COURT OF ALDERMEN.

The Lord Mayor held a Special Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall on the 28th, which was very numerously attended. The Members present were, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Mr. Alderman Atkins, Mr. Alderman Cox, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Alderman Scholey, Sir Matthew Bloxam, Mr. Alderman Birch, Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith, Sir Wm. Domville, Sir Claudius S. Hunter, Sir J. Perring, Sir John Eamer, Mr. Alderman Magnay, Mr. Alderman Thorp, Mr. Alderman Waithman, and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell.

PROSECUTION OF MR. SHERIFF PARKINS AND OTHERS.

The business for which the Court had been specially summoned was to receive a Report from the Committee of Privileges, to whom it had been referred to proceed in the prosecution of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and other Liverymen, for the alleged tumult, in Guildhall, on Michaelmas-day last.

Sir J. Perring presented the Report, which stated, that the City Solicitor had communicated to the Committee, that, in consequence of the Resolutions recently agreed to in the Court of Common Council, relative to the subject of the prosecution, instituted by the Court of Aldermen, he felt that, as he was the Officer of the Corporation, and appointed by the Common Council, it would not be delicate or proper for him to continue to conduct the proceedings in such a prosecution, continued in opposition to the wishes of that Court, and he, therefore, begged leave, respectfully, to decline any further interference in that business. The Report proceeded to state, that the Committee had, consequently, applied to another respectable Solicitor, who had also declined to undertake the business; that Messrs. Kay and Freshfield were, however, ready and willing to proceed with the prosecution, and the Committee, therefore, recommended that they should be employed at the Solicitors for conducting it.

The Report having been read, Sir John Perring moved, "That the City Solicitor's resignation of the business be accepted, and that the Court do agree with the Committee in the recommendation made in their Report."

Sir W. Domville expressed his regret at the determination to proceed in this prosecution; he was not aware of any good likely to result from it; on the contrary, he feared it might lead to very serious consequences, by producing animosity between the different branches of the Corporation, and tend to endanger the right, the establishment of which was now so strenuously insisted upon.

Sir C. S. Hunter disclaimed all personality, but he thought it right that the prosecution should be persisted in. It was well known that there had been a riot in the Guildhall, and it was necessary that all such riotous proceedings should be put an end to. The Court of Common Council had interfered, improperly, as he conceived, with the rights of that Court, and it was fitting they should be shewn their error, which could only be done effectually by proceeding in this prosecution, which would decide the question as to the right.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said, the worthy Baronet (Hunter) had delivered his opinion with much decision upon a subject respecting which, it appeared, he was totally ignorant. If he had been present, he would have seen that there was nothing like a riot; that the persons charged with causing the tumult were the very individuals who prevented it; and that the only tumult or obstruction at all was created by those who gave the evidence upon which these proceedings were instituted; and if that Court had seen the case and the evidence, and, more particularly, if they had heard the accused parties in their own defence, they must have seen that the whole accusation was founded in falsehood and conspiracy. The parties contending for the right of the Livery had, by that very act, prevented tumultuous Street Meetings, so generally and so justly deprecated.

Sir R. C. Glyn observed, that as the proceedings of that Court might go forth to the Public, he wished it to be expressly understood, that he fully allowed the right of the Livery to discuss public business; but he thought it should be done when the Lord Mayor was present, and not in his absence.

Mr. Alderman Wood asked the worthy Baronet, Sir R. C. Glyn, how the right, which he allowed to the Livery, could by any possibility have been exercised under the circumstances, otherwise than it had been? The Lord Mayor had three times refused to call a Common Hall, when Requisitions had been presented to him; and, on two separate occasions, when the Livery were legally assembled, he had dissolved the Hall to prevent the Livery from expressing their opinions upon public business. If this example should be, and it might be, followed by other Lord Mayors, he repeated, how could this acknowledged right be exercised by the Livery?

The Motion for agreeing with the Committee in their Report was then put and carried.

RECEIVERSHIP OF THE ORPHANS' DUES ON COALS.

Sir Wm. Domville presented a Report from the Committee of Finance, relative to the Collection of the Orphans' Dues on Coals.

The Report stated the gross amount of the [illegible] collected annually from the year 1752, from [illegible], the Receivership had been in the different Members of the Court of Aldermen; and also the respective balances in the hands of each, which were as follow:

Sir Thomas Chitty,	£4,088	7	3
Sir N. Nash,	6,177	11	9
Sir James Esdaile,	5,925	8	8
Thomas Wright, Esq.	9,[illegible]	2	5
The Right Hon. Thomas Hailey	7,110	5	8
Nathaniel Newnham, Esq.	6,886	10	4
Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.	11,720	0	4

The Report having been read—

Mr. Alderman Waithman rose, and observed, that it having been intended by a Member of the House to bring this business before Parliament, he (Mr. Waithman) had felt it his duty, some months since, to direct the attention of that Court to the subject, and it was upon a motion of his that the matter was referred to the Committee. It now appeared by the Report and accounts produced, that large balances had continually remained in the hands of the Receivers, Members of that Court, from the year 1752.—There might formerly have been some plea or excuse for retaining these large balances, on account of the risk or great trouble in the collection, but all such pleas had long since been done away, by the employment of a responsible person, otherwise employed by the City, as a Collector, at a salary of £150, which is allowed to the Alderman, the receiver, in his account. The large balance appearing to have been in the hands of Alderman Wright, was understood to have arisen solely from the difficulty of getting the money out of the hands of the different Collectors. For the last twenty or twenty-five years, it had been usual to pay the receipts over to the Chamberlain, reserving only a balance of the two last months' collection; this had been the practice during part of Alderman Hailey's, and the whole of Alderman Newnham's receivership; but from February, in the year 1810, when Sir William Curtis first became receiver, three months' collection had regularly been reserved as a balance in hand, and his average balance, from the time he took the office, appeared to have been £11,730 0s. 4d. He must, however, observe, that since he first gave notice of calling the attention of the Court to this business, the worthy Baronet had decreased his balance, and reserved only a two months' balance, about £4000 less than formerly, thereby evidently admitting, that he had heretofore kept back too much. But this was not all the balance reserved by the worthy Baronet. The balance he had just mentioned arose from the Orphans' Dues of 10d. per chaldron; but there was also a metage duty of 4d. of which the worthy Baronet was receiver. The accounts of this fund were not noticed in the Report, as the management of that was under the control of the Court of Common Council; but after deducting about 1d. from the duty, for necessary expenses, the amount would increase the before-mentioned balance by three-tenths; so that the actual average balance in the worthy Baronet's hands, for several years past, had not been less than £14,000. Upon what principle any Alderman could claim to retain, or feel himself justified in retaining, such a balance, he was entirely at a loss to conjecture—especially when it was recollected, that the Corporation was continually going to Parliament for permission to borrow money upon this very fund, and that the fund itself arose from a duty on so necessary an article as coals, and was levied not only upon the citizens, but the inhabitants of Westminster, Middlesex, and even Surrey. The complaints, therefore, which had been made as to this fund, he concluded, were well founded; for, if all these large balances had been suffered to accumulate at compound interest, they would now have amounted to an enormous sum, sufficient to defray all the debts upon that fund, and thereby to relieve the People from a very heavy impost. He should be the last man in that Court to refuse a proper provision for any Magistrate whose circumstances might be reduced; but he contended, that emoluments of this kind ought not to be held out as an advantage, to induce persons to come into that Court originally, or to stay there when they were no longer able to perform the duties of their situation; and still less ought such emoluments to be presented as a gratuity to an Alderman of fortune and opulence. The worthy Alderman concluded by moving, "That this Court do agree with the said Report; and that all Balances in future be paid into the Chamber, to be applied to the liquidation of the debts."

Sir R. C. Glyn agreed that the balances in hand were greatly too large; but he feared there was some mistake, which probably Sir William Curtis would set right if he were present. He wished to know if Mr. Drummer, the Collector, and Sir Wm. Curtis, had been examined by the Committee; at all events, he thought, in the absence of the person implicated, they ought not to proceed, and therefore moved, that the Report be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Alderman Waithman replied, Drummer had not been examined, inasmuch as he was not an Officer of that Court; but the accounts had been examined by the Chamberlain's Clerk, and were signed by Sir William Curtis himself, and agreed with the Return made on this subject to the House of Commons by the worthy Baronet.

This statement was confirmed by Sir W. Domville and Mr. Alderman Thorp, who stated, that the balance was a three months' balance, exclusive of the month in collection.

Mr. Alderman Atkins observed upon the expense and trouble necessarily attendant on such an office, and remarked on the indelicacy and impropriety of proceeding on such a charge in the absence of the Member concerned, who, he did not doubt, would be able to explain the circumstances.

