

By accounts, dated 6th February, just received from Sir George Collier, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Africa, for the prevention of the Slave Trade, we learn that two vessels, with slaves on board, have been captured in the River Pongo, by the boats of His Majesty's ship Tartar, under the command of Lieutenants Maish and Knight, of that ship.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The letters from Lisbon received this morning state, that the Government there had detached a vessel with all the particulars of the Spanish Revolution to the Court at Rio Janeiro. Fears were entertained, that the Portuguese might follow the example of the Spaniards, in demanding some change in their present Constitution.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts: "PARIS, MARCH 27.—On Friday the King was affected with violent retchings. His Majesty afterwards experienced some painful attacks of the gout, as wholly to impede respiration. He passed a very bad night, and on Saturday morning had a somewhat strong fever. By the following bulletin it will be seen, that he was better yesterday: "BULLETIN OF THE KING'S HEALTH. "The King is better. His Majesty has slept two hours; the fever has ceased, and respiration is much less difficult. (Signed) "PORTAL. "ALBERT."

NEWS FROM SPAIN. "The Press is astonishing activity in Spain; manifests, addresses, and publications of all kinds abound in the capital. The periodical journals have appeared; but it is said, that the most active journalists have not yet arrived. "Addresses reached the capital on the 16th inst., that Navarre, Catalonia, and Seville, had pronounced for the Constitution. It is asserted, that some commotions took place at Cadiz on the 10th inst. of so serious a character, that the garrison were compelled to fire. "General Elio was on the point of being massacred at Valencia by the populace, who vehemently demanded his head; they had surrounded him, and his escape was a miracle. He was escorted to the citadel for safety; but the people insist upon his being brought to trial. "The Constitution was proclaimed at Cadiz on the 9th inst., in the presence of Generals Freyre and Villa-Vicencio, in front of the army. But letters from Seville, dated the 11th inst., announce that movements have taken place at Cadiz, which have cost the lives of about sixty persons, among whom are Generals Campana and Valdez. This unhappy affair can only be attributed to the ignorance there of the events in Madrid. "All is tranquil in the capital at this moment. If, as it is hoped, the Deputies to the Cortes be judicious men, it is not doubted that every thing will be arranged and consolidated for the welfare of the Spanish nation and its Monarch. "The Provisional Junta have represented to the King the propriety of excluding, from all interference with public affairs, the 70 persons who, in 1814, signed an address to His Majesty for the subversion of the Cortes. Several of these functionaries are already displaced.—*Monitor.* "MADRID, MARCH 16.—M. Perez de Castro is appointed Minister of State. A courier has been despatched to him at Hamburg, with his nomination. M. Alvarez is appointed Minister of the Interior, in Spain (*de la Gobernacion de la Peninsula*). He was in Paris at Genoa. M. Poreci is appointed Minister of the Interior for America. M. Girou is appointed Minister of War."

We are astonished to learn an opinion prevailed, that Hunt and his associates received all the punishment intended for them, by their being required to enter into their own recognizances, after the verdict. A Morning Paper of yesterday, indeed, said, that it supposed they would not be brought up for judgment! The fact is, they were already under recognizances to appear to receive their sentence, and their entering into further recognizances of their own was merely complying with the customary forms required on such occasions. The sentence to which they are liable, in consequence of being found guilty, is fine and imprisonment.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 25.—The United States schooner Hornet, Captain Ramage, arrived here on Wednesday evening from the Gulf of Mexico, last from Havannah. We have conversed with some of the Officers, who state, that a very spirited correspondence took place, on the part of Capt. Ramage, with the Governor of Cuba and the Captain of the English sloop of war Wasp, in consequence of the imprisonment, by the latter, on the 31st ult., of an American seaman, from the schooner Sarah and Louisa, of Baltimore, while lying in the harbour of Havannah. This is the first instance of imprisonment we know to have taken place since the conclusion of our late war with Great Britain, and we hope our Government (who, no doubt, will be fully informed of the circumstances) will at once check an evil so pregnant with future ills, and so derogatory to our national character.

