

COLONEL MARTIN AND THE PRAWNS.

Mr. Sawyer, who keeps a shell-fish shop in St. Martin's lane, was yesterday brought to Bow-street Office, upon a warrant, charging him with assaulting Richard Martin, Esq. M. P. for Galway.

On Mr. Sawyer being brought into the office, Mr. Martin desired that he might be allowed to make his own statement first, which being permitted, he stated, that on Monday, on his coming down stairs into his shop, he saw the Complainant there eating prawns, and they being one penny each, he observed to him, that if he wanted any prawns, his waiter should serve him; upon which Mr. Martin replied, he presumed he had not many gentlemen resorting to his shop, and tendered half-a-crown, to pay for the prawns he had eaten, out of which sixpence was taken, and 2s. given in change.

Mr. Birnie administered the oath to Mr. Martin, when the Hon. Gentleman stated, that Mr. Sawyer had represented his conduct in quite a different light to what took place, and conducted himself much milder then than he had done on Monday; and on a further explanation of the parties, it was stated, that Mr. Sawyer called Mr. Martin a blackguard, and held up his hand at him in a menacing way. On Mr. Martin saying, he supposed very few if any gentlemen came there, Mr. Sawyer replied, gentlemen of the first respectability resorted to his shop, to which Mr. Martin replied, "he supposed he cleaned their feet," or words to that effect. Mr. Sawyer in answer said, he had no occasion to do that, as he had twenty freeholds of his own, &c. Mr. Martin said, he had since inquired Mr. Sawyer's character from his neighbours, and learnt that he was considered a very insolent man; that he had lately had a dispute with a gentleman, when he threw a lobster at his head. Mr. Martin observed, that he did not wish to pursue his charge against Mr. Sawyer any further.

Mr. Sawyer, in reply, said, he wanted no mercy from Mr. Martin; he was ready to answer for any thing he had done, and inquired to know what recompense he was to have for being brought to the office out of his business, and asked Mr. Martin his name, which the Hon. Gentleman very readily gave.

The following Petition to the Convocation is in substance similar to those to be presented to the Lords and Commons:

To his Grace the Most Reverend Charles, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, to the Right Reverend the Bishops; and to the Reverend the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled.

The humble Petition of, &c.

Humbly sheweth—That your Petitioners are apprehensive that the most alarming danger will unavoidably result to the Church from the admission of Roman Catholics, who recognize spiritual submission to a Foreign Power, into the possession of secular authority, whether by taking a share in the Legislative Assembly, or in any other branch of the national councils, in the administration of justice and construction of the laws, or in the higher branches of military and naval commissions.

That they feel that the most serious objections may be urged against the proposed exercise of a Veto, in the appointment of Romish Bishops on the part of the Sovereign of a Protestant country; inasmuch as the authoritative appointment of a second independent Bishop in a diocess, where one is already regularly constituted, is a destruction of the unity of the Christian Church, and a subversion of its legitimate constitution, and changes the hitherto "Defender of the Faith" into the author and prime mover of schism.

That, for the foregoing reasons, your Petitioners humbly implore, that, in the event of the proposed concessions being acceded to by both Houses of Parliament, your sacred Synod, in the capacity of one of the three Estates of the Realm, will be pleased, by a regular Synodical Act, to protest against the constitutional authority of any such Parliamentary Statute being strictly *in re ecclesiastica*, which may be passed without your previous consent and concurrence; and that you will, likewise, as constituting the Church of England, by representation, be pleased to address his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of the Clergy of England, for the purpose of respectfully dissuading his Royal Highness from granting the Royal assent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty our most gracious Sovereign, to any Bill which militates in the smallest degree against the spirit of the Coronation Oath, the Bill of Rights, Magna-Charta, and the Act of Settlement: of all and every of which securities of the National Church we humbly submit that the proposed concessions will amount to a decided violation, either by its immediate or indirect operation.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The brig Dry Harbour Planter, Strong, arrived in the Downs on Monday, from Jamaica, bound to London, spoke on the 13th Feb. off St. Jago de Cuba, the brig Ann, from Port-au-Prince to the Havannah; on the 18th, off Cape Tiburon, St. Domingo, was boarded by the brig Fiend, under American colours; she appeared heavily armed, and full of men of all colours; was informed that she belonged to Buenos Ayres, and was fitted out at New Orleans; supposed her to be in search of Spanish vessels, she being anxious to obtain information of them.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "DANDY."—This term, which has recently been applied to a species of reptile very common in the metropolis, appears to have arisen from a small silver coin, struck by King Henry VII., of little value, called a *dandy pratt*; and hence, Bishop Fleetwood observes, the term is applied to worthless and contemptible persons.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

The London Journals of Wednesday and Thursday have arrived, but their communications are not entitled to any particular attention. One Mail due.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE NEAR GORE'S-BRIDGE.—On Thursday last, two boys, about 16 years of age each, had a dispute on account of some roots which one had taken out of a garden belonging to the father of the other; in the contest, the latter struck the former on the head with a mason's hammer, and killed him on the spot. On Saturday, James Byrne, Esq. Coroner of this County, held an inquest on the body of the deceased: the Jury returned a verdict, "That John Doyle was *Wilfully Murdered* by John Fitzpatrick, of Spahill, labourer, on the 15th April instant, by striking him with an iron hammer, on the right side of the neck, the claws whereof penetrated about an inch and a half in depth, and lacerated the blood vessels, and of which said Doyle instantly died." *Carlow Post.*

MARRIED—On Friday, at Faithlegg, Mr. Thomas Love, of Kilmacthomas, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Rogers, Deputy-Surveyor of Passage.

