

ignorant of those facts which the latter studiously conceal. If, therefore, all those payments which may be considered as of a public or national description, the salaries of the Judges, the allowance to Ambassadors, were charged upon some other fund, and only such a sum assigned to the Civil List as would be necessary to maintain the due dignity and splendour of the Crown, we cannot help thinking that a very injurious error would be avoided. A considerable approximation towards this object was made by the Act of 1816, which transferred from the Civil List to the Consolidated Fund various charges amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million. Whether the object could now be completely attained, we know not; but, if it cannot, we must still regret the impossibility. The Marquis of Lansdowne also suggested, that certain contingent and fluctuating charges upon the Civil List should be provided for annually, by Parliament, upon estimate, in the same way as the other branches of the public service. This proposal we should be extremely sorry to see adopted. Those fluctuating charges occur chiefly in the household department, and are produced by the same causes which create a variation in the expenditure of any private family, namely, the difference of prices. But to have all the items of this branch of the Royal establishment canvassed in Parliament every year; to debate, in public, how much or little should be granted for wine, or furniture, or the expenses of the Royal table, would be a species of intolerable scrutiny. It would be more decorous, and in every point of view far preferable, that Parliament should inexorably adhere to one specific sum, and impose upon the Crown the necessity of adjusting its expenditure accordingly. But we should be equally averse from both these modes. We would not have the allowance to a King doled out by fractions, as we estimate the board-wages of a servant; and it will be in this spirit, we doubt not, that Parliament will dispose of the subject. His Majesty, himself, has generously relieved his Parliament from the task of inquiring whether any increase should be made to the Civil List; and it can hardly be supposed that Parliament will require this spontaneous liberality, by proceeding to abridge the actual revenue of the Crown. It would be difficult, indeed, to show that the allowance which was not thought too much in 1816, after long and laborious investigation, has become so since.—*Continued.*

The following article is dated Rome, April 12:—

"The Consort of the King of England left Rome on the 9th instant, with her suite, in seven carriages, to proceed by way of Pavia, Milan, &c. to London, where she expected to arrive on the 1st May. While she was here, she did not show herself out of the house, for whenever she drove out in her carriage the blinds were let down."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that his late Majesty had left a Will. We suppose it was found by the present King on his late visit to Windsor. It is said that his late Majesty, but a few days before his mournful calamity, as if conscious of its approach, ordered a master key to be made, with which he locked up a drawer containing all his other keys. This master-key he delivered to General Taylor, with an injunction to preserve it in his custody, and deliver it to no one but himself, or in case of his decease to deliver it only to his successor. This key General Taylor delivered to the King on Saturday afternoon.—*Morning Chronicle.*

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MAY 7.

CORK HARBOUR.
Colonel BAGWELL presented a Petition from the Merchants and Traders of Cork, for an improvement in the harbour of that city. Read, and laid on the table.

STEAM ENGINES.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, in rising to move for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the nuisance created by Steam-engines, begged the indulgence of the House for a very few moments. It would be in the recollection of the House, that in the course of the Session before the last he had drawn its attention to the inconvenience and annoyance which the metropolis sustained from these engines. He had then stated, that the ill effects which followed from them, not only to the personal enjoyment and health of the inhabitants, but to all the country round, in injuring the growth and quality of vegetables, might, by the adoption of proper means, be considerably removed, and had desired that a Committee might be appointed to make inquiries on the subject. The Committee had been granted him, and their Report was before the House. He believed, that the idea of compelling the proprietors of these machines to consume their own smoke, was, among those who had bestowed attention on the subject, considered by no means impracticable, and he was satisfied that, if the House would permit the inquiry to proceed, it would be made evident that the nuisance of these engines, which made London uninhabitable—(a laugh)—Liverpool and Manchester uninhabitable, and all these great places uninhabitable—(much laughter)—(when he said uninhabitable, he meant it, for great numbers of those who conducted business in those cities were obliged to live in houses at a distance to place their families in), could be wholly removed, or at least greatly diminished. The whole of the ebullition of smoke, so offensive and prejudicial in its effects, proceeded from steam-engines; and if the House would grant