The Donnon, Blair, the Friends, Harrison, the Minerva, Barrow, and the Cygnets, Oliver, all of South Shields, are still among the missing ships since the late storm, and there is every reason to fear their being all lost, with their crews, as boats and parts of some have come ashore, or been picked up at sea. In the Minerva were the owner, also master, and two of his sons.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

There is now reason to fear that 13, if not 18, ships were totally lost, with most of their crews on the Sunk Sand, on the fatal 2d of March.—*Ibid.*

A frigate is ordered by Government to be in readiness at Dover on Saturday, to receive his Excellency the Persian Ambassador and suite, as his Excellency, with his travelling retinue, will leave his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on Saturday morning, for Dover. "Great Hunt arrived in town yesterday from York. He immediately exhibited himself in the streets, accompanied by two females; and the trio had twenty or thirty ragged boys at their heels, shouting "Hunt and Reform!" They did not seem much delighted with their attendants.

Hunt has given notice of his intention to move for a new trial, or to set aside the verdict, on the following grounds:—1. That the resolutions passed at the Smithfield Meeting were not evidence, and ought not to have been admitted as such. 2. That the fact of the Yeomanry having killed fourteen persons, and wounded 618, was evidence, and ought to have been admitted. 3. That the verdict is contrary to law. 4. That the verdict is contrary to the direction of the Judge. 5. That the verdict is contrary to the evidence. 6. That one of the Jury was not a freeholder. 7. That the Jury consisted of Magistrates, procured and packed by the Master of the Crown Office. —*Morning Paper.*

DUEL AT GIBRALTAR.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the 27th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Gibraltar, relative to a meeting which took place on the 11th inst., between Lieutenant T. C. Smith, of that Regiment, and Lieutenant Dowling, of the American Navy. We are indebted, on this occasion, from our own knowledge, to hear testimony to the merits of a brave young officer. Lieutenant Smith has honourably distinguished himself throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and at Waterloo, where, and at Taragona, he was among the wounded. He is especially endeared to his friends by the general affability of his disposition: "Gibraltar, March 12, 1820. "I profit of the immediate departure of the Rochefort ship of war, to send you a few hasty lines to counteract the alarm which might be excited in your family, by any exaggerated reports of the affair in which your brother has been engaged. In his last letter, he informed you, that the performance of his duty at the Regard-staff Guard had involved him in a dispute with a Lieutenant Dowling, of the American squadron. In his conduct upon the occasion has received the decided approbation of the Governor, and every Officer of the Garrison. A Court-Martial was held on the American Officer, and he was, as he says, acquitted; but it seems that the American Commodore disapproved of the verdict, and despatched the minutes home to the United States Government. The next day (the 10th inst.) Lieut. D. came on shore, and meeting — an Officer of the 27th, told him that the American Court-Martial had discredited your brother's evidence, and that the first step to be taken was to make application to our Governor for a Court-martial; this was refused, and Tom immediately went to demand an apology, or a meeting, from Lieutenant D. He refused, on the ground of your brother's testimony. Tom immediately replied, that his conduct had been fully approved by the Governor and the whole garrison, the refusal could not be justified, and repeated his demand. This was again refused verbally, and Tom had prepared to post him, when the next morning (yesterday) he sent to agree to a meeting. They met accordingly at three o'clock yesterday afternoon on the neutral ground; — was second. Tom demanded to fight at eight paces; Lieutenant D. who it seems, is the best marksman in the squadron, demanded ten paces; the difference was split, and they met at nine paces distance. The first shot struck poor Tom on the shin-bone of the right leg, but did not break it. He took this with gallant good-fort. The next shot knocked up the ground, and wounded his left hand, which he held behind his back. The third, unluckily, took effect in the right thigh, and traversing the pelvis, came out on the left thigh. Poor Tom fell upon this, and was conveyed to our hospital in a spring-wagon, where, I am happy to say, he is doing very well, and in excellent spirits. I left him last night, after his wounds were dressed, and returned with — (his second), at half-past eight. We then found him in a sound sleep, in which he continued until four this morning. We have every reason to hope a favourable result. Nothing can equal the general admiration of his conduct, and the sympathy expressed by the whole garrison, military and civil. A play which was to have been performed to-morrow, by the officers of the garrison, is postponed out of respect to your brother. I leave him space to write a few words, to convince you that he is in a fair way."

The King of Sardinia has announced his intention of bestowing on his subjects a Constitution more conformable to the temper of the age and the general diffusion of knowledge.

CITY OF CORK ASSIZES. (From the Cork Intelligencer.)

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

David Grace was given in charge, capitally indicted, under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for firing a pistol at Mr. Richard Donoran, on the night of the 22d of last month, with intent to kill, maim, or disfigure him.

