Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,545. THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

THE QUEEN.

On Thursday last Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman entered the Court of King's Bench, dressed in new silk gowns, and in full wigs, and took their seats in the first row behind the bar.

The Chief Justice immediately addressed them as follows:

"Mr. Brougham, you having reported to me that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you her Majesty's Attorney-General, you will take your place within the Bar, with the rank which belongs to you."

Mr. Brougham immediately took his place within the Bar, and made his obeisance to the Court. The Gentlemen of the Bar rose as he entered.

The Chief Justice then addressed Mr. Denman. "You having reported to me that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you her Majesty's Solicitor-General, you will take your place within the Bar, with the rank which belongs to you."

Mr. Denman immediately took his place within the Bar, paid his obeisance to the Court, and received the same mark of respect from the Gentlemen of the Bar, as the Queen's Attorney-General.

They were severally asked by the Court if they had any thing to move?—and after replying in the negative, the Learned Gentlemen both withdrew.

In the Court of Chancery also this morning, the Lord Chancellor, addressing Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, said, it having been intimated to him, that they had been appointed Attorney and Solicitor-General to the Queen, he therefore desired them to take their seats within the Bar.

After this formal recognition of her Majesty, we do not expect any further reserve on the part of Ministers, when speaking of her Majesty and her prerogatives. This will be a great relief to those who have experienced the distressing difficulty of speaking on a subject without naming it, and been obliged to invent such paraphrases as "an illustrious Lady"—"a person of high distinction"—for the designation of an individual who would be more clearly defined by her proper title.

There was a full meeting of the Ministers on Thursday, at the house of the Earl of Liverpool, at which it is presumed this subject was taken into consideration.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

From Leander Von Ess, D. D. Professor of Divinity at the Roman Catholic College of Marburg, in Germany.

Marburg, June 16, 1818.

Your important letter of the 19th of March reached me soon after, and that of the 22d April was delivered to me a few days ago by Mr. M. I was truly rejoiced to hear, from an eye-witness, of your General Meeting, so much that was calculated to encourage and cheer my mind. O that Heaven would one day vouchsafe to me the joy and the happiness to assist in the celebration of the festival where Christians of so many Churches assemble to praise and glorify the God of the Bible and his Christ, whom they all, with one mind, and actuated by the same love, endeavour to proclaim throughout every land, and in every tongue. In my last, I requested you to present to the excellent Bible Society my fervent thanks for the generous gifts of their christian love. With deepened feeling, and still more heightened gratitude to God, I once more repeat the same.

The resolution of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society has made me happy beyond the power of expression. Now I shall be able to carry on the great work of God, to which his unmerited grace has called me, a weak instrument, by means more commensurate with its vast extent, and to enlarge the sphere of my operations.

That effectual door which the Lord of Glory and of the Harvest has been pleased to open before me in a wonderful manner, is widening more and more. He joins to me, both by blessing my applications, and without my seeking, men of energy and love, who, with courage and perseverance, devote themselves to the sowing of the Divine seed, shrinking neither from the labour and burden of the day, nor from the heat of persecution and defamation.

I see, already, in spirit, mountains depart, hills remove, and a highway preparing for the increase of the word of God, both far and near; for He who has helped us will continue to bless his word and his work. Obstacles, which, like gigantic mountains, appal our eyes, are by him wafted out of sight—as a feather is breathed away, and as an atom vanishes before the wind.

From June, 1816, to June, 1818, there have been distributed by me, 101,195 copies of my New Testament; and if the edition with large types had been ready a year sooner, 50,000 copies more would have been issued.*

Since the 21st of May, there have been delivered by the printer, 10,960 copies of the New Testament, with small or large type, and I have again ordered and appropriated 20,000 copies, in the completion of which he constantly employs a number of presses. I have therefore given orders to draw for the whole of the £2000. You will observe, that I have already brought these £2000 under my receipts in the account, which makes the balance in my hands appear to be 12,386 florins. This sum on hand, however, does not even pay the cost price of the above-mentioned 30,597 copies, much less for carriage, binding, and other expenses. The cry for copies in the large type is great every where; and three presses are at work, to complete an edition of the same. But this edition, being as heavy again as that on small types, consumes double the money.

It is my earnest request to the British and Foreign Bible Society, that they would enable me to have at all times, at my disposal, 36,000 copies of my Testament, half small and half large print, which, together with carriage and binding, would cost about £2166 sterling. This sum I would intreat their generosity to assign, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the salvation of immortal souls, in order that the work of God, which is also your work, may not for a moment be obstructed in its way to greater and wider extension.

Every thing which you have had the goodness to communicate to me, of the wonders which God has wrought by means of the Bible Society, has delighted me, and filled my heart with gratitude to God. Indeed, who is there that does not here observe the finger of God? He does wondrous things; praised be his name! That important prophecy—"The gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come"—is developing before our eyes. "Yes, verily, their sound is gone forth into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world."

To every good cause, opposition becomes only the mean of strengthening its foundation, and of extending its influence. It is matter of astonishment, how some of the learned men in England, under whose eyes the wonder is working, can shut them upon it.

I might have sent you a volume of copies of letters; but having had only one clerk in my office for these several days, he has been occupied with important correspondence; I have, therefore, made him copy but a few. However, the echo of every letter is this: Fruits of godliness, of repentance, of regeneration, of the knowledge of God and of Christ, of comfort, peace, and consolation, are produced, every where, by this seed of God sown in hope. An entirely new spirit is observable in many schools among the children, through whom the parents also are made acquainted with this Book of Books. To thousands and thousands, to whom the New Testament was before unknown, it has now become the greatest treasure, and the most precious jewel.

My church is frequented by many Jews, and numbers of them are fond of reading my New Testament.

Several pious Ladies labour effectually in dispensing blessings by means of the New Testament, with which I furnish them.

* To enable this indefatigable distributor to keep the stock of German Testaments required, the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have voted him a further grant of £2000—he having previously distributed 133,311 copies!

PEACE SOCIETIES.

(From the Cambrian.)

In our last we mentioned the formation of an Auxiliary Peace Society at Bath. We are credibly informed, it is in contemplation to establish a similar institution in Bristol. In No. 13 of the Herald of Peace, we find the following passage, which shows that the subject does not pass unnoticed in France, however contrary to the spirit of peace the perturbed state of the public mind may be at Paris.

From a work entitled "The Annals of Protestanism," No. 3, pages 269, 270:

"We shall now merely announce five tracts, printed at the expense of the Society which has been formed in London, for the establishment of Permanent and Universal Peace. Their authors, having proved that war is incompatible with the doctrines of Jesus Christ, bring forward in their support some highly interesting extracts from Erasmus, and taking for their subject Labaume's History of the Campaign in Russia, they present us with a frightful picture of the miseries of war. We have particularly noticed in this collection a remarkable production, exhibiting the doctrine of the primitive Christians, on the right of making war and bearing arms, which is supported by numerous authorities from the fathers of the first centuries, and also by more recent writers. It is proved by numerous examples, that bearing arms was not only considered criminal in the view of the first Christians, but that from the time they became a part of the Christian Church they were forbidden to enter upon a military life; and finally, that when Christianity became corrupted, and *then only*, its disciples became soldiers. The interest excited by this little tract is heightened by learning that its author is Mr. Thomas Clarkson, the illustrious philanthropist, who has laboured with so much courage and perseverance for the abolition of that infamous traffic the Slave Trade, and whose glorious efforts have greatly contributed to deliver the world from this shameful commerce. Whatever opinions may be formed as to the designs and the result of this Society of Friends to Peace, it is a spectacle worthy of admiration, to see pious and indefatigable men uniting their efforts, to extinguish the torches of discord, to prevent the innumerable evils inseparable from war, and to realise among men the sweet promise of the gospel—*Peace on the Earth.*

From the Third Annual Report of the Committee of the Peace Society, London.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the hopes which have been entertained by your Committee, that the advancement of the cause of Peace, although not rapid, would continue progressively to gain ground. They have hitherto witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the fulfilment of their hopes; and whilst each succeeding year has added to the number of the avowed supporters of their cause, a still greater number have been led to examine a question of such vital importance to the interests of mankind with that attention which its importance demands—and have acknowledged that they have obtained more correct views of the nature and effects of war, and have been induced to forego opinions founded on the principles of pagan morality, rather than on the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity.

