

Stocks this day at 10 o'clock. India Stock - India Bonds 14 1/2 pm. Ex. Bills 2 1/2. Long Ann. 1/2. Cons. for Ac. 6 1/2.

This day, Hazard, Simmonds, George, and Preston, were brought up before the Petty Council, which continued sitting when our Paper went to press.

The morning, for the death of his late Majesty, and the Duke of Kent, changes to-morrow week, and ends finally on the 30th April.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the disturbances in Ross-shire have been much exaggerated in the Scots Papers. We are assured, upon unquestionable authority, that they arose from causes in no degree of a political character; but from the dissatisfaction of the tenants of a Gentleman of large property, at the conduct of their landlord, who, upon insufficient grounds (as they conceived), and at short notice, had required them to quit their farms. It is with pleasure we add, that, since the disturbances broke out, they have not manifested, in any manner, a political tendency.

A contention has taken place between The Times and The Courier relative to the Civil List. The former asserts, on good authority, that Ministers intend to propose a great augmentation at a time when the Country is groaning with Taxes, and the latter denies the assertion. It is proper that the truth should be known to the Public, and the truth we believe to be this:—The rents and doits of the Crown, at the present time, exceed £1,000,000—in 1815 they exceeded £1,700,000. The arrangement for the Civil List, that is the sum which his late Majesty accepted in lieu of the rents and doits of the Crown, was, at the close of the reign, about £1,100,000. But the bargain was not binding on his successors, so that his present Majesty has really succeeded, if we may use a familiar phrase, to an estate of a rental exceeding £1,000,000. It is his right, and he holds it by as good law as the Duke of Devonshire, or any other Nobleman, does his lands. Whatever sum, therefore, less than this, which his Majesty may be pleased to accept for the Civil List, the balance will be as much a gift to the Nation as that of the Marquis of Camden's sinecure. Were his Majesty, and we throw it out for a hint to his Ministers, to agree to repay the Nation the advances made on account of his debts when Prince of Wales, he would do all that honour and justice can require; and, in these times, we should rejoice to see the Crown possessed of all its rights.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. On the preceding day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the project of law relative to individual liberty was resumed, and in the course of it, the Minister of the Interior made an eloquent and forcible appeal in defence of the proposed measures. "Can the individual liberty of any person whatever," observed his Excellency, "be preferred to public liberty, when we demonstrate to you the ramifications of a conspiracy, which, by tracing them to their origin, can be proved to have connexion with a general plan?" Arguing upon the necessity of arming the Government with extraordinary powers to avert the hopes of a daring, desperate faction, his Excellency related the following circumstance:—"A man named Lucet, who is now in confinement at the depot of the Prefecture de Police, had the audacity to write a letter to the Magistrate, charged with the preliminary proceedings of the prosecution of Lucet, in which he says: 'I have learnt, with pleasure, the fate of the Duke de Berry: I wish the rest of the Royal Family may meet the same fate. Oh! how I envy the deed of Lucet!—may I one day die play the same courage?' (A thrill of horror pervaded the Assembly.) Let this man (continued the Minister) be arraigned at our tribunals: there exists no law applicable to his guilt, for the question is an opinion which is neither printed nor published. Let him be liberated, who will guarantee that he will not seek an occasion of imitating the example he admires?" The discussion was again postponed to the following day.

Much is said of an arrest which took place yesterday (the 6th inst.), on the place Vendome, and which is announced as very important. The personage in question was about to make use of a pair of pistols, which he had about him, at the moment he found himself seized; but his design was completely frustrated, as he was surrounded, hurried into a coach, and driven off.—Quotidienne.

SAINT. FRANKFURT. Fin 28.—A report is again spread of the death of Saut, which is said to have taken place at Manheim on the night of the 21st of February, but it does not seem to be well founded. The following details respecting him may be depended upon, as they come from an inhabitant of Manheim, who has means of being well informed. These details are dated February the 15th.—With respect to the state of his health, it has been much the same for four or five months. The larger wounds which he gave himself immediately after the assassination, with a knife, much deeper than the dagger which he had used to murder Kitz-burg, are healed, but the incisions made during the operation, and which were indispensable to clear the breast of the haemorrhage that had