From the examination of Mr. Donoran, who is a gentleman of the Customs in this Port, it appeared, that about 8 o'clock on the night in question, he was proceeding up the Wellington road, in the suburbs of this City, when the Prisoner, whom he fully identified, presented a pistol to his breast, at the same moment desiring him to deliver. Mr. Donoran instantly said, stop my good fellow, and with his left hand removed the pistol some what aside, in which he had a pistol, and which he cocked in his pocket, but the Prisoner, as the Prosecutor conceived, hearing him do so, instantly fired at him. The Prisoner's pistol when he fired was touching the Prosecutor's breast, and the shot made a hole through his waistcoat, and grazed his breast. The Prosecutor almost immediately took out and fired at a couple of him, he, the Prosecutor, caught the Prisoner by the breast, with the hand in which he had held the pistol, and seized the Prisoner's pistol with the other, which he wrested from him, but in the struggle the Prisoner got away from him and ran off, leaving his hat behind, which he lost in the struggle. Witness for the instant dropped the Prisoner's pistol, whilst he took a second pistol of his own out of another pocket, which he fired at Prisoner, but which did not go off. The Prosecutor then took up the Prisoner's pistol and hat, and ran them down the road towards town, crying out stop! murder! &c. In a few minutes after, the Prisoner was taken, whom he then identified. He was then taken to the house of Sheriff White, where he was searched, and there were found upon him some bills, and a small share of gun-powder. The Prisoner had no hat when witness came up with him, and the hat which witness had picked up was upon the Prisoner's head, and it appeared to fit him. The night was moonlight, and Mr. Donoran had not the slightest doubt whatever of the Prisoner's identity.

Thomas Skillington, a Shoemaker, was next examined. He had been walking on the Wellington-road on the night in question, and observing a man running very quickly towards him without a hat, and hearing a cry of murder, he seized him and asked him what did he do, to which Prisoner replied nothing; and upon the witness asserting that he must have committed some depredation, the Prisoner assented to the contrary, adding, that he was only a fellow-sufferer, and begged to be allowed to go on. Witness then let him go, and he ran down the road, and turned into a bye-place leading to a forge, then got into an adjoining field, from whence he got into a quarry. Witness pursued him, as the quarry continued, and seeing him get into the quarry, witness turned down an adjoining street leading to the Brickfields road, so as to meet the Prisoner if he got upon that road from the quarry. Not having seen him, he met two men, inquired whether they had seen a man answering the description of the Prisoner, and upon their replying in the negative, he returned back again towards the quarry into which the Prisoner had gone, and he then stated to several persons who had collected about the place his suspicion that the Prisoner was hid in the quarry. Mr. J. Cave, who resides in the neighbourhood, entered the quarry with the witness, and they immediately saw the Prisoner lying so as to conceal himself, but, upon finding that he was discovered, the Prisoner jumped up, mounted the quarry, and got again into the field, but witness having closely followed, succeeded in seizing and pinning him in the field, upon which the Prisoner said he would give himself up honourably to the witness. Several persons, among whom were Mr. Cave and Mr. Donoran, soon came into the field, and the Prisoner was taken to Sheriff White's. The witness fully identified the Prisoner.

Mr. John Case was also examined. He said, that the Prisoner, whom he identified, was lying at the side of the quarry near to the last witness, and as witness could not ascend the quarry from the place where he stood, he ran round so as to meet the Prisoner on the upper road, if he should happen to escape from Skillington. He got into the field immediately after the Prisoner was seized by Skillington.

Sheriff White deposed to the circumstances that occurred at his house, and produced the pistol which had been handed to him as belonging to the Prisoner, and which was identified by Mr. Donoran. The Prisoner asked no questions of either of the witnesses, and only said, during the trial, that it was not he who had fired the shot at Mr. Donoran.

The case having closed for the Crown, and the Prisoner having no witness to examine— Sergeant Joy proceeded to charge the Jury. After reading over the evidence of the several witnesses, his Lordship observed, that this was an indictment under a particular Statute, which made it a capital offence to discharge a loaded gun or pistol with intent to murder, or to maim or disfigure any person. The original intent, in this instance, it would appear, was to kill, as the robber called upon the Prosecutor to deliver, and if he had delivered, perhaps the Prisoner would not have fired at all; but it also appeared, that on the Prosecutor's putting his hand into his pocket, and cocking his pistol, the Prisoner fired, and the Jury had seen the mark of the shot upon the Prosecutor's waistcoat; and they had been told, besides, that his breast had been marked by it. So that although the original intention was to rob, and not to murder or to maim, if they found that the resistance had been changed, in consequence of the resistance that had been offered, or was about to be offered; and if they believed, that murder or maiming would follow, if the shot took effect, it brought the offence within the statute. If, therefore, the Jury believed, that the Prisoner fired the pistol when he had in more than possession, either with intent to kill or maim the Prosecutor, the case was clearly within the statute, and they must convict the Prisoner, being first satisfied of his identity, of which, under the circumstances, his Lordship thought, little doubt, if any, could remain. If a robber killed a man who made resistance, it would be clearly murder. On the other hand, if the Jury believed, that the Prisoner did not fire either with intent to kill, or to maim or disfigure the Prosecutor, they must acquit him.