Your Committee have not calculated upon any very great effect as the result of their labours, but they are more and more convinced that an exposition of the evils and antichristian nature of war cannot fail to produce a considerable effect on the minds of reflecting men; and they are persuaded that the more it is investigated in its various characteristics, the more atrocious will it appear, and the more apparent will be the false colouring under which the deformity of its features is disguised, and its enormities palliated. To effect any material change in the pubic mind, must be the work of time and unceasing exertion, for it would be unreasonable to anticipate the speedy accomplishment of an object which aims at the destruction of some of the most deeply rooted passions and prejudices of the human mind. By a system of persevering exertion, a barrier may however be raised against this tremendous evil, and those obstacles which are opposed to the abolition of war may prove to be less formidable than are generally supposed. However visionary the idea may be deemed, the testimony of many great and powerful men may be adduced to sanction the opinion of its practicability, considered merely as a political measure. If, then, the prevention of general war be considered attainable by the politician, surely the Christian, relying on the fulfilment of the Divine prophecies, need not despair of the possibility! Let him rather use every lawful moral means to effect it; and let those means be commensurate to that light, which, powerfully aided by the Societies for extending the benefit of Education and the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, is pervading every quarter of the globe.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, March 10.

GAMBLING.—THE KING v. POSTLETHWAITE.

This prosecution was instituted against the Defendant by Cropper, Benson, and Co., of Liverpool—and arose out of gambling transactions between Routledge, formerly a Clerk in their employment, and the Defendant. The evidence of Routledge was confirmed by a betting account, signed by the Defendant, and made out with all the regularity of a mercantile account—to such a system had the Defendant brought this infamous traffic.

T. Routledge proved that he was invited to sup at Henry Patrickson's lodgings, in Liverpool. After supper, Patrickson, the Defendant, and witness, sat down to cards. Among various bets, recollects, in particular, one bet of £20 on who should have the highest card next deal at loo: lost by him to the Defendant, and paid in Bank notes at the time.—About the same period, witness, in Liverpool, bet defendant 100 guineas to 20 against Rhadamanthus winning the Manchester cup—which witness lost, and paid part of it on account. Guilty.

THE KING v. HENRY PATRICKSON.

Mr. Tindal opened a stronger case against this Defendant than the last; when Defendant, through his Counsel, entreated permission to be convicted on the first count of the indictment, and acquitted of the rest. The Defendant accordingly was found guilty on the first count only.

The Learned Judge pronounced sentence in the following words:—"You have, each of you, been found guilty of the offence of winning money by gambling, from Thomas Routledge. He was a Clerk in a Merchant's employment—and you must have known perfectly well, from his station in life, that the money which you won from him could not have been his own. I am glad that these prosecutions will now make it notorious that indictments for this offence may be instituted—not only by the party who has lost the money, but by any person whatever. So that the gamester must not imagine that the law will allow him to hold his ill-gotten gains in safety. The sentence of the Court is—that you, John Postlethwaite, do pay the sum of 100 guineas, being five times the amount of 20 guineas won by you; and also 500 guineas, being five times the amount of 100 guineas, likewise won by you: making together 600 guineas. And that you, Henry Patrickson, do pay the sum of 100 guineas, being five times the amount of 20 guineas won by you; and that you be severally imprisoned until your respective fines are paid."

On these sentences being declared, the proper Officer demanded the fines—and the Defendants, not being prepared to pay them, were immediately taken into custody.

Northern Discoveries.—A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 22d March says, that a new expedition for northern discoveries will be prepared during the approaching summer. The ships will sail from the mouth of the Lena for the Icy Sea, for the purpose of examining the coasts of Siberia, and the islands which were discovered in those regions some years since. As it has not yet been discovered whether these reputed islands do not form part of a continent, and have been hitherto visited only in winter, it will be very interesting to ascertain at what point the ice permits an approach to them during the summer, and to determine their extent.

PROSPECT OF EMANCIPATION.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, from an individual whose authority may be considered of *the highest* description, in which it is stated that Ministers have come to a determination, within the last three weeks, of granting *something* to the Catholics in the ensuing Sessions. The communication, we understand, was shown to some eminent Catholics yesterday—and is, we are told, consider it entitled to the utmost attention. We can only say, that we look upon the resolution attributed to Ministers as being very likely, at least.—Any of those possessed of animal sagacity must see, that concession to a deserving People, labouring under grievous hardships, is a "cheap defence of nations"—and that no period of our history required more of those expedients that comprise both *security* and *economy* than the present.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

Attempt to Fire Hibitford College.—In our Journal last week we stated the apprehension of two persons on suspicion of attempting to set fire to the College in this city; and from delicacy towards one of the individuals, whose conduct till he was taken into custody had been without reproach, and whose situation in life was most respectable, we refrained from stating the names of the parties, till their guilt was less equivocal, and their commitment for trial justified a measure that must have sent their names charged with suspicion and obloquy throughout the kingdom. From other sources, however, the appellations of these unfortunate young men have been unreservedly published, and most of our readers are now probably apprised, that Mr. Hayter, organist of the Cathedral, and his brother, who had been on a visit to him for some weeks, were the individuals detained on the serious charge, the particulars of which we have already detailed. Yesterday (Tuesday, the 11th instant), they were finally examined, and the Magistrates, after a long and patient investigation, with the assistance of legal advice, not deeming the evidence sufficient to support a bill before a Grand Jury, they were discharged. The strongest circumstances against them were the contradictions in their statements whilst under examination, for which, considering the distressing and peculiar situation they were placed in, much may be allowed, & now that they are restored to society, we sincerely hope they will quickly recover the estimation they formerly enjoyed, and be received with the consideration and kindness every liberal mind must feel their unfortunate situation deserves.—*Hereford Journal.*

The Duchess of York.—We are sorry to state, that the health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York is in a very precarious state; so much so, that for some weeks past it has been necessary to carry her to and from her chamber. Her Royal Highness has long been afflicted by spasmodic affections of the stomach and viscera; and she is now suffering, we believe, under a very severe attack of the same distressing malady. On Tuesday her Royal Highness expressed a desire to ride out, under the impression that it would be beneficial to her. Accordingly her garden chair was prepared, and she took a half-hour's airing in the shrubberies; but she was materially worse afterwards, and her medical advisers were of opinion that the experiment was an injurious one.—Sir Henry Halford visits her Royal Highness frequently, and Mr. Osborne is in almost continual attendance.

On Tuesday last, Harrison, the Parson of Stockport, was tried at Chester, upon two different indictments, for sedition. He was found guilty upon both, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the County gaol, and to find security for his good behaviour for two years.—The sentence upon the former conviction, when he was tried along with Sir Charles Wolseley, will be delivered in the Court of King's Bench during the present term.

At the Coventry Sessions, on Thursday week, a true Bill was found against Cobbett for an assault at the booth during the Election.

The Army.—In a period of the last six years, the casualties by death amongst the Officers of the Madras Army, who held the ranks specified underneath, on the 1st of October, 1813, have been as follow:

Amongst 150 Field-Officers,	Deaths,	42
——— 253 Captains,		53
——— 615 Lieutenants,		128
——— 181 Ensigns, Cornets, &c.		33

Amongst the Field-Officers less than a third has perished—more than a fifth of the Captains—upwards of a fifth of the Lieutenants—and more than a sixth of the Cornets, Fireworkers, and Ensigns.

By accounts, dated February 6, just arrived from Sir Geo. 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 Marsh and Knight, of that ship.

Irish Stocks, April 22.

Bank Stock	210
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	79¼
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	76¾⅞
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	103
Do. Stock, 5 per cent.	102¾⅞

Exchange, 7¼ 8.

WATERFORD:
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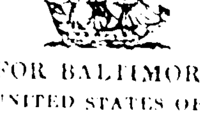
Agents for England—Messrs. Newton and Co. Warwick-square, London.
Agents for Ireland—J. K. Johnston and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.