Mr. Alderman Cox said, he did not know how it was, but the proceedings of that Court somehow got into the Papers: he wished it could be prevented, for if these proceedings should get into the Papers, he feared it would tend to throw a slur upon the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. Alderman Wood remarked, that after what that Court had recently done, it was a little extraordinary to hear any objection to proceeding in the absence of a Member: he was, however, quite sure that his worthy friend, Mr. Alderman Waithman, would not follow such an example, but afford the worthy Baronet every means for his defence, though denied them himself.

Mr. Alderman Waithman thought some new lights must have broken in upon the worthy Alderman (Atkins), when he talked of the indelicacy, impropriety, and injustice of proceeding against a person in his absence; he did not wish to take any advantage, and was therefore willing to postpone the business till the next Court.

Sir R. C. Glyn then withdrew his Amendment, and the consideration of the Report was referred to the next Court.

NEW PLATE FOR THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Committee to whom the subject had been referred, presented a Report, recommending that the sum of five hundred pounds be expended in the purchase of new plate for the Mansion-house.

A desultory conversation ensued, in which it was observed, that this sort of application appeared to be becoming annual, as a sum of £690 had been paid for plate, without any previous estimate, during the last year. No formal opposition was made to the recommendation, and the Report was agreed to.

The remaining business being gone through, the Court adjourned.

We learn by the following letter from Manchester, that of the eleven persons lately arrested there on a charge of seditious practices, ten have been committed to Lancaster Castle for trial at the ensuing Assizes:—

"MANCHESTER, DEC. 27.—The nine persons who were apprehended on Thursday last at the Sir Sydney Smith public-house, in Port-street, Manchester, and who are Delegates from the various disaffected Districts in this neighbourhood, together with two persons apprehended on Friday last in the New Bailey Court-House, have undergone a long private examination before a Bench of Magistrates this day. Ten of them have been committed to Lancaster Castle, for want of bail, charged with having conspired to alter the existing forms of Government. One individual, who makes the eleventh prisoner, still remains in the New Bailey."

LEEDS, DEC. 25.—During the present week, a strong sensation has been occasioned in this town, by the discovery of a human being, who had been incarcerated in chains, in the house of his parents, for upwards of 15 years. On Wednesday, in the last week, the mother of this unfortunate young man, whose name is Benjamin Surr, applied to the Committee of the Leeds Work-house, stating that she was in want of relief for her son, who was not of sound mind. The Committee, on investigating the case, found that the family belonged to another township, Seacroft, and referred her to the Overseers of that place. On the following day the old woman had a fatal accident; while walking in the streets, she came upon a piece of ice, and, falling backwards, fractured her skull so dreadfully, that, after languishing till Friday, she expired. One of the neighbours, moved by her situation, went into the house, the door of which was usually locked, and, after rendering the last offices to her remains, walked into the cellar to wash her hands. While in that situation, she heard a moan, as from a human voice, and, on examination, she found that it proceeded from an object, so neglected and destitute, that it was difficult to say whether he was of the human or the brute species. This discovery was communicated to the neighbours, and a considerable number of persons assembled round the house, which is situated at the Black Bank; but John Surr, the father of the family, had locked the door and refused to admit any one. The overseers and constable were then sent for, and promptly obeyed the summons; but the old man, probably from an apprehension of the fury of the populace, refusing still to open the door, they were obliged to force their way into the house. On obtaining admission, they proceeded into the cellar, and here they found the unfortunate man squatted under the cellar steps, chained by the leg to the wall, and in so loathsome a state, that it was evident he had not been washed for years—'Sharp misery had worn him to the bone;' a few sacks and a little straw served him for a bed; his appearance was that of a spectre; and his bones had in several places penetrated through his skin, which was much excoriated. As a first step, the parish officers ordered him to be taken to the workhouse, and, on viewing a comfortable bed which had been prepared for him, he exclaimed, 'What! is this for me? God bless you! You will go to Heaven for this!' and other expressions of a similar import. Sometimes he converses freely, but frequently incoherently.—There is, moreover, a vacuity in his look which shews a want of mind. He appears, however, to be perfectly inoffensive and tractable, and it is evident that he knows and feels the difference between his present and his late situation. When the young man, who seems to be about 30 years of age, was taken to the workhouse, his father was taken to the prison, and underwent a private examination before the Magistrates at the Court-house. The reason that was assigned by the old man for keeping his unfortunate son in the situation in which he was found, was, that he was deranged in his intellects, and required restraint. It also appeared, that the Prisoner had always maintained a good character; and though it is impossible to justify his conduct towards his son, the nature of his offence was not judged to be cognizable by the law; it was, therefore, determined that he should be discharged, and, as soon as the indignant populace had dispersed, he was set at liberty. Surr's family, which has seen better days, but has fallen into decay, consists of another son and four daughters, who were all residing with him at the time this melancholy discovery was made.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SHIPWRECKS.

Two vessels were stranded on the Glamorganshire coast, during the dark hazy weather lately so prevalent. The John, of Ilfracombe, Biker, master, for Newport, in ballast, was driven ashore and lost near Newton, on the night of the 17th ult. The crew, who previously left her in the boat, landed near Aberavon. A brig, of 370 tons, the Bounty Hall, of Liverpool, Captain Roberts, homeward bound from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo, was stranded in the night of the 19th ult. near Whitford, about 17 miles west of Swansea. The Magistrates in the neighbourhood, joined by many inhabitants of the western part of Gower, repaired to the spot with much alacrity, and no time was lost in making preparations for conveying the cargo to a place of security, and a considerable part was safely landed. Should the weather continue moderate, hopes are entertained that the vessel will be got off the next spring tides, but she has already sustained considerable damage.—We have much satisfaction in reporting, that the best disposition has been manifested on this occasion by the surrounding population, and that no attempt whatever was made to plunder. As a matter of precaution, a party of the Swansea cavalry marched down on Monday, who continue to aid in guarding the property.

The brig Bristol, W. Williams, master, bound from Newport to Liverpool, was cast ashore on Friday se'nnight, between Bardsey Island and Pencilian, Carnarvonshire, and all the crew (save a boy) were consigned to a watery grave! The crew, consisting of the Captain, his son, and five seamen, remained in the brig after she had struck, about two hours, when they ventured into the small boat. Whilst directing their course towards the shore, the boat was upset by the heavy breakers, and all of them, except the boy, were instantly lost.

The brig Swallow, Phillips, from the Cape of Good Hope to Bristol, laden with wines, went on shore on Thursday evening, abreast of Portishead Fort, and, it is feared, will go to pieces.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF SIX MEN IN A SMALL BOAT.—Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, the fishing smack Tartar left Ramsgate, and having put out to sea, the crew shortly after shot their nets, and drifted for a short time, wind W. N. W. Perceiving a heavy gale coming on, with a rough sea, they began hauling in their train of nets. When in the act of hauling, they drifted down on a boat a-head, and, by a send of the sea, struck the point of the boom into the fore-huddings of the boat; before the crew perceived the damage, the water was over her ballast; the leak increasing fast, in less than ten minutes she went down; the crew, six in number, providentially escaped in the punt. The crew in the smack, judging the boat and the men had gone down together, made the best of their way, and reached Ramsgate the following morning, with the lamentable tidings of the loss of the boat and six men. PROVIDENCE, however, "had them in tow." The punt in which they escaped, comparatively like a tub, being eight feet keel, and six feet beam, having high sides, prevented the sea beating in on them: but they not having any sail or oars, drifted about in this forlorn state for two days, without provisions, when fortunately they were picked up by the merchant brig Julian, of London, Captain Simcoe, when nearly 50 miles from land. Every assistance was afforded that their exhausted state required, and the brig made way for Dover, where she landed the six men on Saturday morning. On the case being made known, a liberal subscription was set on foot, to enable the poor fellows to reach their homes in a comfortable manner.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—No information, we understand, has been received at the Admiralty from Lieutenant Parry, and no doubt any longer exists of his remaining out during the winter. The last account of the Hecla and Griper is derived from one of the whalers, who saw them when about a day's sail from the entrance into Sir James Lancaster's Sound. It is strongly conjectured Lieutenant Parry has passed through Lancaster Sound, as it is understood, in the event of his meeting any impediment to such proceeding, he was to make the best of his way to Sir Thomas Smith's Sound; and had he been compelled to adopt this latter measure, there is every probability that he must have been seen or heard of by some of the whalers which were in Baffin's Bay.

WATERFORD:

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

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,497. THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

CHANCERY.

ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, Esq. and others, *Plaintiffs;* THOMAS CAREW, Esq. and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1814, and the Order of the 6th day of December last, made in this Cause, I will, on THURSDAY, the 3d of February next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, at my Office, in the City of Dublin, set up and sell by Public Auction, the Town and Lands of BALLYQUIN and CRUSHEA, in the Pleadings mentioned, being a Fee Simple Estate, situate in the County of Waterford, containing about Four Hundred Acres.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

These Lands are beautifully situated on the Sea Coast, about four Miles from Youghal, are of a good Quality, and the present Leases will expire in about a Year.

For farther Particulars inquire of Messrs. IVIE and MONTIFER, Solicitors, No. 1, Palace-street, Dublin, or Henrietta-street, Waterford.

WILLIAM HUNT & CO.

HAVE ON SALE,

1000 *Quintals prime Newfoundland FISH,*
1000 *Barrels of Crown-brand HERRINGS,*
30 *Hhds. of Jamaica SUGAR,*
50 *Bags of MISERABLE,*
20 *Casks FIGS,*
50 *Tons OAK BARK;*

And they are in hourly expectation of the arrival, per the *Aurora*, from London, of 100 Casks of SOAP TALLOW, which will be sold on moderate Terms.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1819.

LANDS OF KILRONAN,

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,

FOR TWENTY YEARS,

THE LANDS of KILRONAN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, with the FARM HOUSES thereon, the Property of the *Incorporated Society* in Dublin.

Proposals, sealed up and indorsed, transmitted, *Post-paid*, will be received by the SECRETARY of the Society, No. 35, Anngier-street; or by THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq. the Society's Agent and Receiver, *Clonmel.*

Mr. HENRY PALMER, of *Killoteran*, will shew the Lands to any Person disposed to offer for the same.

☞ Immediate Possession can be given.

Dublin, Oct. 7, 1819. By Order, &c.

JAMES ADAMSON, Sec.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty fourth year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of BALLYMOE, DOWNAMORE, KILLYAN, *and* TIAQUIN, *in the County of* GALWAY, *are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of BALLYMOE, DOWNAMORE, KILLYAN, *and* TIAQUIN, *in the County of* GALWAY, *in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 21st day of December, 1819.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. GEORGE BECKWITH. WILLIAM SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, Dec. 31, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
659 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	20	0	37	0	33	5½
117 Bere, per Bar.	13	0	16	0	15	0½
500 Barley, per Bar.	13	0	20	0	16	1½
2010 Oats, per Bar.	10	0	18	0	12	8
10291 Flour, per Cwt.	7	0	26	0	0	0
802 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	19	0	15	0½
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
3375 Cwts. Flour	19	0	20	0	21	0

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 53s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 8203 / Sales of Flour .. 10291 — 1st, from 26s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. 2d, from 17s. 0d. to 23s. 0d. 3d, from 7s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

IMPROVED SUN-BLINDS.

B. FITZPATRICK,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

HIGH-STREET,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has prevailed on a CELEBRATED ARTIST, just returned from the Continent, to paint him a few LANDSCAPES, as SUN-BLINDS, from the most beautiful Views in *Switzerland, Italy, France, &c.* and which he is determined to offer upon such terms, as, for moderation of charge, never have been known in this City.

B. F. solicits the early attention of Ladies and Gentlemen who may have Windows greatly exposed to the Sun, or having any obscure or disagreeable Views—as he is confident nothing can be a greater inducement than the few he has for disposal—combined with their elegance, durability, and price.

N. B. They are painted upon a peculiar principle, superior to any yet offered to public attention, and will wash, the same as opaque Paintings, when spotted with Flies or otherwise disfigured. Waterford, Jan. 1, 1820.

FROM IVANHOE—A ROMANCE.

Hebrew Song by Rebecca the Jewess.

When Israel, of the Lord beloved,
Out from the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her moved,
An awful guide, in smoke and flame.
By day, along th' astonish'd lands
The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By night, Arabia's crimson'd sands
Return'd the fiery column's glow.
There rose the choral hymn of praise,
And trump and timbrel answer'd keen,
And Zion's daughters pour'd their lays,
With priest's and warrior's voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze,
Forsaken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know Thy ways,
And Thou hast left them to their own.
But present still, though now unseen!
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen
To temper the deceitful ray!
And oh! where stoops on Judah's path
In shade and storm the frequent night,
Be, though long suffering, slow to wrath,
A burning and a shining light!
Our harps we left by Babel's streams,
The tyrant's jest, the Gentiles' scorn;
No censer round our altar beams,
And mute are timbrel, trump and horn.
But Thou hast said, the blood of goat,
The flesh of rams, I will not prize;
A contrite heart, a humble thought,
Are mine accepted sacrifice.

DUET.

The Black Knight.

Anne-Marie, love, up is the sun,
Anne-Marie, love, morn is begun,
Mists are dispersing, love, birds singing free,
Up in the morning, love, Anne-Marie.
Anne-Marie, love, up in the morn,
The hunter is winding blythe sounds on his horn,
The echo rings merry from rock and from tree;
'Tis time to arouse thee, love, Anne-Marie.

Wamba.

O Tybalt, love, Tybalt, awake me not yet,
Around my soft pillow while softer dreams flit,
For what are the joys that in waking we prove,
Compared with these visions, O Tybalt, my love.
Let the birds to the rise of the mist carol shrill,
Let the hunter blow out his loud horn on the hill,
Softer sounds, softer pleasures in slumber I prove,
But think not I dream'd of thee, Tybalt, my love.

SONG.

KNIGHT AND WAMBA.

Knight.

There came three merry men from south, west and north,
Ever more sing the roundelay;
To win the widow of Wycomb forth,
And where was the widow might say them nay?
The first was a Knight, and from Tynedale he came,
Ever more sing the roundelay;
And his fathers, God save us, were men of great fame,
And where was the widow might say him nay?
Of his father the laird, of his uncle the squire,
He boasted in rhyme and in roundelay;
She bade him go bask by his sea-coal fire,
For she was the widow would say him nay.

Wamba.

The next that came forth, swore by blood and by nails,
Merrily sing the roundelay;
Hur's a gentleman, God wot, and hur's lineage was of Wales,
And where was the widow might say him nay?
Sir David ap Morgan ap Griffith ap Hugh
Ap Tudor ap Rhice, quoth his roundelay;
She said that one widow for so many was too few,
And she bade the Welshman wend his way.
But next came a yeoman, a yeoman of Kent,
Jolilly singing his roundelay;
He spoke to the widow of living and rent,
And where was the widow could say him nay?

Both.

So the Knight and the Squire were both left in the mire,
There for to sing their roundelay;
For a yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent,
There never was a widow could say him nay.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The Alexander, Dillon, from Miramichi, which vessel arrived here on Thursday last, fell in with the Agenora, or Abeona, Lyons, of London, in lat. 49° 30' N., long. 20° W., from Quebec, bound to Bridgewater, water-logged, with loss of masts and bowsprit, her stern stove in, and a part of her cargo washed out. The Captain, a passenger, and one of the seamen, were washed overboard in a storm, and the remainder of the crew, the mate and five seamen, had been seven days on the wreck without water and without any food except a dog, the greater part of which they had eaten when Capt. Dillon released them from their forlorn and dreadful condition. On their arrival, a subscription was set on foot by James Steel, Esq. and a sufficient sum immediately obtained to enable them to partake of the comforts usually indulged in at this season of the year, and to return with gratitude to their respective abodes.—*Whitehaven Gazette.*

TRIAL OF GENERAL SAVARY,

DUKE OF ROVIGO, BEFORE THE FIRST PERMANENT COUNCIL OF WAR.

(FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.)

SITTING OF DEC. 27.

The President of the Council was Lieut.-General Count Damas. The Members of it were, Lieuts.-General Count de Lagrange and Count Guilleminot, MM. Colonels Doguereau and Bourgoin, and MM. Captains Tarret and Meriel; *King's Advocate*, M. Loolay; *Rapporteur*, M. de Chambeau.

The Council commenced its sittings at ten o'clock.

The *Rapporteur* read the various documents. Among them were the following:—

1st. The sentence pronounced by the Council of War, the 24th Dec. 1816, which condemned the Duke de Rovigo, *par contumace*, to the pain of death, for crimes specified in the 1st article of the Ordonnance of the 24th July, 1815, in which he was comprised.

2d. A letter without any date or direction, in the following words:—

"I had nominated Dr. Renoult Physician of State Prisons. He was dismissed; and it was he who, during the year that has just expired, has been the go-between and agent between the island of Elba and us. He is known to the Ministry; and he will do whatever he is required. He has served in the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, and Poland."

3d. A Decree dated March 20, 1815, which appointed the Duke de Rovigo Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie.

4th. The examination of the Duke by the *Rapporteur.* From this examination it appeared, that the Duke de Rovigo denied having had any correspondence with the isle of Elba; he denied, also, having written the letter in question to Dr. Renoult; and he affirmed, that he did not accept the place of Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie until after many days of hesitation, and that he did not execute its functions until the 25th of March.