The Jury retired to their room, but in a very few minutes returned, and gave in a verdict— Guilty. (The Prisoner had served in the 31st Regiment of Foot, and had a pension from the Government of £20 per annum.)

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

Nothing has arrived since our last publication which calls for any particular observations in this place. The illness of the King of France, the progress of the Revolution in Spain, the intention of the Portuguese, amounting almost to a certainty, of demanding a free Constitution, and, probably, an union with Spain, are topics, after what we have already said upon some of them, which do not require immediate attention, but which very extended circulation. We are fully ready to enter into that investigation, whenever circumstances may afford us greater knowledge, and render the inquiry necessary. This observation will apply to a measure introduced into the American Congress, elsewhere stated, and of which it is not possible at present to anticipate either the failure, or the success. Of this, we think, the Public may rest assured; that war with America, whatever the issue of the plan proposed to Congress may be, is entirely out of the question. Neither is America nor Britain in a situation to make war. The finances of both are in the lowest condition, and neither will provoke those hostilities which it has not the means of supporting. We may extend our views to the Florida, as a subject of contention in which Britain may be interested; but even here we see no reason to apprehend a breach of peace between America and Britain. The Cortes, when assembled, will most likely sanction the cession of the territory to which we allude, and Britain can have no ground of interference in the disposition of a property over which she has no claim. If the tremendous sound of war is again to break forth, the first collisions will be in Europe, and Prussia and the other parts of Germany, borne down by an oppression, under which it is not in human nature long to succumb, will be the first to draw the sword in defence of freedom.

Five and imprisonment are the penalties which may follow the conviction of Sir F. BORDLEY. There are some who imagine, that his seat in Parliament will exempt him from the consequences of his trial. This is entirely erroneous. He was prosecuted criminally, and Parliament has no power to interfere with a criminal conviction. We pass no judgment upon that conviction, but it is necessary to state, that if Sir Francis cannot set aside the verdict, he must abide its consequences. Without saying one word as to the guilt or innocence of Sir FRANCIS, we have no hesitation in observing, that the privileges of Parliament are already beyond what may be deemed consistent with public rights, and that if they were able to protect their Members from a criminal jurisdiction, almost every reform of liberty would be annihilated.

An ample view of conflicting opinions with respect to Hunt is given in another part of our Paper. We leave the Public to judge. One Mail due.

In the statement given in our last publication on the part of the Ladies' Committee, the names of Mrs. KEARNEY and Miss SHIE, two highly respectable contributors, were omitted, and we feel pleasure in availing ourselves of the first opportunity to rectify the mistake. The statement of which we have alluded is an evidence of benevolence and perseverance on the part of the Ladies which cannot be surpassed, and for which they are entitled to the warmest esteem and gratitude from those to whom, in sad and melancholy times, they furnish, at the expense of great exertion and labour, the means of subsistence. It was our unpleasant task, a few publications since, to inform our readers of the destruction of Mr. Allen's Mills of Clodagh, Co. Kilkenny, by fire. We now have great pleasure in referring to an Advertisement in another part of our Paper, which shows that Mr. Allen has been repaid his loss by the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, with that promptness which has ever characterized that opulent and respectable Corporation.

A WIFE and Three Daughters, whose circumstances were once somewhat comfortable, are now reduced to indigence the most absolute and deplorable. They have no means whatsoever of procuring clothing, or even the very cheapest necessities of life. An appeal is thus made in their behalf to the well-acquainted and prompt benevolence of their Fellow-Citizens. Solicitations of this nature have never been fruitless in Waterford; and it is ardently to be hoped, that the present occasion will produce a new manifestation of that exemplary generosity which has so often and so effectively mitigated the afflictions of the Poor. Donations will be received by Thomas Scott, Esq. Bookseller, and at the Office of this Paper. A friend, to whom we communicated the above article, before publication, has left with the Editor O. Goicua for the benefit of the distressed objects.