FOR BALTIMORE,
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE FINE SHIP AMAZON,
NOW ARRIVED IN WATERFORD,
And will be again despatched on Wednesday, the 10th of May next.

The excellent Accommodation for Passengers by this Ship is already known. She will start (Wind permitting) on the Day appointed; and it is needless to say more than that she has made her passage in 21 days.

☞ THE ENTIRE CARGO of this Ship, imported direct, is now ON SALE, consisting of about

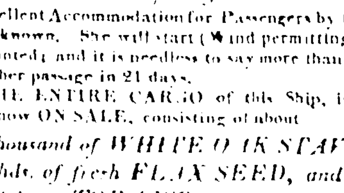
75 Thousand of WHITE OAK STAVES,
20 Hhds. of fresh FLAX SEED, and
7 Hhds. of TOBACCO.

Apply to THOMAS NEVINS.
Waterford, April 25, 1820.

WANTS A SITUATION,
AS CLERK, OR LAND AGENT,

A YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to active Business, and would now engage in either of the above Situations. Reference as to Character may be had by applying at the Office of this Paper.

April 22, 1820.



TAURUS.

THE celebrated English Horse TAURUS, will cover Mares this Season at the low price of One Guinea each, and Half a Crown to the Groom. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle—Dam, the old Paymaster Mare—Grand-dam, Pomona, by Herod. He is decidedly the strongest thorough-bred Horse in Ireland, and his Get, now three years old, are uncommonly strong and promising. For the convenience of the Public, he will stand on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* at Dungarvan, and the Remainder of the Week at Stradbally.

Waterford, April 10, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, of the 22d day of June, 1796, the Town of Carlow, in the County of Carlow, was nominated as the Town for the District or Division of Carlow, for the purposes mentioned in an Act made in Ireland, in the thirty-sixth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act for the better "and more convenient Administration of Justice, "and for recovery of small Debts in a summary "way, at the Sessions of the Peace of the several "Counties at large within this Kingdom, (except "the County of Dublin,) and for continuing "and amending an Act entituled An Act for the "better Execution of the Law and Preservation "of the Peace within Counties at large:"

And whereas, by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entituled, "An "Act for the better Execution of the Laws in "Ireland, by appointing superintending Magis- "trates and additional Constables in Counties in "certain cases," power is given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to change or annul the appointment of any Town or Towns, in any County or Division, for the purposes mentioned in the said recited Act of the 36th year of his late Majesty, and to appoint such other Town or Towns in lieu thereof, as to him or them shall seem proper:

And whereas a Memorial from the Assistant Barrister and several Magistrates of the said County of Carlow hath been laid before us, setting forth, that in consequence of the distance of said Town of Carlow from certain parts of said District of Carlow, the Nomination so as aforesaid made thereof for the entire of the said Division is inconvenient, and have therefore prayed us to annul the said Appointment, and in lieu thereof to appoint the Towns of Carlow and Bagenalstown for the said District or Division of Carlow, for the purposes in the said recited Act of the 36th year of his late Majesty mentioned:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us for that purpose, do hereby annul the Appointment so as aforesaid made, of the said Town of Carlow, and do hereby nominate and appoint the Towns of Carlow and Bagenalstown in lieu thereof for the said District or Division of Carlow, for the purposes in the said recited Act of the 36th year of his late Majesty mentioned, of which all Persons concerned are to take Notice accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 15th day of April, 1820.

Charles Cashel. Limerick. Frankfort De Montmorency. Charles Kildare. Castlecoote. D. Baird. Wm. Saurin. Wm. V. Fitzgerald.

God save the King.

SALE BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MAY NEXT,
AT THE PALACE OF FERNS,

THE entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: which is of the most superb and fashionable Stile; consisting of Breakfast, Dining, Pier, Writing, Dressing and Sideboard Tables; Parlour, Drawing-room, Bed-chamber, Hall, and State Chairs; Book-cases; Half Tall-boys; Wardrobes; Loungers; Sofas; Tea Urns; Gardevines; Wine Coopers; Dumb Waiters; Plate Buckets; Commodes; Folding Indian Fire Screens; Ornaments for holding Wax Candles; Alabaster Figures; Pier and other Looking Glasses; China, Delft, and Glass; Parlour and Drawing-room Brussels Carpeting; Hearth-Rugs; Wagon-roofed and Four-post Bedsteads and Hangings; Sheeting; Table-Linen; Palliasses; Mattrasses; Bed Carpeting; Morone and Calico Window Curtains; Rolling Blinds; Stair Carpeting, and Rods; a Barometer; two Globes; one Eight-day and two Horizontal Clocks; a Mangle; and a variety of Kitchen Furniture. Also a Lot of TIMBER; twenty COWS, one BULL, a number of YOUNG STOCK, fifty EWES and their LAMBS, and fifty WETHERS; four Stacks of OATS, and about eighty Tons of HAY; CARS, CARTS, PLOUGHS, HARROWS & TACKLE; a MARKET CART; GARDEN, LAUNDRY, and DAIRY UTENSILS; with many other Articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

☞ The Purchasers to pay the King's Duty.

April 17, 1820. JOHN RUDD, Auctioneer.

TO BE SET,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

THE Part of BALLINAGIGLESH, held by Patrick Flynn, and the Part of BOLLINSUSSLAGH, by Pierce Power.—Apply (if by Letter post paid) to Mr. Wm. Hennery, Dungarvan.

March 20, 1820.

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 late 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 County of Limerick is in a State of Disturbance, and requires 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 County of Limerick, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 15th day of April, 1820.

Manners, C. Charles Cashel. Limerick. Frankfort de Montmorency. Chas. Kildare. Castlecoote. Norbury. W. Downes. D. Baird. Wm. M'Mahon. J. O. Vandeleur. Wm. Saurin. Wm. V. Fitzgerald.

God save the King.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS we did, by our Proclamation of the 15th of November last, order and direct, that all Vessels, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, coming from or having touched at Boston, New York, or Baltimore, should, on their arrival in any Port of Ireland, be placed under Quarantine, and not discharged therefrom without the Order of this Board:

And whereas it is not now considered necessary to continue the restriction of Quarantine so laid on Vessels coming from the said Ports, except in certain cases hereinafter mentioned:

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, do hereby order and direct, that Vessels coming from the aforesaid Ports of Boston, New York, or Baltimore, be not subjected to or placed under Quarantine, unless in cases where Death shall have taken place among the Crew or Passengers during the Voyage, or where circumstances of a suspicious nature, with regard to the Health of the Crew or Passengers, shall appear on the Vessel's arrival in this Country.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th day of April, 1820.

Manners C. Erne. Frankfort de Montmorency. Charles Kildare. Norbury. W. Downes. D. Baird. St. George Daly.—William Saurin. Wm. V. Fitzgerald. J. Radcliff.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

IMPORTANT
TO INSURERS.
THE FIRST INSTANCE OF THE
RETURN OF PREMIUMS IN IRELAND
TO INSURERS,
THE
NORWICH UNION
Has now realised its System in this Country.

The following Persons are a few of those who, having been Insured Seven Years with this Society, are entitled to their return of Premiums:

Messrs. J. & R. Hatton,	Cork.
Rev. R. Kirchoffer,	do.
P. Coleman,	do.
Joseph Bennett,	do.
Thomas Varian,	do.
James Young,	do.
L. Spencer,	do.
M. Osborne,	do. &c. &c.

This is the First Instance, in Ireland, of an Insurance Office not only paying all its Losses with Honour and Liberality, *but actually returning to the Insurers a part of the* PREMIUM!

It is presumed that there can be now no doubt of the *Decided Advantage* to the Public, in effecting their Insurance at the NORWICH UNION.

IRISH DISTRICT.
Chief Office, 2, Capel-street, Dublin.
D. C. Roose, Secretary.

☞ IMPORTANT TO PERSONS ABOUT TO EFFECT LIFE INSURANCE.

A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been added to all Policies, effected previous to June, 1815.

ANOTHER BONUS will be added to all Policies effected previous to June, 1822; therefore Insurances now made will participate in this advantage.