After the reading of these documents, the Duke de Rovigo was introduced. He was accompanied only by a single officer. He wore the dress of a Lieut.-General, and the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He bowed to the Council as he entered, and they rose to return the salute.

The President asked his name, titles, &c., to which having answered, he delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen, I have invoked, for four years, the day which at last shines upon me. Circumstances which I could not control have kept me, during that interval, in foreign climes, and have prevented me from appearing before the first Council of War, which had pronounced upon the accusation of which I am now the object. I should then have appeared before the Council with the same confidence that I feel at present, convinced that, before a tribunal of brave men, justice would efface all recollections, and honour assume all its rights. It has not depended upon my will to shorten the term of my exile; and I shall be easily believed, when I say this, by those who know what are the torments of a Frenchman when absent from his native country. I felt them so strongly, that almost the first instant when I was able to throw off the bonds that held me, I eagerly hastened hither, full of confidence in the justice of my cause. To have hesitated would have argued a suspicion of the equity of Government.

"My wishes are accomplished, in finding myself before the ancient Chiefs of the Army; and I trust to their decision with the same confidence as I should again fight by their sides.

"I solicit from your kindness, Gentlemen, a hearing for the Honourable Counsel who has engaged to lend me the assistance of his talents, on an occasion when a man, however firm in his own conscious innocence, cannot safely rely upon himself.

"I have specially instructed him to give you an account of my whole conduct during my exile."

The witnesses were then called.

Doctor Renoult declared, that he did not think the letter attributed to the Duke was in his handwriting. The facts which this letter purports to announce, and which relate to myself, are absolutely false; it pretends that I demanded the situation of Physician to the State Prisons, while I knew that these prisons were not re-established. It pretends also, that I was the intermediate agent of a correspondence between the Island of Elba and France, while my presence in Paris, at the time, is proved by my signature at the Prefecture of the Police, as charged with the health department.

M. Lagorce, Colonel of Gendarmerie, and M. Yvert, Chief of the Office of the Gendarmerie, declared, that the Duke de Rovigo knew of his nomination on the morning of the 21st of March; that he caused a representation to be made to Marshal Moncey, and even urged the request in person, that he (the Marshal) would retain his situation as Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie; that he did not consent to accept this place, till after the urgent solicitations of the Marshal himself; and that he did not actually exercise its functions till the 25th of March.

Two competent writers deposed, that they had compared the letter in which Dr. Renoult is mentioned, with another, which the Duke de Rovigo allowed to be his, and that the two letters did not appear to be in the same hand-writing.

The *Rapporteur* now rose and addressed the Court. After a general review of the circumstances and documents connected with the prosecution, he observed, that the voluntary return of the Duke de Rovigo might be dwelt upon as a proof of the conviction he himself entertained of his innocence; it was his duty, however, to oppose this justification, by remarking upon the precipitate departure of the Duke when the events took place. His return might be the result of that amiable inquietude which, as a good husband and a tender father, he could not endure in his exile; and hearing of the acts of clemency which had emanated from the throne, he had, probably, thought it preferable to risk the result of a trial, which, although terrible, left to the condemned a hope which Royal mercy had often justified. Remarking on the letter which had been produced without date or signature, the *Rapporteur* contended that its tenor was not enigmatical; in his opinion, it well established the charge, that a correspondence had been carried on between the Duke and the Island of Elba; and the return of Bonaparte gave serious weight to the accusation. He, however, left the contents to the interpretation of the Jury; it was for them to decide upon their criminality. Should their opinion be in the affirmative, the Duke was involved in the crime of treason, as specified in the 18th Article of the Royal Ordinance, passed on the 24th of July, 1815. After further commenting at some length upon the public events of 1815, as affecting the Duke, the *Rapporteur* concluded by declaring, that, in conducting the present proceeding, he had removed from his mind all influence that might be apprehended from the circumstance of the Duke's having in some measure acknowledged his criminality, by suffering sentence to be passed upon him, *par contumace.* He had done his duty by grounding the prosecution upon the depositions of witnesses, which the Jury would hear examined, and incontestible documents which were produced for their inspection: it was for them to weigh those proofs against the evidence in favour of the accused—their opinion must decide his fate.

M. Dupin now addressed the Court, in behalf of his client, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—Firm in the conviction of his conscience, and penetrated with entire confidence in the justice of the King and the moderation of his Government, and the equity of his Judges, the Duke de Rovigo has come into the very heart of the capital, to constitute himself a prisoner, and to solicit, not his pardon (it becomes the guilty alone to solicit and receive that), but an impartial trial of the accusation fulminated against him during a period of commotion, misfortunes, and reaction. While the Duke, detained against his will on a foreign shore, was deprived of the right of defending himself, Judges, doubtless exempt from partiality, but surrounded by a cloud of sinister prejudices, pronounced against him the pain of death.

"But such is the nature of condemnations *par contumace*, that they fall of themselves upon the first appearance of the accused; at his aspect alone, things rightly resume their original state, and the cause ought to be examined anew without the shadow of a prejudice from the first decision.

"Let us bless Providence, that has willed that this trial now occurs at an epoch, when the Government being more confirmed, passions less excited, and men wiser, every thing concurs to facilitate the justification of the accused.

"But, first, I ought to conform to my brief, to set before you the conduct of the Duke de Rovigo, and to shew you the causes, independent of his will, which prevented him from appearing before you.

"The Duke de Rovigo does not dissimulate, that he owes to the Emperor Napoleon his fortune, his honours, and the distinguished rank he enjoyed under his reign; but the gratitude he preserves has not induced him to betray what he owes to France and to the Government which the restoration has given to our Country.

"In the month of April, 1814, the Duke de Rovigo retired to his country seat at Nainville ten leagues from Paris; no office was confided to him. He did not become the object of any favour of the Court. Notwithstanding the eminence of his rank, he was not even named Knight of St. Louis; the oath of allegiance was not even required of him. He was without place, without employ, without power, inactive, and, fin[...]

Can you longer go on as you have done for the last hundred years? Impossible: for you have not only anticipated the surplus gains, but are now paying the interest with that portion of the price of labour that ought to go into the bellies of the labourers and workmen. And what is the salvo proposed by some pretended economists? "Reduce your population!" Admirable economy indeed! Let us try this system by the rule of common sense. You have a certain sum to pay—and this is to be drawn from the industry of the community. You have fifteen millions of mouths consuming the articles, by the consumption of which you levy your indirect taxes. Reduce them to ten millions, and what must be the result? Will more or less products be produced and consumed? If less, must not your revenue be reduced in the same proportion? "But our workmen produce more goods than we can find a market for!" say the half economists. That, however, is not the question. Do they produce the Revenue that you want? If not, you are not overstocked with hands, but their labours are misdirected; a proof that there is something radically wrong in the general system. To reduce your population is to increase the burdens of those who are left, unless you reduce the Debt. Emigration, therefore, should not be encouraged. "But we cannot employ our idle hands." You have not yet made the trial: and to say you have, while so many thousand acres of land lie uncultivated throughout the Kingdom, is either a direct falsehood, or dreadful self-delusion.

But if you could instantly devise means to employ all your idle hands, is it sound policy to continue a debt which in its operation *more than doubles* the price of every article of human sustenance and human luxury? Would it not be sound policy rather at once to annihilate the debt, by borrowing from the Stockholder (who in this case would be compelled to look out for private borrowers) the sums necessary for individual contribution, at *legal interest*, than to pay, as we do at present, more than *fifty per cent.* of the whole expenditure of the population yearly in taxes? Nor is this the only comparative benefit that would result from the measure. Income, and the fruits of industry, being freed from the present incessant drain, would become a rapidly increasing capital, and the accumulation of national wealth would go on with acceleration not to be calculated.—*Star.*

We have received New York Papers to the 1st inst. The Members of Congress were assembled at Washington; the following article may be considered official, as to the present situation of Spain and the United States:—

"New York, Nov. 29.—The *National Intelligencer* of Friday announces the arrival of Capt. Read from Madrid, and adds, 'We understand he brings information, that the Treaty is not ratified, and that things remain much in the same state in which our last advices left them.—Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid, and a Minister from Spain is to be forthwith sent to this Country.'"

By the Underwood, Captain Wood, arrived in the Downs, from Demerara, we have received advices to the 1st ult., by which we regret to learn, that the colony still continued very sickly, and that the mortality, not only among the whites, but the coloured and black population, had been very considerable. The weather, at the above period, was however getting cooler, and great hopes were entertained, that in a few weeks the sickness would cease.