THE DISPUTES OF THESE PARTIES are at present a subject of investigation in the English Court of Chancery. They have been for some time separated, and the matter to be decided is, whether the Comtee is entitled to a maintenance of £1300 a year for her own support, and that of her two children. The Counsel for the Noble Lady urge that she cannot afford such a sum, as he is worth only £3000 a year, and that the Lady has not observed that strict propriety of conduct which would entitle her to it. On the other hand, the Lady's Counsel declare they have evidence to show that the Noble Lady pretended before her marriage she had £10,000 a year, and has since that period treated her ladyship with great brutality, by violently beating and otherwise abusing her at various times before she left his house, and by living in open adultery with another woman. The Chancellor has not yet pronounced his judgment.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

DUNELM, APRIL 1.—We are informed, from good authority, that a conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., and his family, at his residence, Essexford, near Ardee. No shudders at the contemplation of this species of heinous and inhuman crime, which only at a moment shed the blood of several useful and distinguished men, and deprive society of one of its most valuable and useful members.—There are few men who, for the extent of his fortune, and in the sphere of exertion to which he is limited, has done more kind and generous acts, or who has more frequently relieved distressing misery, and cheered languid spirits, than Sir H. Lees—and they who could meditate his murder, and the murder of his innocent family, must be villains of the foulest and most atrocious stamp that can dishonour human nature. It is gratifying to find, however, that this diabolical conspiracy has not only been discovered and developed in all its particulars, but that three, out of four who were principally concerned in the wicked plot, have been arrested, and sent to a place of safe custody.—*Correspondent.*

A meeting took place near Caber, on Monday night, at eleven o'clock, between Charles W. H. and Wm. S. Esq., the former was seconded by James J. R. Esq., and the latter by Captain P. Esq. After exchanging two shots each, by one of which the latter's Countenance was slightly wounded in the side, the parties left the ground.

Six unhappy beings now remain under sentence of death, in the Limerick County Jail; three to be hanged on Wednesday next, and the others on the Wednesday following.

Five men were hanged at Donaupatrick on Monday, for murder.

A great number of people have been tried for Ribbonism in Galway, and all who were tried have been found guilty. There were two capital convictions. The Jury who tried the first man were all of the Grand Panel.

The Grand Jury of Mayo have resolved that "in every part of their County perfect good order and loyalty prevail," and that their most thanks are eminently due to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, for the energy and zeal with which he assisted the efforts of the Magistrates and Gentry to keep off from their County the great mischief that threatened it.

We copy the annexed paragraph from the *Clarke Journal*. The following has been communicated to us, from authority upon which we can rely; the circumstance has not before been made public, and we think it demands serious investigation.—Some short time since, a private soldier belonging to a regiment, stationed in the County of Galway, was detected in the act of training a party of Ribbonmen. He, of course, was taken prisoner, brought to Court-Martial, and sentenced to be flogged, and then drummed out of the regiment. The first part of the punishment was put into execution in the usual manner, but the latter part was privately performed in the barracks yard, after which this man was let loose upon the country, where he was calculated to do more mischief, by pursuing the plan he was detected in, than his officers were aware of, when they acted so very judiciously by discharging him.

General Sir David Baird, G. C. B. having on Wednesday last assumed the command of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, has appointed the following as his Staff:—Lieut. Colonel Thomas Philipps, Military Secretary; Colonel George Mullenbore, C. B.; Lieutenant General George Abernethy, 3d Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant General George William Horton, 71st Regt. Arde-de-Camp.

BIRTH.—At New Ross, on the 31st ult., the Lady of the Rev. James Morgan Stubbs, of a daughter.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, APRIL 3. ARRIVED. 31st ult.—Happy Return, Hagarty, Youghal, earthenware. 1st inst.—Regent, Bond, Falmouth, ballast; Maria, Gibraltar, Newport, ready for Cork; Friends, Cadogan, Cork, Irish spirits, fruit, &c. 2d.—Peter and Rebecca, Allen, Wexmouth, ballast; Bry, Swain, Falmouth, do.

CLONMEL, APRIL 1.—On Wednesday night, a man of the name of John M. Carthy was apprehended at Derrpark, County Waterford, charged with the murder of the late Mr. Robert Sherry, on information sworn before Robert Holmes, Esq. The prisoner has since been transmitted to the County Waterford Gaol.