The RATES of the LIFE OFFICE are nearly TEN PER CENT. LOWER than the Insurance Companies.

The *Norwich Union* is become the only Office at which Insurances, affording *all* the benefits of the Equitable Plan, can be now effected.

Tables of Rates and Information may be had at the Office.

MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, April 21, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
1100 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	34	0	42	0	38	2¼
624 Bere, per Bar.	12	0	16	0	14	6¼
1306 Barley, per Bar.	14	0	17	0	15	10¼
3115 Oats, per Bar.	11	0	16	0	13	6¼
10220 Flour, per Cwt.	8	0	30	0	0	0
1054 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	19	0	14	7½
6 Pease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
7654 Cwts. Flour	21	0	30	0	23	5¼

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 63s. 0d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 12517 } 1st, from 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 10220 } 2d, from 20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
3d, from 8s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

OLD BAILEY—SATURDAY.

Considerable alarm was excited in the neighbourhood of Newgate last night in consequence of shouts and screams which proceeded from within the prison, and which at first led to believe that an attempt was making by some means to rescue the State Prisoners from confinement.—Crowds collected in front of the gaol, and, for some time, the utmost anxiety prevailed. At length, however, the tumult subsided, and it turned out that it proceeded, not from the State Prisoners, but from the female convicts, who, from no assignable reason, commenced breaking the windows, and uttering the most dreadful exclamations. Mr. Brown, with the utmost promptitude, took measures to allay the riot, which he was only able to effect by handcuffing some of the most refractory, and removing others to a different part of the gaol. This morning, forty of these women, who were under sentence of transportation, were sent off to the Hulks.

The State Prisoners continue to conduct themselves with great decorum. Thistlewood maintains a sort of sullen resignation.

TRIAL OF INGS.

The following is a list of the witnesses examined yesterday upon the trial of Ings:—

Robert Adams was called, and examined by the Attorney-General. His testimony was similar to that given on a former occasion.

Eleanor Walker, examined by Mr. Gurney, and cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

Mary Rogers, examined by Mr. Gurney.

Joseph Hall, examined by Mr. Gurney, and cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

Thomas Smart, examined by Mr. Littledale.

Charles Bissett, examined by Mr. Littledale.

Henry Gillan, examined by Mr. Bolland, and cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

John Hector Morrison, examined by Mr. Bolland.

Edward Simpson, examined by Mr. Bolland.

James Aldons, a pawnbroker, examined by Mr. Bolland.

Thomas Hiden, examined by Mr. Gurney, and cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.

Lord Harrowby, examined by Mr. Gurney, and cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

John Baker, examined by Mr. Gurney.

John Monument, examined by the Solicitor-General, and cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

Thomas Monument, examined by the Solicitor-General, and cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.

George Ruthven, a Bow-street officer; Wm. Ellis, another officer; Wm. Westcoatt, a constable; John Wright, Charles Brooks, Miles Champion, patroles; Taunton, an officer of Bow-street; Capt. Fitz Clarence, and Serjeant Legg were then examined. After which the Court adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow (this day.)

SECOND DAY.

Shortly before nine o'clock, the Sheriff's Officers conducted the Jury into Court from the London Coffee-house. Soon afterwards all the warlike stores and other articles, collected for the furtherance of the objects of the conspirators, were brought in and laid on the table of the Court.

At nine o'clock the Lords Commissioners took their seats, and immediately afterwards Ings and the other Prisoners were put to the bar. Their appearance was similar to that which they yesterday exhibited.

Daniel Bishop, in examination by Mr. Gurney, again detailed the circumstances of Thistlewood's apprehension. In cross-examination by Mr. Adolphus, he said he had apprehended him from private information received, not from an officer, nor from a man of the name of Edwards, of whom he had no knowledge.

George Ruthven then deposed to the different articles found in Cato-street, which he selected from the heap on the table, and described to the Jury.

On the knife found on Ings being produced, the Prisoner said, "It was not found upon me."

Hector Morrison identified two swords which he, as the journeyman of Mr. Underwood, the cutler, in Drury-lane, ground for the Prisoner Ings. The order was to make them "as sharp as a needle at the point."

Samuel Taunton was next examined as to the ammunition found at the depot (Tidd's lodgings.)

Serjeant Hanson described the formation of the hand-grenades, and opened one of them in the presence of the Jury; he also stated their destructive qualities.

With the evidence of this man the case for the Crown was concluded.

Mr. Curwood then rose to address the Jury for the Prisoner. He commenced by an allusion to the difference which existed between the evidence adduced in this case as compared with that given in the case of Thistlewood.

Chief Justice Dallas interrupted the Learned Gentleman, and stated, that he could not suffer any allusion to evidence given on a former trial. The Jury could alone judge of the evidence before them, and were bound to dismiss from their minds all that had been said with respect to Thistlewood, save as far as his name had been introduced in the course of the testimony of the witnesses examined, in support of the indictment against the Prisoner then at the bar.

Mr. Curwood expressed his intention to avoid again requiring the interposition of the Court.

At a quarter to 12, Mr. Curwood concluded his speech; when Mr. Adolphus proceeded to call the witnesses for the Prisoner.

Thomas Chambers was examined; and, in his cross-examination by Mr. Gurney, admitted having attended all the Radical meetings, and having carried flags at several.

Mary Barker, the daughter of the Prisoner Tidd, was next examined by Mr. Curwood, and cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Adolphus then proceeded to address the Jury for the Prisoner at a quarter past twelve.

The trial will conclude this evening.

HICKS'S HALL.

This morning the Lord Chief Baron proceeded to Hicks's Hall, for the purpose of again electing the Grand Jury assembled under the Special Commission.

The Jury having been called over, his Lordship intimated that they were again assembled in the execution of their duty, as it became necessary to prefer other bills before them, connected with the objects upon which they were originally charged.

The Jury then retired to their room, where the witnesses were called before them on a separate bill of indictment, which was preferred against James Wilson, and which became necessary in consequence of the *misnomer* with respect to him, to which allusion has been already made.

The Jury, after consulting together a short time, found a true bill against James Wilson.

It is rumoured, that a Special Commission will be immediately issued for the trial of those accused of treasonable conspiracies in Scotland.—*Glasgow Courier.*

During the examination of this witness, Lord Yarmouth came into Court, and was provided with a seat in the Lord Mayor's gallery.

Mr. Adolphus cross-examined Monument.

Thomas Monument, the brother of the last witness, was now called, and examined by the Solicitor-General, in confirmation of his brother's testimony. He was shortly cross-examined by Mr. Curwood. This witness had not been in custody. He is of the same diminutive stature as his brother.

Thomas Dwyer, of Gee's-court, Oxford-street, Bricklayer, was the next witness called, and examined by Mr. Gurney.

The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Curwood closed at a little before two o'clock, at which period it was expected the Lord Chief Justice Abbott would endeavour to go through the evidence for the Crown this day. There are, however, many more witnesses to be called.

Lord Breadalbane and several other persons of distinction were in Court during the day, and partook of that interest which the case excited.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The great progress yesterday made by the conclusion of the case in chief on the part of the prosecution against Thistlewood, the intended speech of Mr. Adolphus this morning, and the natural expectation that a verdict would be pronounced in the course of this day, drew again to the Court a crowd as great as that which on Monday occupied every space in and near it.

Thistlewood was visited this morning in the gaol by his wife. After Mrs. Thistlewood had left the gaol, her husband requested Mr. Brown would be good enough to let him have a glass of wine, stating that he should feel himself much better during the day, if this indulgence were allowed him. Mr. Brown complied with the request, and, after eating a hearty breakfast, he prepared for Court.

At ten minutes before nine o'clock, the Jury were again conducted to the box, under the charge of the officers who had remained with them during the night.

At nine, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, and the other Counsel for the prosecution, took their seats.

Mr. Curwood and Mr. Adolphus were in Court before them.

At ten minutes after nine, the Learned Judges were again ushered to the Bench by Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, and Mr. Under Sheriff Turner.

The Jury were then called over.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott. Let the Prisoner be put to the bar.