The Newspaper Stamp Duties' Bill was read a second time last night in the House of Lords, and will probably be read a third time this evening. The discussion upon it was neither long nor interesting, if we except, as to the latter quality, the statement of Lord Sidmouth, that the measures adopted by Parliament "had already been attended by the most salutary effects." This is undeniably true; and no stronger proof of its truth can be adduced, than that the disaffected have tried in vain to collect meetings, according to their threats, in order to deter Parliament from passing Bills subversive of *their* rights. What these rights are, need not be told. We trust, however, they will soon be utterly destroyed, and let the Country take its chance for surviving the extinction of that liberty which *Cobbett* preaches and *Hunt* exemplifies.—*Courier.*

The amendments of the House of Commons in the Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Bill were agreed to, after a strange motion of Lord Donoughmore, that they should be taken into consideration that day three months.—*Ibid.*

Death of Principal Hill.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. George Hill, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. This gentleman was long one of the chief ornaments of the Church of Scotland, and was distinguished for his manly and impressive eloquence, both in the pulpit and the General Assembly.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

We regret to learn, by advices from Halifax to the 13th November, that, on the 11th of that month, the Naval Hospital in that town was consumed by fire, owing to the carelessness of one of the nurses, who, unhappily, fell a victim to the flames. Fortunately there was but one patient in the Hospital, and he escaped. The loss is estimated at 48,000 dollars.

Accounts have been received from Valparaiso of the 25th August. An express had just reached that place from Buenos Ayres, with news that a Spanish squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and three frigates, had been discovered off the Cape de Verd Islands, on the 30th of June, bound for Lima. This information had created considerable sensation at Valparaiso; and it was determined, that the expedition under Lord Cochrane, having on board 4000 Congreve rockets, should put to sea as soon as possible, in order to make a second attack on Lima, previous to the arrival of the squadron above mentioned, and it was expected that it would get under weigh by the 2d September. His Lordship had shewn himself extremely well inclined to the British interest in those seas; and by his advice the Government of Chili had allowed all British vessels to go in and out of the ports on the South-West Coast, under blockade, while those of other nations were not allowed to have any intercourse whatever with them. Trade, it is said, was improving at Valparaiso, where there was a pretty considerable quantity of specie collected, a portion of which was destined for this country, but was detained from the want of proper conveyances.

According to private letters from New York, received yesterday, dated the 29th ult., it is positively resolved by the American Government, that on the meeting of Congress an Act will be passed for taking possession of the Floridas. It is not stated whether this measure is to be adopted with the concurrence of Spain, or whether the probable inability of the latter to recover an efficient protection of them has induced the American Government to make sure of what may be rendered hereafter a valuable as well as necessary acquisition in the present uncertain state of the revolted South American Colonies.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.

"City, One o'Clock.—The Funds have been improving for some days. Consols for Account are 68¼."

We have received this morning two Hamburgh Mails, bringing papers to the 24th instant. An article, dated St. Petersburg, mentions, that about the beginning of the present month, the hotel of the French Embassy at Warsaw had been considerably injured by a fire which broke out in it.

The official accounts of the ravages committed by the dreadful hurricane last autumn, at St. Bartholomew's, had reached Copenhagen. His Majesty, it is said, "issued some humane ordinances for the relief of the sufferers."

The King of Sweden, according to advices from Berlin, has ordered one hundred medals to be struck, in gold, silver, and copper, in honour of a hundred individuals of all nations who have contributed to the civilization and improvement of mankind. Who are to compose this centesimal group of universal benefactors, is not even hinted at.

The following extract from these papers may be interesting to our commercial readers:—

"Stockholm, Dec. 14.—Among the foreign goods imported this year into Stockholm, were the following—894,844lbs. of Coffee; 409 ahms of Arrak; 104,701lbs. of Almonds; 19,153lbs. of Currants; 98,740 tons of Salts; 100,221 tons of Rye; 19,425 of Wheat; 415,523lbs. leaf Tobacco; 74 ahms of Rhenish and Morella Wine; 4111 ahms of French and Spanish Wine."

TOM PAINE'S BONES.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir—I send you underneath an extract of a letter, which I lately received from a Gentleman of the first respectability in New York, dated Nov. 20: as the contents disclose and detect a vile impostor, I beg you will give them a place in the *Courier.*

Your constant reader, T. Johnson.

After giving an account of the distressed state of commerce in New York, he adds—"But we are thankful that this country is rid of that pest of society, Cobbett, who has sailed for England; for, although he was despised and treated with the utmost contempt in this country, and his publications in his Paper had no influence, and were unread and not attended to, yet he contrived, unknown, to fill the Democratic Papers with every vile slander of the British Government and Nation, and had the effect of keeping alive the animosity and hatred that had existed between the two nations, which he saw was subsiding, and did an injury to both, which he ought to answer for; however, he is gone away, and in distressed circumstances. What he will do in England I do not know; but, from what I hear, he will endeavour, by the grossest imposition that ever was practised, to make himself welcome to the irreligious and blasphemous part of your nation, by taking with him the bones of the infamous Tom Paine, whose body you have heard was refused by the churches of all denominations in this city to be permitted to be buried in any of their churchyards, and was at last deposited in the field appointed for the burial of persons publicly executed, by the common executioner, and another black man.

"When I heard of the intended design of taking to England the bones of Tom Paine, I was led to inquire into the fact, for the purpose of detecting the fraud and imposition, if any existed; and I now have the satisfaction of giving you the result of those inquiries, as follows, in the very words and language of the poor illiterate Negro who procured the bones he took with him. I have only to hope they may shew the impostor in his proper colours, and have their due weight with all honest men in England:—I discovered the person who executed and buried the malefactor to be one Quacho, a free Negro-man; so I sent for him, and when he came to me, I asked him if he had dug up the bones of Tom Paine, and given them to any person? He said, 'No, massa; me tell you all bout it. Some time ago a man come to me and say, Quacho, some a body comt to see a you; you go wid a me. So I went along a him. He carry me to a man call'd Cobbi. So Cobbi say to me, Quacho, me tell you bury Tome Paine? Me say, Me no member Thema Paine. He say, a man who die some time ago, who no be let bury in a church-yard, and you bury him. Me say, yes, massa, me member bury a man named Tom, who always drinka, drinka, always drinka, who no let be bury in church-yar, because he no belief in God. So Cobbi say, Where you bury him, Quacho? Me say, in a fiel where me bury men who hang. He say, Quacho, me want he bones: I give you five dollar if you give a me he bones. Me say,-No, massa, he bones all rotten; he bones all a rotten when me bury him, and he tink tinka so; oh, God, how he tink! He as a me, if I know place where he be bury? Me say, Yes, massa, me no beny well do hole me put a he in, cause me put Cuffee, who hang same day, for kill a he massa, and burn his house; and den me tell he that me take, and how me bury he; and me say, me and Sambo go in night in same cart, Cuffee go be hung, take up Cuffee, put a in cart, and den me go and take Tom, and carry both a together, and me and Sambo dig a deep, deepa hole, and so me put Toma down first; den put the ground over Toma, to keep he from Cuffee, so he no smell him; and den put Cuffee on him. Mr. Cobbi den say, Quacho, if you canna get Toma bones, you can get Cuffee bones. Me say, Yes, massa; but what you do a wid poor Cuffee bones? He say, me give a greater bury, do he great honour. Me say, beny well; what a you give me for Cuffee bones? He say, Five dollar; and I get a Cuffee bones, and give he.—Me met Sambo, and me say, Sambo, what you tink? and Sambo say, me do not know: and me say, Sambo, me got a five dollars for poor Cuffee bones: and me tell Sambo all about ft; and Sambo lafft, and say, What poor fool white mans be!"

SHIPWRECK.

Dover, Dec. 29.—The brig Breadalbane, of Lancaster, Captain George White, left Miramichi, with timber, plank, lathwood, and staves, for Lancaster. On the 30th ult., being in the Western Ocean, in lat. 48° 8', and long. 28° 4', about one in the morning, she encountered a most dreadful gale of wind from W. S. W. and at two, notwithstanding every exertion at the pumps, they found twelve inches water on the cabin deck, and the brig on her beam ends. With a view to save their lives, they cut away the main mast, when she righted, but the sea running mountains high, struck her abaft, and stove in her counter-planks, tearing away the cabin doors, and wheel, and, at the same instant, their three boats, deck-timber, stauncheons, &c. were swept from off the deck, and at 10 P. M. several planks of the main-deck and the after-hatch blew up, and the stern-post were loose. At this period, from fatigue, excessive exertions, and want of proper nourishment, seven of the crew, and one passenger, died; the remainder, consisting of the master, carpenter, and three others, giving themselves up for lost, but with a view to linger out their last moments as long as they could, got into the foretop, where they remained until the 7th inst. (occasionally coming down on deck when the weather permitted), when being in lat. 50° 17', long 28° 36', they were happily fallen in with by the brig Garland, of Sunderland, Robert Robinson, master, who kindly took them on board, rendered them every assistance which their forlorn situation required, and landed them here last night.