accumulated there, are still open. It seems that the pleura and part of the lungs are in a state of ulceration, which the medical attendants cannot stop. His health is said to be on the whole better than might be expected. He is much emaciated, it is true, but his appetite is good, and he sleeps well, but a slow fever undermines his constitution. As for the state of his mind, he is calm, and even shows a kind of indifference. A far more favourable account has been given by public report of his understanding and firmness than he appears to merit; the same is the case with the love of truth which he has been extolled. It is not truth to which he does homage; he has frequently perplexed his Judges by deviations from truth, and by the most impudent falsehoods, which have frequently occasioned great trouble, by the excessive correspondence and useless inquiries in other parts of Germany, which have been rendered necessary in order to clear them up. Perhaps his intention was to prolong the proceedings; or he even hoped perhaps to succeed in saving himself.

All the acts of this remarkable affair, which are extremely voluminous, are now in the Chancery of the Aulic Tribunal at Manheim. The dagger with which he assassinated Kotzebue, and the knife with which he stabbed himself, are with the acts as corpus delicti.

A German writer has settled at Manheim, and has taken the house in which Kotzebue was murdered. All strangers who pass through Manheim desire to see the house, and especially the room where the deed was perpetrated. Those continual visits are said to be so inconvenient to the present occupant, that he is going to quit, in order to escape these incessant interruptions.

CURIOUS CASE OF INSANITY.—About the early part of last month, while the ship Ann, Captain Baker, was on her passage from Lyan to London, she fell in with a large brig, which had lost her masts and part of her rigging, and was blowing about the seas at the mercy of the wind and waves. Captain Baker and his crew boarded her, and found that she had been deserted by her crew, not having a living soul on board. Her cargo was estimated at about £10,000. At first Captain B. formed the idea of towing her to London, but, on a second consideration, he was fearful of discharging his owners, by running his vessel to any hazard, and he left the unknown bark behind, although very reluctantly, and against the advice of his crew. On his arrival he discovered that the vessel had been picked up by a fishing smack, and towed into port, for which service they received £1200. When Captain Baker reflected how easily he might have put this sum in his own pocket, he grew very morose and thoughtful; a rooted melancholy succeeded, and at length he became quite delirious. He is now in a private madhouse, in a state of continued insanity.

PRISON DISCIPLINE. (From the Dublin Journal.)

The hopelessness of acting upon hearts depraved by vice and hardened by severity, had long been deemed an insuperable obstacle to any Reform in Prisons. The experience of a few friends to their fellow-creatures has done away this opinion. It is now ascertained, that the difficulty of making places of confinement places of reform also, arises from causes directly the reverse. These are, the defective construction of prisons, and the legal restrictions which, though intended to facilitate this great object, in many cases impede it. The report of the Association for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in Ireland proves this. We shall proceed to some of the particular points on which, premising no more than that the meeting of the Magistrate of every County, during the Assizes, is the best period for making a general exertion to extend the benefits of a system of internal reform throughout the County. It has been begun, and with success, in several places. We commence with the most striking.

Extract of a Letter detailing a Plan lately adopted in the Gaol of Sligo, to promote moral reformation among the Prisoners.

Sligo, Dec. 13, 1818.—Having received several letters requesting a detail of the plan adopted in our county prison, with a view of improving the discipline therein, I deferred replying to them until I had first submitted it to your consideration. You are fully aware that no plan of this nature could be attempted in the old prison, in which, from want of sufficient accommodation, the criminals were unavoidably lodged without proper attention to classification.

Whilst confined there it was in vain to oppose the various improper habits which so commonly prevail among prisoners. The windows of the prison looked to the streets, at which they sat during the day, talking to persons outside, annoying the passengers, and singing indecent songs. Accustomed to relax discipline, and to this mode of passing their time, they received the notice of removal to the New Prison with feelings similar to those excited by convicts ordered out for transportation; and on their arrival there, many of them exclaimed, "they had rather been sent to Botany Bay than to so handsome a place." The nature of their confinement here naturally produced reflection, to banish which, they contrived to get in cards, & occasionally whisky. This is number upon the day of removal amount to 125, among whom were 12 females of most dissolute character.

It occurred to me, that a building which had cost the Public so much money, and was so creditable to our County, might be made a more judicious use than merely a place for the confinement of the

dangerous members of society; and with this view, that some plan should be tried, to render it, if possible, a place of moral reformation.