State of the Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital, for the Week ending the 15th April, 1819.

Remained in Hospital on the 9th April......	26	Remain in Hospital......	22
Admitted since........	9	Dismissed cured......	13
		Died..................	0
	35		35

Carrick-on-Suir, April 16, 1819.

GEORGE CARSHORE, M. D.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 19.

ARRIVED,

16th—New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, culm; Swansea, Bartlett, Swansea, coals; Michael, Parle, Liverpool, coals and ware, for Ross; Margaret, Lynch, Pembroke, culm, for Ross; Providence, Francis, Newport, coals; New Expedition, Edwards, Neath, coals and iron plates; Pacific, Ellis, Liverpool, salt and stores; New Augustine, Mullowney, Liverpool, rock-salt and ware.

17th—Elizabeth and Sally, Gage, Liverpool, rock-salt and ware, for Tralee; Hardwick Cruiser, Lieut. Molley, from a cruise; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, ballast.

18th—Rising Sun, Budd, Cork, ballast; Royal George, Steel, Swansea, culm; Providence, Robinson, Newport, coals; New Delight, Moran, Newport, coals, for Ross; Lovely Peggy, Valk, Beaumaris, slates; Royal George, Benjamin, Cardigan, slates, Youghal; Helen, Connoly, Glandore, potatoes; Hibernia, Driscoll, Baltimore, ditto; Three Sisters, Sheridan, Baltimore, ditto; King George, Barnes, Newport, coals; Fame, Kerr, Ayr, coals, for Cork; Thetis Hooker, a mail.

SAILED,

16th—Kitty, Duggan, Cadiz, butter, bacon, beef, &c.; Glenaladale, M'Larty, Liverpool, timber, staves, &c.; Camden Packet.

17th—Mary, Davis, New Passage, live pigs; Mansfield Packet.

18th—Marlbro, Morris—and Providence, Harris, Swansea, ballast; British Isle, Day, New Passage, live pigs; Ann, Chappel, Bristol, wheat and oats.

19th—Wind N. W. past 7 morning.

TO BE LET,

FOR THE TERM OF 31 YEARS,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, & DEMESNE of GRANGE situate in the Liberties, and within Fifteen Minutes Walk of the City of Waterford. The Demesne consists of 15 Acres of excellent Land, and is beautifully ornamented with full-grown Timber.

Application to be made to EDWARD ROBERTS, Waterford.

April 20, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, THE 26th APRIL INST.

If not previously disposed of by PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the FURNITURE of Mr. ROE'S HOUSE at CREYWELL, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Secretary and Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, fine Merino and Calico Curtains, Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tierces, Half and Quarter Barrels, Cars, Carts, Drays, Stillions, Horses, Cows, Pigs, Timber, Lumber, and a great variety of other matters too numerous to mention.

Ross, April 12, 1819.

ON SATURDAY, THE 24th INSTANT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

A HISTORY OF INTOLERANCE,

WITH OBSERVATIONS on the unreasonableness and injustice of *Persecution*, and on the equity and wisdom of unrestricted *Religious Liberty*. By THOMAS CLARKE.

There is nothing, certainly, more unreasonable, more inconsistent with the rights of Human Nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian Religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic, than Persecution. It is against natural Religion, revealed Religion, and sound Policy.—Earl MANSFIELD.

Waterford: Printed by JOHN BULL, Bookseller, for J. R. BIRNIE, R. FARRELL, and S. PHELAN; also for JOHN CUMMING, Dublin; and for LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME and BROWN; and BUTTON & SON, London.

8 vo. 28. 440—Boards, Price 10s. 6d.

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION TENANTS are requested to pay forthwith all RENTS and ARREARS due from them to the Corporation. The CHAMBERLAIN *will attend to receive said Rents at the* TOWN-HALL, *on* TUESDAYS *and* THURSDAYS, *from Twelve to Three o'Clock, until the 27th of May next.*

By order of the Mayor,

WM. MURPHY, Chamberlain.

Waterford, April 19, 1819.

CASTELLI'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE.

J. CASTELLI,

IMPRESSED with feelings of inexpressible gratitude to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, for the generous and friendly patronage which he has met with, as well during the period of his residence here, as on all subsequent visits, but most particularly for the warm and good-natured attention manifested towards him on the present occasion, begs to acquaint them that, in consequence of having some Tickets yet undisposed of, he has postponed the decision of his *Subscription Sale* to WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, on which day it shall positively, and without further adjournment, take place at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. and that three Gentlemen of the strictest honour and first respectability will superintend the management of the Sale on that day.

CASTELLI at the same time begs to say, that, notwithstanding his intention of shortly declining Business, he still holds his Establishment in *Patrick-Street, Kilkenny*; and that, from his constant and persevering exertions to acquire the most perfect knowledge of his Business, and from the many valuable improvements which his long experience has enabled him to make, should he now or hereafter be honoured with orders from the Nobility and Gentry of this respectable City or County, who have so eminent a claim on his grateful attention, all such orders shall be executed in the neatest, most satisfactory, and most fashionable manner, and sent home at his own expense, *damage free.*

Waterford, April 19, 1819.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE OLD EXCHANGE, ON THE QUAY,

On SATURDAY, *the 1st Day of May next,*

IN THREE DIVISIONS,

TO THE BEST AND HIGHEST BIDDERS,

PART of the LANDS of PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the immediate Vicinity of this City, Part of the Estate of the HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL. Maps of the Ground to be seen, and other particulars known, at the Office of Messrs. IVIE & BURKE; and the Sale to commence at One o'Clock of the Day above mentioned.

WILLIAM NEWPORT, Master.

Waterford, 19th April, 1819.