BOARD OF EXCISE, DEC. 29.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO WINE-MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

The firm of Messrs. Thompson and Coates, wine and spirit merchants, of Holborn-hill, were charged, under the 54th of Geo. III. chap. 8., commonly called the Cape Act, with having mixed a quantity of Port Wine with a quantity of Cape wine, against the statute. There is a penalty of £300 attached to the offence, if it is with a fraudulent intention, but this being admitted not to be the case, the penalty was not proceeded for.

This case excited an extraordinary degree of interest amongst the wine trade in general, as the question at issue was as to the legality of a common practice, of mixing wines to improve their flavour. The Court was crowded by persons in the trade, who were anxious to hear the decision.

Mr. Fisher, a Surveyor in the Excise, proved, that in taking the stock of Messrs. Thompson and Coates, on the 19th of October, he found an excess of eight gallons in a pipe of Cape wine of 93 gallons, which was not accounted for by the permits. On asking Mr. Coates to account for the increase, he stated it to have been caused by the addition of eight gallons of port wine, in order to improve the Cape wine. The whole of the pipe, 100 gallons, was consequently seized. The stocking officer corroborated this statement.

Mr. Coates appeared in behalf of the firm, and said he stood there to answer the charge made against the firm—the first in their lives. It was a question in which their character, which had hitherto stood pre-eminent, was concerned; and as it was but natural to suppose that their prosperity would procure them many enemies, the account of the seizure had now the full progress of a lie throughout the trade, and from the mere seizure of a pipe of wine, it had increased to the discovery of a contraband connexion, and an immense seizure, to which a penalty of twenty thousand pounds was attached, which had afforded consolation to those envious of their prosperity. He should first contend, that the officer acted illegally in seizing more than the excess of eight gallons; secondly, that to mix port wine with Cape red wine was not contrary either to the letter or the intention of the Act of Parliament; and, thirdly, that they had done nothing inconsistent with the revenue, which was neither in fact nor intention injured. On the contrary, the revenue was in reality benefited. There were only two laws in force against the mixture of wines, namely, the 12th of Charles II. c. 25, and the 54th Geo. III. As to the seizure of the whole of the pipe, he referred to the 27th clause of the last-mentioned Act, to prove that the officer had no right to seize more than eight gallons, the words of the Act being, "that the quantity seized should be equal to the quantity found in excess;" and he contended, that there were not the slightest grounds for supposing that the Act authorised the whole to be seized. He had, when asked by the officer to account for the excess, openly and candidly given him the truth, which, if he had had any improper motives, he would have withheld, and which it would have been impossible to have discovered, had he not told it. He complained that the admission, which had been made in honour and good spirit to the officer, should be converted to their disadvantage. To prove that the act for which they were charged was not contrary to the letter and spirit of the Act of Parliament, he contended, that at the time the Act was made for the commutation of the duties on Cape wine from 7s. 6d. per gallon to 2s. 6d. the Legislature had in contemplation the frauds which might be committed, by mixing the Cape wine, which paid the duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon, with those which retained the standard duty of 7s. 6d., and thereby defrauding the revenue. The Legislature had never in contemplation that any one would mix that which paid the greater duty with that which paid the less, as in the present instance, or it would have been mentioned. The Act merely said, that "if any person should mix or minglo Cape wine with port or other foreign wines."—Now, had the converse been intended, it would have been stated as it was in the Act of Charles II., for those who made Acts of Parliament were never sparing of words. The illegality was in mixing Cape wine with Port, or any other, which was not the case in the present instance, for the Port wine was mixed with the Cape. This was not a mere play upon terms, but a solid objection; as, for instance, in a domestic recipe it was said, "Mix a tea-spoonful of sulphuric acid with a pint of water," but it would be absurd to say, "Mix a pint of water with a tea-spoonful of acid;" or to say, "Mix a tea-spoonful of milk with a cup of tea," was proper, but to say, "Mix or minglo a cup of tea with a spoonful of milk," was manifestly contrary to common sense. As to the practice not being injurious to the revenue, but the contrary, he would not waste the time of the Court, as it was self-evident. He might have been mistaken in the construction of the Acts. If he had erred, it was not from intention. If the Court should pronounce the practice illegal, he for one was ready to abandon it. It was the daily practice of the most respectable wine-merchants in the trade to mix Port wine with Cape, in order to improve the barren flavour of the Cape, and to make it keep longer. The question as to the legality of the practice was therefore of the highest importance to the trade, with whom, if he were guilty, he shared the guilt in common.

The Court asked Mr. Fisher, the surveyor, whether he believed it to be a common practice; to which he replied in the affirmative, and said, that one had been convicted, and another trial was pending for the same offence.

Mr. Coates continued, and said he felt, as every other practical man felt, the utter impossibility of adhering to the letter of the Excise laws, which the Legislature seemed to have contemplated, in giving such extensive powers of mitigation to the Court.

Mr. Mayo said the Legislature had only contemplated a departure from the Excise laws, by enacting excessive penalties.

The Court said, Mr. Coates ought not to have made such a declaration there; he might, if he pleased, with others, have reserved it for his closet. The Court could only be governed by the letter of the Excise laws.

Mr. Coates asked the surveyor, whether there was not a corresponding decrease in a pipe of Port wine at the time of the increase in the Cape which was seized. The fact was admitted.

Mr. Mayo, the Solicitor to the Excise, contended, that the Court could only be governed by the letter of the Act, which was, he said, against the Defendant. He answered at some length the arguments of the Defendant to prove that the practice was not injurious to the revenue. It might appear so at first sight, but would be found to be injurious in the long run; if wine-merchants were permitted to mix foreign wines with the Cape wine, which paid less duty, they might improve it so much as to increase its consumption as a substitute for Port, and thereby injure the revenue.

The Court, in giving judgment, said, there was no imputation whatever upon the character of the firm, of which the officers of the Excise had always made an honourable report; and those who had presumed falsely to impeach its respectability deserved punishment. The information did not charge them with any thing criminal or corrupt, and the question merely turned on a point of law. On this head the Court were clearly of opinion that there had been a mixing within the meaning of the Act, and adjudged the whole of the wine so mixed to be forfeited.

RADICAL EXCESSES.

Ayr, December 23.—Early on the morning of the 12th inst. an audacious attack was made on the house of Mr. Archibald Steel, at Brickrow, near Auchincreive. Several men, armed with pistols and pikes, entered the house, and after having discharged several shots, one of which was aimed at the landlord, they forced him to deliver up to them nine cheeses, with which they marched off. In their retreat, however, they dropped the bayonet of a rifle gun, which was delivered up to the Sheriff.

About eight o'clock at night, on the 17th inst. two men came into the shop of Mr. William Logan, hardware merchant here, and asked for a sight of some pistols, which were shewn them accordingly. One of them having fancied a large pistol, went to the door with it, to see how it struck fire, when both he and his companion made off. Mr. Logan immediately followed, but, owing to the darkness of the night, he was unsuccessful in his pursuit.

About twelve o'clock on the night of Saturday last, a band of Radicals made an audacious attack on the house of Mr. Drennan, farmer in Borland, situated about eight miles from Ayr, on the Dalmellington road. Having obtained access, five of the band, armed with pistols, entered, while others were left to keep watch on the outside.—The five who entered deliberately lighted candles, went up and down through the different apartments of the house, opened drawers and presses, and, by threatening instantly to shoot the son of Mr. Drennan, who had come to visit his father on his death-bed, forced him to deliver up his pocket-book. Having got it, they seized a few pound-notes it contained, and with great coolness proceeded to examine its other contents, which consisted of receipts, &c. One of the ruffians was about to seize some bills, but another, who was better informed, dissuaded him, by stating, that they were of no use, as he could not obtain the money for them. After they had got all the bank-notes and silver, and three silver watches, packed up and secured every thing which they thought worth taking, they obliged every one in the house to take an oath, that they would not make known the robbery; and when the old man, who was lying upon his death-bed, went wrong or did not hear them distinctly, they enforced the oath which they administered by presenting a pistol to his breast. The ruffians were two hours and three quarters in rifling the house, during which time they burned one pound of candles, and drank two bottles of whiskey, and one of gin, which were among the articles they had seized. Upon Sunday, at mid-day, one of the servants gave information to the Sheriff concerning the robbery, and means were immediately taken to trace out the depredators. In a very short time it was ascertained, that it was a banditti of Irish Radicals who had committed the robbery at Brickrow—had stolen Mr. Logan's pistol—and committed the daring robbery at Borland. The bayonet found at Brickrow was proved to belong to them; and the pistol, which was stolen from Mr. Logan's shop, and another stolen from William Kerr, Newton, were found in their possession. In the house of one of the ruffians there was also found a Radical flag, bearing the word "*Union,*" and also a pole. Upon further investigation, 2½ of the cheeses stolen from Brickrow, and several of the shirts stolen from Borland, were found in the custody of these villains. They made their escape, but the Chief Constable was, at a late hour on Tuesday night, despatched after them; and we have it from the best authority, that before this he will have some of them in custody.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

The London Journals of Friday were due when we went to Press.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, after a brief and fruitless opposition on the part of Lord Erskine, the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed. Lord Ellenborough supported the Bill, which, his Lordship said, imposed no restraint on fair discussion, but was directed against a pauper-press, from which the greatest mischief was to be apprehended.