On Saturday last, Robert Holmes, Esq. Surveyor, assisted by Messrs. Colclough and Donnelly, Officers of Excise, and a party of military, descended, at Newcastle, 28 bales of smuggled tobacco, which they lodged in his Majesty's stores in Clonmel.

On Wednesday, the body of Denis Hurley, a dealer in Orchards, was found in the river, at the old bridge of Clonmel; he had been missing a fortnight, and some apprehensions had been entertained that he had drowned himself. An Inquest was held on the body, before his Worship the Mayor, but there was no evidence for any other verdict than that the deceased had been found drowned.

On Tuesday night, two sheep were killed and the flesh and fat stolen from the farm of Carrigen, near Clonmel. Part of the same sheep was found concealed in a ditch near the east suburbs the next morning. We regret to have occasion frequently to advert to this species of robbery.—*Advertiser.*

ELECTIONS. MIDDLESEX.—Thursday, 12 o'Clock. Rye, 3018—Whitehead, 3176—Mellish, 3062. CITY OF LIMERICK.—Thursday, 20. By the Sheriff's Books. By Mr. Rice's Books. Verker, 1758—588—Rice, 1758—553—Rice, 1758—412—Verker, 1758—379—Majority for Verker, 176—Majority for Mr. Rice, 271. The contest for the County of Limerick was ended on Thursday by the resignation of Sir Aubrey De Vere Hunt. The great poll, at its final close, stood as follows:— Captain FitzGibbon, 1186—Sir A. D. V. Hunt, 928—Captain O'Grady, 514—Walter O'Grady, Esq. 1921.

THE MARKETS. LONDON.—CANTON, MARCH 29.—Wheat and flour were in demand this morning, but the quantity of all kinds of Grain left over from Monday's supply was much more than adequate to today's demand, and what few sales of Wheat were made were at Monday's prices. There were samples of barley obtained also the same terms, but the inferior sorts were nearly unsaleable at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Oats, Beans, and Peas, were also dull sale, and rather cheaper.

LIVERPOOL.—CANTON, MARCH 28.—We have been abundantly supplied with all descriptions of Grain from Ireland and coastwise, during the last week, and have again to reduce our quotations for Irish Wheat 3d. per bushel; other descriptions supported last week's prices; there was evidently a disposition to purchase the former article on speculation, had the importers been willing to submit to a greater reduction.—Barley, Malt and Beans are without fluctuation, but Oats were extremely dull sale, and 1d. per bushel lower.

DUBLIN MARKETS, APRIL 1.—The supply of Grain at Market this day, was rather smaller than usual, and met a better demand than on Wednesday, without, however, any advance in price. The general rate for Millers' Wheat, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Oats for Export and Distillers, 12s. to 13s. Feeding ditto, 11s. to 12s. Grinding Barley, 13s. to 14s. 6d. Malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Rape-seed very scarce, at 37s. to 40s. per barrel.—Wheat, 9s. 9d.

CORK MARKETS, MARCH 31.—The supply of Grain at Market continues to be limited at the following quotations, viz.—Wheat, 25s. a 35s. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 24s. a 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 30s. a 36s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Butter, to the Merchants, 86s. 82s. 74s. 70s. 60s. to the Country, 72s. 68s. 62s. 58s. 50s. 40s.

WATERFORD MARKETS. New Butter, of first quality, rated on Saturday at 10s. to 10s. 6d.; yesterday, the quantity at market was not trifling to form a quotation, but the tendency seemed rather downward. There has been little or no change in *Singlet Pigs*; very prime lots are still considered worth 46s., but the highest general rate is not above 45s. 6d., and the present appearance of the weather, if it do not cause a reduction, seems likely to prevent any advance. *Soldier Pigs* are rather lower than in the early part of last week; on Saturday, some sold at 36s. and few or none exceeded 44s.; yesterday, the small number that appeared went nearly at the same rates. The prices of Grain have varied very little since our last. *Wheat* remains at 35s. to 36s. 6d. *Potato Oats*, to farmers, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; in a few instances 12s. 8d. to 12s. 9d.; Common do. 10s. to 11s. 6d. *Barley* is rather declining; prime malting samples can with difficulty obtain over 11s. 6d.; *Grinding* qualities rate from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. *Flour* of every denomination, goes off very heavily, and former quotations can scarcely be realised; some holders have submitted to a reduction of 1s. per bag. *Oatmeal* is still very dull, and has fallen 6d. per cwt. 15s. being now the highest. *Marble Whisky* has declined 3d. per gallon; present price, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. No change in other articles.