If this could be effected, the Prison would then be an excellent channel for conveying civilization among the lower orders of our country; and in the course of time, the Public would be amply repaid for the great expense incurred, by being relieved from the support of the usual number of Prisoners.

With this view, the first step taken was to introduce employment, and a few spinning wheels were distributed among the Female classes.—These were thankfully received, and having been procured, the Females commenced the spinning of yarn, for every hank of which they were paid five pence. The yarn is excellent, and no instance of dishonesty on the part of the spinners has been discovered. A few books were given to the Females, and one of them was appointed to read, whilst the others spun.

Matters succeeded so well, I next tried what could be done to employ the Male Prisoners. Upon inquiry, I found, that among 113, only four tradesmen were to be procured; the rest had been accustomed to outdoor labour. It was ascertained, however, that about one in ten could read, and I had the Prisoners so arranged, that every class should have a reader.

The reader, if well conducted, was appointed orderly in his class, by which it became his duty to enforce cleanliness and regularity, and be responsible for the violation of certain prescribed rules. As a compensation for his trouble, he was to receive an increased allowance of the prison bread. In this way things went on tolerably well for a few weeks, when complaints being made to me of deficiency in the readers, I proposed to the complainants that they themselves should learn to read.

This proposal being well received, it was resolved to open a School in the Prison, for the instruction of the young and the old. A master was procured, who appeared well qualified for the office; he had lived among the lower orders, read and spoke the Irish language fluently, and had a certificate of being qualified to teach a School from the Society for the Education of the Poor in Ireland, at whose model School he had been trained. The School was opened early in October, with the full approbation of the Prisoners, and the Master commenced his labours under very encouraging circumstances.

His first pupils were 1200 men, who had been sentenced to suffer death at the last Assizes, but who have been since repressed. One of them was in a deplorable state of ignorance; he began the alphabet, and in six weeks he was able to read. The Master tried chiefly among the Prisoners; he was beloved by them all, and acquired so much of the Governor's confidence, as to be entrusted with the keys of the doors and yards.—The institution soon produced the wished-for effect; order and decorum prevailed in every class, and one of the Prisoners was heard to say, that since he had known so much as he had learned since his committing to prison, he would never have been concerned in any lawless proceedings, had he been conversed in any lawless proceedings.

At the last Assizes, Judge Johnson had the goodness to recommend to my personal attention on Prisons. I had no opportunity of reading it, until after the School was established, and I was happy to find, that many of these excellent hints which this most interesting book contains had been anticipated. That part, however, which detailed the philanthropic exertions of Mrs. Fry, was quite new to me; and as the plan adopted by this excellent lady had been productive of so much good, it was determined to try a similar one in our Gaol. I found many ladies who were anxious to walk in Mrs. Fry's benevolent steps, and who speedily formed themselves into a Committee. Ten most respectable ladies compose it—and are most active in the discharge of their duty. Upon their first visit to the Prison, they were accompanied by me, and upon their humane intentions being made known to the Females, they appeared quite amazed, and seemed to doubt much the sincerity of the offers made to them. Regarded always as outcasts from society, and accustomed to severity, the voice of kindness sounded strange upon their ears, and they heard it with suspicion. Perseverance, however, in visits of mercy, soon gained their confidence, and won their hearts, and the Ladies are now always sure of being well received in the female cells, and on their departure to be gratefully thanked.

Constant employment has been provided, consisting of plain needle work, knitting, and spinning flax; and a Matron has been engaged to superintend the work, and to watch over the conduct of the Female Prisoners. Hitherto, I am happy to say, there has not been much to find fault with; and the Ladies assure me, they derive the greatest satisfaction from their visits.

In the Male Classes, appearances were equally pleasing from the establishment of the School. Instructions given to the Schoolmaster of the County of Sligo Prison.

1st. You are to instruct every person who is willing to learn, in Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Should any objections be made to the books given, you are to teach any moral book, issued by any Roman Catholic Clergyman.

* The number averages about 100. † The Prison is divided into eight buildings, called classes, exclusive of wings for Debtors, and Governor's house. ‡ These books are, Spelling books, Scripture Lessons, approved by Dr. Fry, the New Testament, and Moral Treatises; among the latter are Hannah More's, and some of those published by the Society for the Education of the Poor in Ireland, who meet at Kildare-place.