The Prisoner was now again conducted to the bar, and requested the same indulgence of being allowed to sit, which he has received through the trial.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott immediately ordered a chair to be brought.

The Attorney-General now rose, and addressing the Court, stated, that in consequence of what had been said by the gentlemen of the Jury yesterday evening, at the rising of the Court, as to their wish for the attendance of Major James, in order that he might be examined as to certain facts alleged to have been communicated to him by the witness Dwyer, whose testimony it had been attempted to invalidate, he had procured the presence of that gentleman, who was now in Court. It was hardly necessary to say, that not having been included in the printed list of the witnesses for the Crown, it was not in his power to put him in the witness box; he tendered him, however, to the Learned Gentlemen on the other side, for them, if they thought proper, to examine him, to the circumstance with which his name had been connected.

Mr. Adolphus said, that it would not be consistent with the duty which he owed to his client to call any witness who he was not assured, by examination or otherwise, was capable of saying something in his favour. He knew not what Major James could say, and therefore he was bound not to call him; and the Attorney-General knew that his tender in point of fact meant nothing.

Chief Justice Abbott observed, that the witness could not be called on the part of the Crown; but the Attorney-General had done no more than his duty in subjecting him to examination on the part of the Prisoner.

The Attorney-General begged to state, that in bringing forward Major James he was influenced alone by a desire to assist the due administration of justice.

Mr. Adolphus conceded that the Learned Gentleman was actuated by no other feeling than the proper discharge of the painful duty which had devolved upon him.

It was then announced, that Major James might retire.

The Court having stated that they were prepared to hear Mr. Adolphus,

Mr. Adolphus addressed the Jury on behalf of the Prisoner, and, in a speech which occupied nearly four hours in the delivery, contended that there was not evidence to support the charge of high treason. At its conclusion,

The Lord Chief Justice (addressing the Prisoner) said, "Arthur Thistlewood, if you wish to offer any thing to the Jury, in addition to what has been answered by your Counsel, now is your time."

Thistlewood. I wish, my Lords, with your Lordships' permission, to examine two witnesses who are in Court. He mentioned their names, but they did not hear them.

The Lord Chief Justice. The time for the examination of witnesses is closed, and we must not depart from the regular course. You got sufficient time to examine your witnesses; but now the evidence is closed on both sides, and it would be irregular to hear any other witnesses.

Thistlewood. My Lords, I am perfectly satisfied. I having nothing further to offer. He then resumed his seat with his usual composure.

The Solicitor-General replied, in a speech which occupied nearly two hours.—He contended that the case was fully substantiated against Thistlewood.—Many of the facts sworn to by the accomplices were, he observed, corroborated, as far as was possible, by the testimony of unimpeached witnesses.

The Chief Justice Abbott then proceeded to charge the Jury, making such observations on the evidence of the different witnesses as appeared to the Learned Judge to be illustrative of the case.

At a quarter before five o'clock the Jury retired; but, after an absence of a few minutes, returned, and requested the Learned Judge to read to them the Statute of the 36th of Geo. III. with which he immediately complied.

The Jury again retired, and, after an absence of about 20 minutes, returned into Court, and delivered a verdict of Guilty on the 3d and 4th counts of the indictment.

Thistlewood, who appeared wholly unaffected by the verdict, was then removed from the bar, surrounded by several officers.

The Attorney-General then observed, that as it was very probable many of those gentlemen who were summoned to act as Jurors on this occasion, not being aware of the termination of the trial, would not be in attendance to-morrow, it would perhaps be proper that the further proceeding, in the cases for high treason, should be adjourned until Friday.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott.—It will, I think, be necessary. The proper officer can go round and inform the gentlemen summoned on the Jury that they are to attend again on Friday morning.

Chief Justice Dallas. On Friday morning these trials will be renewed. To-morrow the ordinary business of the Court will be proceeded in, before the Common Sergeant.

A Juror. My Lord, are we not to be discharged?

Lord Chief Justice Abbott. You will not be called on the next trial; but I am not prepared to say that you can be wholly absolved.

A Juror. It is a great hardship on us: we have not been home since Monday.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott. You will not be wanted, at all events, before next Monday.—Further than that I am not able to say now.

A Juror. We do not wish to press the indulgence beyond Monday, my Lord.

The Court adjourned at half-past six.

The following is an abstract of the 3d and 4th counts of the indictment:—

The 3d count is on the Statute of the 36th of George III. and charges the Prisoners with compassing, imagining, devising, and intending to levy war against our Lord the King, within this realm, in order by force and constraint to compel him to change his measures and counsels. And the overt acts charged, for manifesting and proving these acts of treason, are—

1st. Meeting, conspiring, and consulting, to devise, arrange, and mature plans and means to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm, as by law established.

2dly. Conspiring, &c. to stir up, raise, make, and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our Lord the King, and to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm, as by law established.

3dly. Conspiring, &c. to assassinate, kill, and murder diverse of the Privy Council of our Lord the King.

4thly. Procuring, providing, and having large quantities of arms, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other traitors, in order to assassinate, kill, and murder diverse of the Privy Council.

5thly. Providing arms and ammunition, in order to raise, make, and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our Lord the King, and to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government as by law established.

6thly. Agreeing to seize and take possession of diverse cannon, warlike weapons, and ammunition, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other traitors, and to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion and war, and subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government as by law established.

7thly. Consulting and agreeing to set fire to, burn, and destroy, diverse houses and buildings, and diverse barracks, used for the reception and residence of the soldiers, troops, and forces of the King, and to provide and prepare combustibles and materials for the purpose of setting fire to and burning the same.

8thly. Composing and preparing, with intent to publish, Addresses and Proclamations, containing solicitations and incitements to the King's subjects to aid and assist in making and levying insurrection, rebellion, and war, and in subverting and destroying the Constitution and Government as by law established.

9thly. Composing and preparing an Address to the King's subjects, containing therein, that their tyrants were destroyed, and that the friends of liberty were called upon to come forward, as the Provisional Government was then sitting, with intent to publish the same, and thereby to solicit and incite the King's subjects to aid and assist in the last overt act.

10thly. Assembling themselves with arms with intent to assassinate, kill, and murder diverse of the Privy Council, and to rise and make insurrection, rebellion, and war, and subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government.

11thly. Preparing, levying, and making public war, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, against our Lord the King within this realm.

The 4th count is also on the Statute of the 36th of the late King, for levying and making war against our Lord the King within this realm, and attempting and endeavouring by force and arms to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm as by law established, and to deprive and depose our said Lord the King of and from the style, honour, and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm.

Thistlewood, on being re-conducted to his cell, yesterday, did not evince much change in his feelings. His mind seemed to have been made up.—He continued the whole of the evening absorbed in gloomy contemplation of his fate. The announcement of the verdict to the other Prisoners produced among some of them a great shock; others, however, appeared, like their leader, to have abandoned all hope, and to have formed a determination to meet the consequences of their crimes with firmness.

Ings will be put on his trial to-morrow. It is supposed that the proceedings in his case will be brought to a conclusion on Saturday evening.

It was remarked that, towards the conclusion of the trial, vast numbers of those persons who have been wont to attend the meetings in Smithfield, Finsbury Market-place, and elsewhere, were congregated in the neighbourhood of the Sessions-house, and some were heard to express their intention of giving three cheers, if the verdict was such as they seemed sanguinely to expect, that of "*Not Guilty.*" When the real verdict was announced, there was a manifest disappointment among these parties, and they marched off murmuring to each other on the disappointment of their hopes.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

The Prisoners, since Wednesday, have remained in a state of great dejection. Davidson philosophically says, "It can't be helped;" and "that they can die but once." Some of his companions cannot reconcile themselves with the same indifference to their probable fate. Mrs. Thistlewood has had an interview with her husband since his conviction. She was greatly affected: the levity which she had previously manifested seemed to have deserted her, and she gave way to the full tide of her feelings.

Thistlewood himself seems to be perfectly resigned.

The Jury, having been re-summoned, began to assemble about eight o'clock, and produced a little bustle; but, with the exception of these gentlemen, the pressure for admission to the Court was but trifling.