BIRTH.—At New Ross, on the 31st ult., the Lady of the Rev. James Morgan Stubbs, of a daughter.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, APRIL 3. ARRIVED. 31st ult.—Happy Return, Hagarty, Youghal, earthenware. 1st inst.—Regent, Bond, Falmouth, ballast; Maria, Gibraltar, Newport, ready for Cork; Friends, Cadogan, Cork, Irish spirits, fruit, &c. 2d.—Peter and Rebecca, Allen, Wexmouth, ballast; Bry, Swain, Falmouth, do.

CLONMEL, APRIL 1.—On Wednesday night, a man of the name of John M. Carthy was apprehended at Derrpark, County Waterford, charged with the murder of the late Mr. Robert Sherry, on information sworn before Robert Holmes, Esq. The prisoner has since been transmitted to the County Waterford Gaol.

On Saturday last, Robert Holmes, Esq. Surveyor, assisted by Messrs. Colclough and Donnelly, Officers of Excise, and a party of military, descended, at Newcastle, 28 bales of smuggled tobacco, which they lodged in his Majesty's stores in Clonmel.

On Wednesday, the body of Denis Hurley, a dealer in Orchards, was found in the river, at the old bridge of Clonmel; he had been missing a fortnight, and some apprehensions had been entertained that he had drowned himself. An Inquest was held on the body, before his Worship the Mayor, but there was no evidence for any other verdict than that the deceased had been found drowned.

On Tuesday night, two sheep were killed and the flesh and fat stolen from the farm of Carrigen, near Clonmel. Part of the same sheep was found concealed in a ditch near the east suburbs the next morning. We regret to have occasion frequently to advert to this species of robbery.—*Advertiser.*

ELECTIONS. MIDDLESEX.—Thursday, 12 o'Clock. Rye, 3018—Whitehead, 3176—Mellish, 3062. CITY OF LIMERICK.—Thursday, 20. By the Sheriff's Books. By Mr. Rice's Books. Verker, 1758—588—Rice, 1758—553—Rice, 1758—412—Verker, 1758—379—Majority for Verker, 176—Majority for Mr. Rice, 271. The contest for the County of Limerick was ended on Thursday by the resignation of Sir Aubrey De Vere Hunt. The great poll, at its final close, stood as follows:— Captain FitzGibbon, 1186—Sir A. D. V. Hunt, 928—Captain O'Grady, 514—Walter O'Grady, Esq. 1921.

THE MARKETS. LONDON.—CANTON, MARCH 29.—Wheat and flour were in demand this morning, but the quantity of all kinds of Grain left over from Monday's supply was much more than adequate to today's demand, and what few sales of Wheat were made were at Monday's prices. There were samples of barley obtained also the same terms, but the inferior sorts were nearly unsaleable at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Oats, Beans, and Peas, were also dull sale, and rather cheaper.

LIVERPOOL.—CANTON, MARCH 28.—We have been abundantly supplied with all descriptions of Grain from Ireland and coastwise, during the last week, and have again to reduce our quotations for Irish Wheat 3d. per bushel; other descriptions supported last week's prices; there was evidently a disposition to purchase the former article on speculation, had the importers been willing to submit to a greater reduction.—Barley, Malt and Beans are without fluctuation, but Oats were extremely dull sale, and 1d. per bushel lower.

DUBLIN MARKETS, APRIL 1.—The supply of Grain at Market this day, was rather smaller than usual, and met a better demand than on Wednesday, without, however, any advance in price. The general rate for Millers' Wheat, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Oats for Export and Distillers, 12s. to 13s. Feeding ditto, 11s. to 12s. Grinding Barley, 13s. to 14s. 6d. Malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Rape-seed very scarce, at 37s. to 40s. per barrel.—Wheat, 9s. 9d.

CORK MARKETS, MARCH 31.—The supply of Grain at Market continues to be limited at the following quotations, viz.—Wheat, 25s. a 35s. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 24s. a 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 30s. a 36s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Butter, to the Merchants, 86s. 82s. 74s. 70s. 60s. to the Country, 72s. 68s. 62s. 58s. 50s. 40s.