2d. You are to be constantly among the Prisoners, instructing them and giving them suitable advice, upon their present and future conduct; and to report to the Inspector any cases of impropriety.

3d. You are to keep a roll, in which the progress of each pupil will be marked; and you will keep a journal, in which nothing is to be written, but what you have either yourself witnessed, or heard from good authority.

The following Rules are observed by the Ladies, who visit the Female Prisoners in Sligo Gaol. 1st. That the Ladies shall visit the Prisoners in turn, every second day, and that two at least shall visit together. 2d. That the Ladies shall provide constant employment for the Prisoners; and that, in addition to that of spinning, already provided by the Inspector, they shall have such Female Prisoners as are disposed to be employed, taught plain needle-work and knitting. 3d. That the Prisoners shall be paid for every article of work done by them, the price to be regulated by the Ladies. 4th. That a correct and decent woman be employed to superintend the work, and to have the care of it; and that she shall report to the Ladies any cases of impropriety, which may occur in the conduct of the Prisoners. 5th. That the Ladies, at every visit, shall make inquiry into the circumstances of the Female Prisoners, who have been committed since their last visit; and give her, or them, as well as the others, friendly and suitable advice; and shall uniformly manifest a lively anxiety to promote their reformation, and their future welfare.

Waterford Lent Assizes, 1820. Yesterday, about two o'clock, the Hon. Baron Grouse and the Hon. Judge Johnson arrived in this City. At three they proceeded to the Court-house and opened their Commissions, the former in the County, the latter in the City Court.

The following Gentlemen were sworn on the County Grand Jury: Lord George Eames, Waterford, Foreman. Herbert Power, of Clonmore, J.P. John Kelly, of Shanally, J.P. John Wm. Jackson, Esq., of Drogheda, Barr. John Palfrey, of Clonmore, J.P. Edward Keane, of Belmont, Esq. Stephen Moore, of Sapperton, Esq. Richard Power, O'Sher, of Clonmore, Esq. Edmund Power, of Gortena, Esq. Anthony Charney, of Clonmore, J.P. South Green, of Kilmacdonagh Castle, Esq. Robert Unacke, of Woodhouse, Esq. Arthur Kelly, of Ballinacree, Esq. Richard Unacke, of Clonmore, Esq. Wm. Samuel O'Connell, of Clonmore, Esq. Samuel Power, of Belmont, Esq. John Nugent Moore, of Clonmore Castle, Esq. Wm. Smith, of Headingley, Esq. Richard Treach, of Ashmore, Esq. Henry Connor, Esq., of Clonmore, Esq. Wm. Moore, of Clonmore, Esq. Pierce George Barron, of Clonmore, Esq. George Bennett Jackson, of Clonmore, Esq.

Baron Grouse briefly congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of the Calendar, observing, that the quantity of crime was not greater than might reasonably be expected, on ordinary occasions, in a population of such extent as was contained in this County. His Lordship dwelt with considerable force and eloquence on the strong claims which the Fever Hospital and House of Industry had to the most favourable consideration of the Gentlemen of the County, pointedly and justly remarking, that they were bound to be as liberal in their support as the limits prescribed by law would permit, and particularly for this reason, that Country Gentlemen being never called on, as the Citizens are, to contribute their time and trouble towards the management of those excellent establishments, they ought therefore to be more manifest in their pecuniary assistance. He pointed out the necessity of paying the strictest attention to the examination of witnesses in support of the indictments, and concluded by requesting, that, with the view of facilitating the business of the Court, and of expediting their return to their respective homes, they would endeavour to dispose of the several bills as speedily as possible.

After the usual preparatory business of swearing witnesses, &c. the Court adjourned till this morning, at nine o'clock.

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Capt. W. A. Clifford was elected for Dungarvan on Monday last. His Majesty's health and spirits, it is said from Brighton, continue in the happiest state. We understand a Catholic Meeting will take place in the Great Chapel of this City, at one o'clock on Saturday next, for the purpose of preparing Addresses of Condolence to his Majesty on the death of our late revered King, and congratulating him on his accession to the Throne—also of framing and forwarding a Petition to Parliament for a redress of the grievances they at present labour under.