Mr. Brown continues his humane attention to the Prisoners; and does all in his power to render their situation comfortable; and of this they all express their consciousness.

The demand on the part of the Grand Jury yesterday to be admitted to that part of the gaol in which the Prisoners are confined, was in all respects irregular, and could only have been dictated by an inexcusable curiosity. Independently of their having no real right to such a privilege, the positive orders to Mr. Brown are, to admit no person, upon any pretence whatever, to his Prisoners, save under a special order from the Privy Council. Their wives and Solicitor are the only persons allowed to have conversation with them—and even the Sheriffs are not permitted to be with them, except in the presence of a witness.

Yesterday the son of the Prisoner Thistlewood applied for and obtained an order from the Privy Council to see his father. The unfortunate boy was in an agony of grief on quitting the prison.

Ings was yesterday so ill from the state of his mind, that it became necessary to call in the aid of the apothecary to the gaol.

TRIAL OF INGS.

At nine o'clock, Chief Justice Dallas, the Chief Baron Richards, Mr. Justice Richardson, and the Common Serjeant, entered the Court. Chief Justice Abbott was not present. James Ings was immediately put to the bar.

It was mutually agreed, that the names of the Jurymen should be called over from the point at which the Court left off when the Jury in the last case was selected, that is to say, at No. 108.

The following Jury was then impanelled:

Charles Palmer, Foreman;	Wm. Moore,
George Smith,	Thomas Beecham,
James Eade,	John Beck,
Benjamin Blythe,	Benjamin Rogers,
Wm. Percy,	James Carey,
John Young,	Wm. Edgecombe.

The challenges were for the Prisoners, 28 and for the Crown 18.

The Jury having been sworn at ten o'clock, Mr. Shelton proceeded to read the indictment. It was the same which has already been described in the case of Thistlewood.

The Jurymen not sworn were then told, that they might depart for the present, and give their attendance on Monday.

Mr. Balland having shortly opened the indictment,

The Solicitor-General stated the case against the Prisoner. He commenced by a solemn appeal to the Jury to dismiss from their minds the fact which had already been publicly announced, of the conviction of Thistlewood. He entreated them to come to the consideration of the present charge without prejudice or passion, and to form their determination upon the evidence, and the evidence alone, which should be submitted to their notice.

The Learned Counsel concluded his address at five minutes after eleven.

Chief Justice Dallas.—Let the other Prisoners be brought to the bar.

All the other Prisoners were accordingly put to the bar, with the exception of Thistlewood.

Robert Adams was then called, and examined by the Attorney-General. His testimony was similar to that given on a former occasion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Douglas, Lord Suffolk, and other distinguished characters, were on the Bench during the day. Walker, the fellow who occasionally took the chair at the Smithfield and Finsbury Meetings, was in one of the galleries, and received a nod of recognition from several of the Prisoners. This fellow was the bearer of the roll, representing *Magna Charta*, in Hunt's procession.

At two o'clock Adams continued under examination. The trial of Ings is not expected to be brought to a conclusion till to-morrow evening.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

We mentioned yesterday, upon the authority of intelligence from Glasgow, that a troop of Hussars, Lord Elcho's Edinburgh troop, and 20 of the Glasgow troop, with a piece of flying artillery, had set off, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, for Kilmarnock. We now learn, that their detachment proceeded to Kilmarnock, Galston, and Newmills, apprehended 16 Radicals, who were sent off prisoners to Ayr, under the escort of the Edinburgh troop. The inhabitants of the different towns showed no disposition to resist the military.

It is said the person is in custody who stuck up the treasonable placard on the 1st of April at Balfron. We hope this is true, for then, perhaps, a clue will be obtained by which to arrive at the writer and printer of that incendiary address.

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch Papers to the 15th inst. Private advices, received at Dordrecht, from Cadiz, dated the 21st ult. state, that the stores and provisions of the expedition to South America have been relanded, when the latter were immediately put up to sale.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

On the 13th inst. at the moment when M. Raoul-Rochette, Professor of modern History at the College du Plessis, Paris, and recently appointed a Member of the Commission of Censorship, ascended the tribune, to deliver a lecture, he was assailed by cries of *Down with the Censor!* and much tumult ensued. The lectures have been provisionally suspended, by order of the Committee of public instruction.

The preliminary proceedings in the affair of the assassin Louvel are finally concluded.

It is announced that the Russian Ambassador at Madrid has congratulated Ferdinand VII. on his acceptance of the Constitution.

The constitutional spirit has triumphed in the isles of Majorca and Minorca, with as much facility and rapidity as in other parts of the Spanish Monarchy. At the former place, the Inquisition has disappeared, and its victims paraded in triumph. In both islands, Constitutional Juntas have superseded the former authorities. The remains of Lacy, who was shot in Majorca about a year ago, are to be translated to Barcelona, where preparations are making for solemnising funereal honours to his memory.

We are informed this morning, that one of the Prisoners, who led the Radical troops to the field at Huddersfield on the 31st ult. was formerly a Captain in the 84th Regiment of Foot.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

The trial of Thistlewood terminated yesterday, as we anticipated. The verdict was, *Guilty*, upon the third and fourth counts of the indictment. We have given, elsewhere, an abstract of these counts, the better to enable the reader to understand the extent and atrocity of the crime of which he has been convicted. Until the Public, however, shall be put in possession of the evidence which was submitted to the Jury, it would be premature, in us, to offer any remarks upon the peculiar character of his offence. This reserve is the more necessary, because the remaining Prisoners are to be tried upon nearly the same evidence, and it would be, in a manner, a prejudication of their case, to comment, in the way we should comment, upon the nature of that evidence. We shall only permit ourselves to add, that the Country will read it, when made public, with horror and astonishment.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:—

"PARIS, APRIL 17.—Yesterday morning, as the Duchess de Berri was enjoying her accustomed walk on the terrace of the garden of the Thuilleries, an individual, of respectable appearance, addressed to the august Princess the most gross insults. He was on the point of falling a victim to popular indignation, when an Officer of the Royal Guard, attired *en bourgeois*, who witnessed the scene, caused him to be taken into custody, and conducted to the guard-house."

Yesterday the despatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of the following ships, viz. Princess Amelia, Cæsar, N. Turner; Marchioness of Ely, Capt. B. Nye; General Hewitt, Capt. I. Pedroni; Lady Campbell, Captain T. Marquis; for China direct.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 279	India Stock 218½
3 per ct. Red. 68½	India Bonds 96 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 68¼	Ex. Bills 4 5 pm.
3½ per Cents. 77½	Long Ann. 17 15-16 18
4 per Cents. 85¾	Omnium ——
5 per Cts. 103¾	Cons. for Ac. 69¼

Letters from Gibraltar, of the 27th ult., mention, that the Government schooner had returned with a favourable report of the state of the plague in Africa. The deaths in Morocco did not exceed 200 or 300 daily. In Mogadore they were reduced also considerably, and were from 12 to 15 daily. The cordon, established by General Don, between the Spanish dominions and Gibraltar, was removed on the 25th of March, and a free intercourse with Spain was established.

Accounts from St. Sebastian, of the 10th, state that the different Customs in the several ports of Spain would not be established until the assembling of the Cortes in July; business, it was expected, would be inactive till that period.

According to information from Cadiz, of the 30th ult., the duties on wine, brandy, &c., the most unpopular measure adopted by Ferdinand, previously to his acceptance of the Constitution, have been removed by the Government, and an order to that effect had reached Cadiz. With respect to the commercial affairs of Spain in general, nothing would be done until the deliberations of the Cortes had commenced.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day were of some interest, as indicating the violence of party feeling in that branch of the Legislature.—The occasion of this violence was the introduction of a new Election Law to supersede that which had already been submitted to the Chamber.—The Duke de Richelieu, President of the Council, and several of the Ministers and Councillors of State, were introduced. Count Simeon, Minister of the Interior, ascended the tribune. His Excellency commenced his address by taking a general view of the Law of Elections proposed to the Chamber about two months ago, the principal object of which was, to increase the number of Deputies, and thereby render the representative assembly more perfectly proportionate to the population of the kingdom. The *project* which had been submitted to them had, he observed, provoked much hostility, and a violent agitation had been kept up in the public mind by many whose cautious zeal for the Charter led them to proclaim the proposal as an infringement upon their chartered rights. The Session, however, was now too far advanced to allow them maturely to weigh the important questions which the former *project* involved; the King, therefore, had judged it expedient to simplify its tenor by substituting another *project*, which authorised only such modifications in the mode of electing Deputies, as were peremptory and indispensable.