WATERFORD MARKETS. New Butter, of first quality, rated on Saturday at 10s. to 10s. 6d.; yesterday, the quantity at market was not trifling to form a quotation, but the tendency seemed rather downward. There has been little or no change in *Singlet Pigs*; very prime lots are still considered worth 46s., but the highest general rate is not above 45s. 6d., and the present appearance of the weather, if it do not cause a reduction, seems likely to prevent any advance. *Soldier Pigs* are rather lower than in the early part of last week; on Saturday, some sold at 36s. and few or none exceeded 44s.; yesterday, the small number that appeared went nearly at the same rates. The prices of Grain have varied very little since our last. *Wheat* remains at 35s. to 36s. 6d. *Potato Oats*, to farmers, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; in a few instances 12s. 8d. to 12s. 9d.; Common do. 10s. to 11s. 6d. *Barley* is rather declining; prime malting samples can with difficulty obtain over 11s. 6d.; *Grinding* qualities rate from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. *Flour* of every denomination, goes off very heavily, and former quotations can scarcely be realised; some holders have submitted to a reduction of 1s. per bag. *Oatmeal* is still very dull, and has fallen 6d. per cwt. 15s. being now the highest. *Marble Whisky* has declined 3d. per gallon; present price, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. No change in other articles.

BIRTH.—At New Ross, on the 31st ult., the Lady of the Rev. James Morgan Stubbs, of a daughter.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, APRIL 3. ARRIVED. 31st ult.—Happy Return, Hagarty, Youghal, earthenware. 1st inst.—Regent, Bond, Falmouth, ballast; Maria, Gibraltar, Newport, ready for Cork; Friends, Cadogan, Cork, Irish spirits, fruit, &c. 2d.—Peter and Rebecca, Allen, Wexmouth, ballast; Bry, Swain, Falmouth, do.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 15th INSTANT, (SUBJECT TO REDUCTIONS.) THE LANDS OF NEWTOWN, containing 186 Acres, on the road from Annewtown to WATERFORD. Proposals (specimens) will be received by JOHN PARSONS, Esq. Derry-lane. April 3, 1820. MAGNIFICENT STATE LOTTERY, TO BE DRAWN IN FOUR DAYS, VIZ. 27th April—18th May—1st and 22d June, 1820. THE CONTRACTORS (BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT) Have given FOURTY THOUSAND POUNDS additional Money to the Scheme, Which contains, besides other Prizes, INCLUDING 102 CAPITALS, FOUR OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS, TWO £20,000, TWO £10,000, These per Cent. Conso. For the exclusive Advantage of such Purchasers, SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS, In 2000 Prizes of £30 each. Will be distributed by A PRELIMINARY DRAWING, ON THE 15th APRIL. The 2000 Prizes of £30 each will have, in addition to the £30, the Chance of all the Capital and other Prizes in the Scheme, the value as they had not already been drawn. SCHEME. £30,000 Conso. £170,000 20,000 Conso. 40,000 10,000 Conso. 20,000 1,000 Money 4,000 500 Conso. 2,000 400 Conso. 1,600 300 Conso. 1,200 200 Conso. 800 100 Money 500 50 Money 250 30 Money 150 10 Money 50 2,000 10 Money 20,000 20,000 Tickets. Money and Conso. £303,300. In two Classes, the drawing of one to decide the other. First-drawn Prize in each Class, 27th April, £40,000 Second-drawn Prize in each Class, 18th May, £10,000 Seventeenth-drawn Prize above £400 Money, in each Class. Twenty-second-drawn Prize of £200 Conso. in each Class. Two Thousand Prizes of £30 to be determined by the Preliminary Drawing, 15th April. TICKETS AND SHARES Are now on Sale in variety at the following Offices: JOHN BULL, RICHARD FARELL, STEPHEN PHELAN, IGNATIUS FLEMING, At THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, And by the Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

MR. SAVAGE, BINGING on his way to Dublin, and time limited, will afford the Citizens of Waterford an Opportunity for a few days only to make a Selection from a most extensive Stock of the above Articles, exceeding in Style & Elegance any thing of the kind ever offered for Sale in this Kingdom, and will be laid out for inspection from 10 o'Clock till the Morning of Sale. Ladies and Gentlemen who may attend will have an opportunity to appreciate their worth, and may rest assured they will not be limited in price. Waterford, April 4, 1820.

ORANGES. DANIEL MULLOWNEY ARNOLD-SQUARE, HAS FOR SALE, 100 BOXES OF LISBON ORANGES, Which he will dispose of on moderate Terms, by the Box or by the Handful. Arnold-Square, April 4, 18