It appears from the Dutch Papers, that very considerable reductions are about to be made in the army of Hanover. The population of that kingdom does not exceed 1,300,000 in number, and yet the infantry alone has hitherto consisted of 39 regiments, each having two battalions; they are now to be reduced to 12 regiments.

Application has been made to the Court of Sweden, by the Netherlands and North American Governments, for the abolition of the Swedish Law which prohibits foreign vessels from importing into a Swedish harbour any articles of commerce not being the production of their own country. This law is similar in principle to the British Navigation Laws. The Board of Trade at Stockholm is decidedly hostile to the repeal of the Law, but their President is of a contrary opinion. The question rested with the King for his ultimate decision.

The French Funds have recently risen in a remarkable manner, and a private letter from Paris, dated on the 25th ult. states the circumstance to have been wholly unexpected even by Ministers themselves. The same letter, in accounting for this rise, says—"The fact is, the London Ministerial Press, forgetting, that all Europe has her eyes on England, has exaggerated infinitely the causes of alarm; in consequence of which, all Europe regards England as on the eve of a revolution. They withdraw their capital in the English Funds, and the terror has extended to the native holders: and as these Gentlemen never willingly suffer their capital to lie idle, they looked around, and found the French Funds offer a degree of stability and advantage not to be found elsewhere. On Monday, one house alone received orders from England to purchase Stock to the amount of £600,000; and if the present conduct of the English Government and its Press goes on a little longer, there will not be a shilling of Foreign capital left in the English Funds."—This statement may be regarded as overstrained, but the rise of the French Funds is conclusive evidence, that a great deal of capital has been withdrawn from the English Funds.

A Gentleman in London, on the 29th ultimo, received a remittance from Cadiz, part of which was in Bank of England notes; on presenting them, three of the number, one of £20, and two of £10 each, were declared to be forgeries. They are allowed to be some of the best imitations ever seen, and the Solicitor to the Bank, it is said, has for some time been in possession of information concerning their source, and of the extent to which the forgeries have been carried. They are believed to be of French manufacture, but, difficulties existing to their circulation in that Country, the scene of operation has been changed to Cadiz, where a large number of British vessels, engaged for the expedition, is collected, and where they are taken without scruple or suspicion.

A London Journal states, that counterfeit silver is circulating in large quantities in several parts of England, and that the prevailing *mania* for changing notes into silver, has afforded the swindlers great facilities.

A letter from Newcastle says—"We daily wait with impatience for the arrival of the *London newspapers*, to learn what is passing *in this place!*"

FORGED BANK NOTES.

Committed to the Gaol of Wexford, on the 21st ult. by William Goff, Esq. Michael Shannon, Patrick Maddock, John Ahern, and John Magrath, on a charge of having forged notes in their possession. Some of these notes we have seen, and it is right to guard the Public against the imposition. Originally, they amounted in value to One Pound, but had been changed to Five Pounds, by placing the words Five Pounds over One Pound by means of some glutinous substance. The rest of the notes remained in their genuine form. The execution is clumsy, but calculated to deceive many, unless a minute inspection be exercised. The accused are in custody, to await their trial by a Jury of their country, and we shall, therefore, make no observations on the transaction; but it is due to the zealous, firm, and independent Magistrate whom we have named to say, that he manifested in the detection the utmost prudence and wisdom, and that the Public are deeply indebted to him for his salutary labours.

USEFUL CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS.

The thefts and petty robberies committed in this City have, of late, become extremely numerous, and the vigilance and ingenuity displayed by the guilty are such as to require from the Inhabitants every effort and safeguard to preserve their property from plunder. This is peculiarly necessary on the part of Shopkeepers, as inattention to the articles which they sell furnishes opportunities of pilfering, which will generally be eagerly and instantaneously embraced. On the evening of Saturday last, a piece of gingam, and one of calico, to the value of between £2 and £3, were dexterously purloined from the shop window of Mr. Hill, on the Quay; a pane of glass was cut diagonally by a diamond; one-half of the pane was then taken out, and the goods were carried off through the opening which had thus been made.—It is deplorable to reflect, that such nefarious deeds are chiefly the work of boys, who seem to have utterly abandoned themselves to the most culpable pursuits, and who, in this early moral debasement, are training themselves for the perpetration of still higher crimes.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

We have had frequent occasion to notice the efficient manner in which the Pilot Establishment of this Harbour is conducted. The Pilot-Master and the Deputy Pilot-Master are zealous and incessant in the performance of their arduous duties; and there have been times when they and those under their authority have been exposed to the imminent peril of their lives; but they have never shrunk from danger, and have often been the means of accomplishing great and extensive good. The following tribute to their merit will be perused with public satisfaction, as it has come from one who experienced the benefits he describes, and who is honestly anxious to do justice to those whom he has named. The letter is addressed to Mr. George Brownrigg, Secretary to the Harbour-Commissioners, and we cordially embrace the opportunity of observing, that Mr. Brownrigg's talents and manners peculiarly qualify him for the important trust which is reposed in him, to which he dévotes an attention and zeal that cannot be surpassed:—

On board the *Flora*, Waterford Harbour, Dec. 31, 1819.

Sir—I feel it a duty I owe to the Pilot Establishment of this Harbour, to acknowledge the active services rendered to my ship, by Pilot-Master, Captain Thomas Hunt, and Deputy Pilot-Master, Mr. Benjamin Coon, on my arrival off this harbour, the ship having thirteen feet water in her hold, making much water, and in a dangerous situation. I must beg, Sir, that you will have the kindness to communicate my best thanks to them for the same.

I have also to request you will take the trouble to distribute Two Guineas, as a gratuity, amongst the Pilots who were boarded on the ship on her arrival. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Hector M'Lean.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

(The following statement is derived from most respectable authority, and we feel obliged by the communication.)

An Inquest was held last Thursday, at Ballysaggart, before Henry Witham, Gentleman, Seneschal and Coroner of the Manor of Lismore, upon the body of William Clancy, a native of the County of Limerick, who was found on the 29th ult. in the River Blackwater, about a mile above the Castle of Lismore, opposite Waterpark-wood. It appeared from the witnesses examined, that the deceased was breaking a horse for —— Campion, of Ballyhooly, near Fermoy, and that, about five o'clock in the evening of the 27th of November last, he went to water the same horse in the river Blackwater, a quarter of a mile west of the town of Fermoy, when he was unfortunately thrown into the river, and no tidings could be obtained respecting him until the 29th ult.; the horse was discovered the next morning at an Inn in the vicinity of Fermoy, having been found without a rider the previous evening. The Jury, after an attentive investigation, returned a verdict of accidental death.

It is somewhat remarkable, that, altho' the body had been in the water for upwards of 30 days, it had no signs of putrefaction about it.

Carlow, Jan. 3.—On Thursday night, Joseph Fishbourne, Esq. who was returning in a carriage from a funeral, in company with his nephew, was stopped on the Athy road, between this Town and Mageny, by four footpads, armed with brass-barreled pistols, who robbed them of what money they had about them. It must be acknowledged, however, that the leader of the party behaved in a very *gentleman-like* manner—having only put Mr. Fishbourne to his *honour* as to the property contained in his pocket-book, which was generously returned to him, with a request that he would take out the notes himself, and hand them to the *Captain*, who declared that he was a *gentleman* in distress. The business being over, the chaise drove off with the company, but the polite Captain, finding that Mr. Fishbourne had left his great-coat behind him on the road, when he got out of the carriage, followed immediately, and having made an apology for stopping them a second time, handed the coat in, wishing the gentlemen a good night, and safe home. The younger Mr. Fishbourne was deprived of his watch, by one of the gang, who said he wanted to be at a certain place precisely at ten o'clock, and wished to know the hour.—*Carlow Post.*

THE MARKETS.