The *project* having been read, the whole left (or *liberal*) side of the Chamber rose, and vociferated against the irregularity of receiving the communication, as the former *project* was still before them. The President observed, that any Member of the Assembly had a right to withdraw a proposition, and that certainly they could not deny the same right to the Royal Prerogative.—He then read the 17th article of the regulations, which were framed for the purpose of determining what should be the practice of the Chamber under certain circumstances. This article enacts the immediate distribution of all *projects* of law sent to the two Chambers. The *liberals* of the left still continued their clamour, and several of them simultaneously addressed the President in the most vehement language. The latter, with a view to get rid of the turbulence, put the question on the order of the day, relative to the unaudited public accounts; but could not succeed in fixing their attention. A scene of most undignified tumult ensued, and several members rushed to the tribune, and struggled to get possession of it. General Foy was at length heard, and he observed, that the reception of the proposed law was obligatory upon the Chamber, and he could not therefore oppose it. The uproar still continuing, the President rose and declared the sitting suspended for the interval of one hour; on which the Deputies quitted their seats and formed themselves into different groups, when some animated debates ensued. At the expiration of the hour, the President again took the Chair. The question of the printing and distribution of the communication was then put, and carried almost unanimously, after which the Chamber adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

GLOBE OFFICE, Three o'Clock.

Both Houses of Parliament have just met.—The Commission was opened in the House of Lords by the Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earls of Westmorland and Shaftesbury.

As soon as the Commissioners took their seats, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the House of Commons to the House of Lords, to hear the Commission read. This order was instantly obeyed by the Members of the House of Commons, about 60 of whom had assembled. After the usual form of reading the Commission had been gone through, the Lord Chancellor said, that he had it in command from his Majesty to desire, that before his Majesty stated his reasons for graciously calling his Parliament together, the Gentlemen of the House of Commons would repair to their own place of sitting, and there elect, without delay, a Speaker to preside over their debates. The person so elected they were to report for the approbation of his Majesty, in the House of Lords, at two o'clock to-morrow.

The Commons instantly withdrew to their own chamber, for the purpose of electing a Speaker. Mr. Manners Sutton will be re-elected without opposition. He will be proposed by Sir William Scott, and seconded by Mr. Holme Sumner.

About twenty Peers were present. A new and magnificent Throne is erected in the House of Lords; the canopy, which is of the greatest richness, is supported by two large Corinthian columns, the shafts are fluted and richly gilt.—There is also a new chair, in place of the old ivory one. The drapery and covering is of the richest crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold lace. The House is newly fitted up in the most splendid manner.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

We continue to extract from the London Journals the proceedings in the trials for high treason. A new reason has offered itself for following the example of our London contemporaries; the details that have appeared are by no means so complete as those which may hereafter be expected, and it is material, that full information should be conveyed to the Public. The trial of ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD closed on the evening of Wednesday last, when the Jury, after being a short time in consultation, returned their verdict in these terms—*Guilty on the Third and Fourth Counts of the Indictment.* A full statement of these *Counts* will be found in our columns.

Messrs. BROUGHAM and DENMAN have been duly recognized in the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, as the Attorney and Solicitor-General to the QUEEN. "Upon this proceeding," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "we forbear to offer any remarks, except that it is currently rumoured in the higher circles, that the KING'S Ministers, having had the option of *another* course, preferred the one now stated, thereby evincing to the world *their* final determination to attempt nothing whatever against the QUEEN. But how does this agree with the previous determination of the Council, acted upon by the Bishops, of excluding her Majesty's name from the Liturgy of the Church, and thereby of withdrawing from her the religious duties and prayers of the People? There is an inconsistency in this procedure that must strike every observer. Her Majesty is rejected by the Church, and recognised by the Courts of Law, and both these acts emanate from the constitutional Councils of the KING. Have they given up their first advice to his Majesty on conviction of its error; or did they, in the first instance, give a promise to his Majesty which they are not now ready to fulfil?"

The report of the arrival of the QUEEN at Calais seems to have been totally unfounded.

Parliament assembled on Friday last, and the Session is to be opened on Thursday next, with a speech from the Throne by his MAJESTY in person.

The long expected French Law of Elections has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Count Simeon, Minister of the Interior. It professes to be more simple than the former project on the same subject, and, in consequence of the advanced period of the Session, to contain no alterations in the existing system, but such as seem to be absolutely required. There is to be no increase in the numbers of the Chamber; it will continue, as at present, to receive it's annual and partial renewals; but the principal object of the proposed measure is to induce a greater number of those who now enjoy the right of Election to take a more active part than they do at present in the choice of their Representatives. Count SIMEON, in his introductory speech, asserts, that, generally speaking, more than *one-third* of the Electors abstain from exercising their elective franchise, and this negligence he attributes to their unwillingness to undertake the trouble and expense of a long journey from their usual places of residence to the chief town of the Department, where the scene of election is held. To remove this inconvenience, and to bring the elections home, as it were, to every man's door, the project submitted to the Chamber proposes, that Colleges of districts shall, in all cases, choose a number of Candidates equal to that of the Deputies of their respective Departments; these Candidates, so chosen, shall be presented to the College of the Department, and from them shall the Deputies be elected. It will be seen in another place how this plan was received.—No Mail due.

WATERING STREETS.

It is the practice of every city and town in the United Kingdom, of any consequence, during the dry and sultry season of the year, to have their streets regularly and constantly watered. This plan contributes at once to the comfort and health of the inhabitants, and saves a great deal of property from sustaining material injury. This city has, for some days past, had such experience as ought to rouse it to active and immediate exertion, in order to secure the inhabitants from the annoyance they have encountered. A small sum, subscribed by every house, would amply meet the necessary expenditure, and the consequent pleasure would be much more than a remuneration for an insignificant sacrifice of money. That the plan has been before attempted, and has failed, forms no objection against it's being again tried: and we are satisfied, if any individual would offer to undertake the task, he would meet with warm and general countenance.

The KING's birth-day was celebrated here yesterday with all the demonstrations usual upon such an occasion.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 19.—Having but little fine Wheat left over from Monday's supply, and but few fresh arrivals this morning, prime samples fully supported that day's prices, but the demand was very trifling for the ordinary qualities. The Barley trade was not so brisk as on Monday, having but few buyers at Market today, and several cargoes arriving from Suffolk, which, not being of fine quality, in a heavy sale.—In Beans, Peas and Oats, there is no alteration, and sales dull.

APRIL 21.—Although there has been but little fresh Wheat since Monday, our sales were heavy this morning, having but little demand, except for prime samples of white, which fully support Monday's prices; but all sorts of red Wheat are exceedingly dull sale, and rather cheaper. Fine fresh Barley, being scarce, sold readily at Monday's prices; but the middling qualities, or that which was in the least out of condition and unfit for malting, there was no demand for, although offered at an abatement of 1s. per quarter. Oats were also dull sale, and rather lower, having large arrivals of that article. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 21.—We cannot notice any material change in our Corn Market from our report of Wednesday's Market, except a further advance of 1s. per barrel on Wheat. The general prices paid this day were 29s. to 42s. for good samples. Oats and Barley continue stationary. Malt is rather better, at 34s. to 37s. Rapeseed, 38s. to 41s. per barrel. Oatmeal is in good demand, the general price 15s. Second Cuts, 9s. to 24s. and some is sold at 25s. per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

New Butter has begun to come in rather more freely; there were 70 firkins at the weigh-house on Saturday—yesterday, only a dozen; the price of first quality has remained almost stationary at £3 per cwt. The weather continuing dry, the mornings and evenings cool, and the heat of the day tempered by refreshing breezes, the slaughtering of *Pigs* is still carried on with considerable briskness, though to a less extent than usual—and prices remain as last mentioned. No alteration worth notice has occurred in *Grain* of any description, nor any change in *Flour* or *Oatmeal*. A decline of 2s. per barrel has taken place in *Newport* and *Swansea Coals*, in quantities—present price of both, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.