Wm. Hobbs, Treasurer of the Sick Poor, acknowledges having received from the City Grand Jury, per the hands of Sir John Newport, the sum of £5 11s. 7d. in aid of that Institution.

Grand Jury was incomplete or insufficient, what chance could there be of conviction before a Petit Jury? One of the real consequences of such acquittals was, to increase the number of criminals, by the hope of impunity which prosecutors founded on insufficient grounds was calculated to produce. Such acquittals seldom occurred where proper care had been taken in the previous examination of prosecutors before a Grand Jury. His Lordship then forcibly recommended to their care those two eminently useful and excellent Institutions, the House of Industry and House of Recovery, and advised that the wants of those establishments, and the ability of the Grand Jury to supply those wants, should be the only limits to their liberality. The witnesses for the respective prosecutions, he observed, would be sworn and sent up to them; and he hoped they would apply themselves diligently to the investigation of the several cases, in order to enable the Court to finish, if possible, the Calendar to-morrow (this day), that he might be at liberty to assist his brother Grouse in the trial of the Records on the following day. His Lordship concluded by observing, that he had been in the habit of inspecting the several Gaols on his Circuit; but, from the shortness of the time that had elapsed since his arrival, he had not yet had an opportunity of visiting that of this City. He meant, however, to do so to-morrow (this day), and if any circumstances should arise out of his examination, worthy of being brought under their notice, he should call them together again, and acquaint them with the result of his inquiries on this important subject.

After some time spent in swearing Prosecutors and swearing Prisoners, the Court adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

Such Citizens, and Inhabitants of this City, as are Subscribers, or interest themselves in, its various Charities, are requested to assemble at the Chamber of Commerce, at One o'clock, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, to deliberate on the means of rendering the Funds of the Leprosy Hospital available to the objects of that Charity.

A notice having appeared in the Waterford Mayor of this date, signed B. G. calling upon the Laborants to assemble at the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, to deliberate on the means of rendering the Funds of the Leprosy Hospital available to the objects of that Charity, it is respectfully recommended to all such persons as may be disposed to attend a Meeting this called, to make previous inquiry into facts, by which means the utility of the proposed deliberation will most clearly appear, the Funds of the Hospital having been at all times available to the objects of the Charity, except during a short period, when one of the late Masters became indebted to the Charity in a sum of about £1600, for the recovery of which, the Governors of the Institution instituted proceedings against that Individual, by filing a Bill in the Court of Chancery, in consequence of which an order was obtained in that Court, bearing date the 28th of February last, ordering the sum of £1551 1s. 2d. to be paid to the said Individual, in satisfaction of his debt; in that case, to be lodged in Court, to the credit of the cause, within 3 weeks from the 21st day of February last, and all the necessary measures have been taken to enforce the execution of said order.

The Charity is indebted to the present Master, and also to the Corporation of this City, several hundred pounds each, advanced by them respectively, with a view of preventing the temporary suspension of the objects of the Institution; but, owing to the absolute insolvency of a great majority of the Tenantry, that measure was, under the sanction of the Corporation, reluctantly resorted to.

By making the inquiries suggested, it is to be hoped, that unguarded assertions will be avoided at the proposed Meeting, and thus unpleasant consequences obviated.

The accounts of the Charity, with the requisite vouchers, up to the 5th of January, 1819, were many months back submitted to the Commissioners of Imprest accounts and passed, with which reference may be had.

JAMES WELBAC, Acting for the Master in his absence. Waterford, 10th March, 1820.

LISMORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. SECOND PLOUGHING MATCH. Having arrived to them, and are now landing, a small cargo of PRIME CIDER, In Pipes, Hogsheads, Tubs, & Quarter Casks, Which with a Cargo of GALWAY KELP, JUST LANDED, And MONTREAL POT ASHES, 1st Sort, Will be Sold on Encouraging Terms. High-Street, Waterford, 14th March, 1820.

NEW HOPS. COURTESY & SON daily expect a small Cargo of HOPS, of prime Quality, (in Bags and Pockets) which, on arrival, they will offer for Sale on moderate Terms. South Quay, Waterford, 15th of 3d Mo. (March) 1820.

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