London Corn-Exchange, Dec. 29.—The supply of Corn on Monday was the largest we have had since harvest, and in addition to which we have had several fresh arrivals this morning from Suffolk, yet fine Wheat supports its price, altho' the sales were heavy, and a large quantity remains on hand. A very considerable quantity of Barley was left over from Monday's supply, and notwithstanding the increased arrivals this morning, the trade was full as good as on Monday for the best qualities, but all other descriptions were offered on lower terms without being able to effect sales at from 27s. to 30s. Beans, Peas, and Oats, are nominally as on Monday, the supply of each exceeds the demand, and particularly of the two former articles.

Irish Provisions in London.—Prime new Beef is in fair demand—old neglected; several parcels have been offered at public sale, but nearly all have been withdrawn for want of offers. Pork steady at the reduced currency; Mess, 97s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. Butter very heavy, prices almost nominal. Bacon dull.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Dec. 28.—There was indeed a fair demand to-day for the best Irish Wheat, at an advance of 3d. per bushel; other sorts are without alteration. Malting Barley was 3d. per bushel lower. Oats were heavy sale at a decline of 1d. No transactions worth noticing took place in other articles; they nominally remain the same as on this day se'nnight.

Dublin Corn-Exchange, Dec. 31.—The supply of Wheat and Oats was not so large this day as at last Market. An advance of 2s. took place on Wheat, which may now be quoted at, top price, 37s. Good Oats met a ready sale, at from 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. The Sales of Flour, as appears by our Market Note, have extended, and prices a shade better. No alteration in Barley. Bere from 14s. to 16s. Oatmeal, 13s. to 15s. 6d.—Nothing doing in Rapeseed. Dublin Whiskey, 10s. 6d. per gallon. Country Whiskey, 10s.

Cork Markets, Dec. 31.—Wheat, 25s. to 31s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality. Oats, 26s. to 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto. Barley, 25s. to 36s. per Barrel, 36 ditto, at which it remains stationary. Butter, to the Merchants, 82s. 78s. 72s. 66s. 62s.; no price to the Country. Flour, 1st, 20s. to 22s.; 2nd, 18s. to 19s.; Household, 16s. to 18s.; 3d, 10s. to 15s.

Limerick Markets, Jan. 1.—The Markets are inclined to advance—Wheat, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8½d. per stone. Oats, 9d. to 10d. Barley, 10d. Flour, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 14s. 6d. Potatoes, 2½d. to 3d. per stone. Pork, 33s. to 37s. per cwt. Butter, 78s. 72s. 62s. 52s. per cwt.

Clonmel Markets, Dec. 31.—Butter, first quality, 80s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 15s. [illegible] Bacon Pigs, 42s. per cwt. Flour, 2[illegible], 41s; 2d, 35s. to 34s.; 4th, 26s. to 24s. per bag. Barley, 17s. to 12s. per barrel. Wheat, 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 7d. Oats, 10d. per stone. Potatoes, 3d. to 3½d. per stone. Rape, 30s. to 31s. per Barrel.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There being but a small market of *Butter* on Saturday, the price improved a shade beyond that of Friday; the general rate, in the early part of the day, was 80s. for first quality, but it went up to 81s. before the close, and the deduction on inferior qualities was in some instances comparatively trifling—These prices were fully supported for the small quantity that appeared yesterday. No material alteration has occurred in *Singed Pigs*, and though a few very prime *Scalded* have obtained 41s. to 41. 6d., no general improvement has taken place in this description. There was but a very moderate supply of Grain at Saturday's market. The currency for prime *Wheat* continued at 32s.; a trifle over was paid in some instances, but they were too few to have any extensive influence on the market. *Barley*, which of late has come in very sparingly, remained stationary. *Oats* supported former quotations; the general price for good Corn, from merchants to farmers, was 12s. 3d., but 12s. 6d. was paid by some purchasers, and 12s. 8d. was obtained for prime parcels. So little Corn was brought in yesterday, that no alteration can be said to have occurred in any description—and there has been no change in the prices of other articles.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 3.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 31st—Anna, Jones, Fethard, ballast; Cygnet Sloop of War, Capt. Bennett—and Pike Sloop of War, Lieut. Hopkinson, from a cruise; Mary Ann, Eadie, Westport, oats, for Liverpool.

Jan. 1st—Penrose, Foley, Placentia (Newfoundland), fish, oil, &c.; Venus, Bristowe, Burin (Newfoundland), fish, oil, &c.

2d—Prince Regent, Jacob, Cowes, ballast, for Ross; Alice, Miller, Bridport, ballast.

SAILED,

Dec. 31st—None.

Jan. 1st—Venus, Fosse, Bristol, wheat, oats, barley, and butter; Hebe, Cardee, Newport, wheat, oats, hides, &c.; Surprize, Richards, Bristol, flour; Neptune, Williams, Bristol, wheat, flour, and bacon; Juno, Brown, from Limerick, Glasgow, oats and butter; Lady Forbes, Atherden, from St Andrew's, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.

2d—Two Brothers, Pearce, Plymouth, barley, oats, and bacon; Neptune, Forder, Southampton, oats and barley.

3d—Wind N. N. W. past 7 morning.

THE

PARISH OF WHITECHURCH GLIN,

IN THE DIOCESS OF FERNS, AND COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

NOTICE.

The FARMERS and OCCUPIERS of LANDS within the Parish of Whitechurch Glin, in the Diocess of Ferns, and County of Wexford, are hereby informed, that *The Most Reverend and Right Honourable* The Trustees of the The Vicars Choral and Choir Men of the *Collegiate and Cathedral Churches of* Christ Church and St Patrick's, Dublin, now are justly and legally entitled, as such Trustees, to and for the use and uses of the said *Vicars Choral* and *Choir Men* as aforesaid, to the RECTORIAL and APPROPRIATE TITHES of the said Parishes, under a Patent from the Crown, and that they do now and will hereafter require Payment thereof, or other Satisfaction for the same. And they hereby Caution the said Farmers and Occupiers of Lands within the Parishes aforesaid against making any Payment, or other Satisfaction whatsoever, to any other Person or Persons, *save only* to them, as such *Trustees* as aforesaid, or to or for the uses of the said *Vicars Choral and Choir Men*, or to or for the use or uses of such Persons as they, the said *Trustees*, or said *Vicars Choral & Choir Men*, shall duly appoint for that purpose. And the said Farmers and Occupiers of Lands as aforesaid are hereby further informed, that in case they or any of them shall make Payment or other Satisfaction for said TITHES, or any Part thereof, after this Notice, other than as aforesaid, that they or he, so paying as aforesaid, shall be proceeded against in due course of Law for the recovery of all such Tithes, so paid by them or him as aforesaid, or which may or shall be hereafter withheld from or refused to be paid to or for the use of the said *Trustees*, or for the uses of the said *Vicars Choral and Choir Men* as aforesaid. Every necessary Information and Satisfaction will be given, as to the Title of the said *Trustees* for the uses aforesaid, on a reference to be made to ——————, ——————, and Richard Hetherington, Esq. No. 19, Blackhall-street, Dublin, who are fully authorised to give same, and to receive said Tithes, and all such Payments as now or hereafter shall be made, for or on account of said Tithes; and are further authorised to give Acquittances and Discharges for the same. Dated Waterford, the 28th Day of December, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 3.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	60	0	81	0	per Cwt.
—— second	73	0	78	0	
—— third	70	0	72	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia, Y. C.)	70	0	69	0	
—— (Do. White)	65	0	64	0	
Lard, casks, rendered	56	0	55	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed	42	0	40	0	
—— scalded	41	0	35	0	
Pork Offal	20	0	24	0	
Pigs' Heads	24	0	26	6	
Newfoundland Fish, (new)	14	0	18	0	
Oatmeal	15	0	15	6	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	40	0	42	0	
—— third	26	0	33	0	
—— fourth	20	0	24	0	
Wheat	30	0	32	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting	15	0	14	0	
—— shipping	13	6	11	0	
Oats, potato	12	6	12	0	
—— common	11	6	9	0	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted	30	0	28	0	
——, ungutted	26	0	25	0	
Coals, Whitehaven	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport	4	0	4	2	
—— Swansea	3	0	3	8	
Tallow, rough	7	6	8	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight	0	2½	0	4	
—— by measure	0	6	0	8	
Beef	0	3½	0	5½	per lb.
Mutton	0	6	0	7	
Veal	0	0	0	0	
Pork	0	4½	0	[illegible]	
Fresh Butter	1	4	1	8	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon	10	10	11		
Marlfield Ditto	10	0	10		

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Satu[rday]

502 Barrels Wheat, 436 —— Oats, —— —— Barley, } Averaging { £1 [illegible]