BIRTH.—On Saturday morning, at Dunmore, the Lady of Matthew Young, Esq. of a son.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 23.

ARRIVED,

23d.—Expedition, Squires, Bristol, in goods; Wellington, Nicholas, Newport, coals; Sabrina, Harris, Swansea, culm; Wellington, Davis, Poole, pipe-clay; Earl Moira, Outteridge, Cardiff, coals and iron; Daddon, Rowe, Swansea, culm; Alston, Evans, ditto; Good Intent, Harrison, Fishguard, ballast; Active, Griffiths, London, ballast; Ceres, Winter, Falmouth, ballast.

SAILED,

21st.—Good Mother, Green, from Lourvie, Wexford, deals; Argyle, Pell, Preston, oats; Ability, Roberts, Liverpool, wheat; Rose, Warren, Newfoundland, provisions and passengers; Lynx, Redpeth, Quevec, linen, passengers, &c.

22d.—Cygnet, Sloop of War, Captain Bennett, on a cruise; Lord Sidney, Nichols, from Ross, London, oats; Families, Hood, Alicant, ballast; Mary, Maliphant, Quebec, passengers; Adice, Black, Cork, convicts.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

THE LARGE HOUSE, BACK HOUSE, and CONCERNS, situated on the Quay, formerly occupied by the Misses DONOVAN.

Application to be made to EDWARD ROBERTS, Waterford. April 25, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT,

THAT PART OF KILCULLIHEEN, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, and County of Kilkenny, held by the late Alderman SIMON NEWPORT.

Application to be made to JOHN POWER, Esq. Kilfane—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—or SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford. April 25, 1820.

FOR BALTIMORE,

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

THE FINE SHIP AMAZON,

NOW ARRIVED IN WATERFORD,

And will be again despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next.

The excellent Accommodation for Passengers by this Ship is already known. She will start (Wind permitting) on the Day appointed; and it is needless to say more than that she has made her passage in 21 days.

☞ THE ENTIRE CARGO of this Ship, imported direct, is now ON SALE, consisting of about

75 *Thousand of WHITE OAK STAVES,*
20 *Hhds. of fresh FLAX SEED, and*
7 *Hhds. of TOBACCO.*

Apply to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, April 25, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY,

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT of £20 a year, arising out of a *House* in *Barronstrand-street*, in the City of Waterford, held under Lease from the Corporation, for a Term of Years, of which about 86 are yet unexpired, subject to the small Head-Rent of £5 per annum.

Also, a PROFIT of £12 5s. a year, arising out of *Several Houses* and *Premises* situate in *Frederick-Street*, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, held under Lease from the Masters, Brethren, and Sisters of the Leper Hospital of Saint Stephen, for a Term of Years, of which 31 are yet unexpired, subject to the Head-Rent of £12 15s. per annum.

Also, a PROFIT of £69 1s. 3d. a year, being *Tythes* arising out of the Parishes of *Poulcone* and *Dysertlenore*, situate in the County of Kilkenny, held under Lease from the Corporation, for a Term of Years, of which about 2 are yet unexpired, subject to the Head-Rent of £67 18s. 4d. per annum.

For particulars of Title, &c. apply to ANNE LEWIS LYNN, Attorney, King-street. April 19, 1820.

OAK WOOD.

TO BE SOLD, an OAK WOOD of 32 years' growth, containing about 30 Acres, statute measure, situated at CAMPSTON, on the River *Blackwater*, in the County of Waterford.

Application to be made to RICHARD USHER, Fox Cappagh, Dungarvan—or LAWLESS and ROBERTS, Waterford. April 21, 1820.

CHANCERY.

WALLACE & BOLTON } THE SALE of the remaining UNSOLD PARTS of the LANDS in the Pleas in this Cause mentioned is further ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 27th Day of April instant, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock, Afternoon, when the following Lots will be first offered for Sale: Nos. 98 to 87 on the Rental, both inclusive, which will be set up at £530—Nos. 133 to 139, both inclusive, at £630—also GLANYWOOD PLANTATIONS, No. 115 on the Rental.—Dated 30th April, 1820. THOS. BALL.

For further particulars, as to Title and Rental, apply to G. IVIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor—or C. TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor, Waterford, or Dublin.

WALLACE & BOLTON } THE FOLLOWING LOTS, parts of the LANDS of FAITHLEGG, were set to sale, and offered for Sale on the 20th instant, when the sum of £750 was bid for the lot No. 1, and the sum of £630 for the lot No. 24 and the MANSION, in order to prevent such a sacrifice of the Property, was ADJOURNED the SALE to the 27th instant, when the present Bidders will be declared the Purchasers, unless greater Prices be offered:—

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
No. 1.....	40	2	12	set at	80	1 10 per annum.
No. 2.....	27	0	17	.....	100	13 0

For further Particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Mabbot-street, Dublin—or to IVIE and BURKE, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

April 23, 1820.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

THE PRELIMINARY DRAWING in the present GRAND STATE LOTTERY took place in London on the 14th instant, on which day no Blanks were drawn, nor any Prize above £30. The Numbers which became, by this preliminary Drawing, entitled to £30 each, will be all redrawn, and will, in addition, have the chance of the 10s Capitals, among which are—

1 ..... of	£30,000
2	20,000
2	10,000

&c. &c. &c. Money and Consols.

THE GRAND DRAWING

Begins on THURSDAY, the 27th instant,

On which day the two first Prizes in each Class will get

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS

In addition.

TICKETS AND SHARES

Are now on Sale in variety at the following Offices:

JOHN BULL,
RICHARD FARRELL,
STEPHEN PHELAN,
IGNATIUS FLEMING,
At THE CHRONICLE OFFICE,

And by the Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, of the 22d day of June, 1796, the Town of CARLOW, in the County of CARLOW, was nominated as the Town for the District or Division of CARLOW, for the purposes mentioned in an Act made in Ireland, in the thirty-sixth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act for the better "and more convenient Administration of Justice, "and for recovery of small Debts in a summary "way, at the Sessions of the Peace of the several "Counties at large within this Kingdom, (except "the County of DUBLIN,) and for continuing "and amending an Act entituled 'an Act for the "better Execution of the Laws and Preservation "of the Peace within Counties at large:'"

And whereas, by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entituled, "An "Act for the better Execution of the Laws in "Ireland, by appointing superintending Magis-"trates and additional Constables in Counties in "certain cases," power is given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to change or annul the appointment of any Town or Towns, in any County or Division, for the purposes mentioned in the said recited Act of the 36th year of his late Majesty, and to appoint such other Town or Towns in lieu thereof, as to him or them shall seem proper:

And whereas a Memorial from the Assistant Barrister and several Magistrates of the said County of CARLOW hath been laid before us, setting forth, that in consequence of the distance of said Town of CARLOW from certain parts of said District of CARLOW, the Nomination so as aforesaid made thereof for the entire of the said Division is inconvenient, and have therefore prayed us to annul the said Appointment, and in lieu thereof to appoint the Towns of CARLOW and BAGENALSTOWN for the said District or Division of CARLOW, for the purposes in the said recited Act of the 36th year of his late Majesty mentioned:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us for that purpose, do hereby annul the Appointment so as aforesaid made, of the said Town of CARLOW, and do hereby nominate and appoint the Towns of CARLOW and BAGENALSTOWN in lieu thereof for the said District or Division of CARLOW, for the purposes in the said recited Act of the 36th year of his late Majesty mentioned, of which all Persons concerned are to take Notice accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 15th day of April, 1820.

CHARLE. CASHEL. LIMERICK. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. J. A. ELLICOTT. D. BAIRD. WM. SAURIN. WM. V. FITZGERALD.

God save the KING.