him the Committee, he had no doubt that his hopes in regard to them would be realized. He could refer to place where the design had actually been effected. It was done at the manufactory of Mr. Barnes, at Warwick, and he happened to have on his side the evidence of some gentlemen in the House who had seen it. In that establishment, without any expense being incurred, and with a saving in consumption of one-third of the quantity of fuel ordinarily used, all the smoke from the furnace was consumed within the erection; and so little appearance was there of it in the surrounding part of the atmosphere, that he ventured to say, if any gentleman went into the concern he would find it difficult to determine where the furnace was. He had himself endeavoured to create a smoke from the furnace, without being able to succeed. The Hon. Member then moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire how far it may be practicable to compel the owners of steam-engines to erect them in a manner less prejudicial to public health and public comfort; and added, that if any Gentleman in the House were to take his station for three or four days near the chimney of one of these steam-engines, he would be convinced of the expediency of the motion. (A laugh.)

Mr. DENMAN confirmed what had been said by the Hon. Member concerning the absorption of the smoke by the engine at Warwick. There was not the least appearance of smoke. The merit of the invention belonged to (as we understood) Mr. Parker, and was attended with the most possible success. He trusted that the Public would shortly be made acquainted with the beneficial results of it, which, he believed, would in a short time supersede the necessity of all legislation on the subject.

Sir C. MORDAUNT spoke in confirmation of the preceding statements.

After a few words from an Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn, the motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR then called the attention of the House to the constant and uniform practice of so many of the public stage-coach drivers, endangering the lives of passengers by their furious driving. As the law now stood, there was hardly any way of punishing those fellows, however obstinate or intoxicated they might be, unless death resulted from the accident; by the present law, there was a great doubt whether they were punishable for a misdemeanor. He knew that by the 50th of the late King, c. 48, there were some penalties inflicted for improper conduct, but where a fracture or other injury took place, there was no punishment except a fine of £10. It was true, that, as the law now stood, the driver or proprietor was responsible by civil action in the shape of a penalty, which, by the way, they all paid for each other by a conjoint purse; still, in his opinion, no real alteration to remedy the evil could ever be effected, unless the driver were held criminally responsible for his conduct, and liable to fine and imprisonment, according to the circumstances of the case. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for punishing criminally the drivers of stage-coaches and carriages, for accidents occasioned by their neglect or misconduct.

Leave was given, and a Committee appointed to prepare and bring in the Bill.

NEW INVENTION DEBTORS' BILL.

Lord ALTHORP rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. The Bill which he meant to propose was the same as that which he had so lately brought into the last Parliament. It was therefore quite unnecessary for him to trespass much upon the time of the House, as there must be a considerable number present who, whilst in the last Parliament, must have put themselves in possession of the measure he then intended, and which he now meant to introduce a second time. But as some new Members may wish for an outline of his plan, he should beg leave briefly to state it. The two principal objects of his Bill were—first, to give creditors a more easy power to detect concealment of property on the part of fraudulent debtors; and secondly, to enable the Commissioners of the Court to examine, out of doors, into all matters touching the conduct and property of the insolvent, so as to satisfy the creditors at large. These were the principal alterations he proposed introducing in his new Bill.

Mr. LOCKHART—"Does the Noble Lord mean to confine the scope of his Bill to the two objects he has mentioned?"

Lord ALTHORP—"Certainly not; but they are the principal points."

Mr. LOCKHART expressed the satisfaction he felt at the Noble Lord's answer, and at finding that the new Bill meant to embrace the subject in a comprehensive manner. The two Bills already in force certainly required much attention and alteration; they were merely confined to the analogous situation of the general practice respecting debtors and creditors, without at all making proper distinctions. There was one class of debtors that was, for instance, intangible by either of these Bills; he meant those debtors who had incurred damages founded on actions at law, and who had done great injury to their neighbours; besides, in cases of penalties inflicted under particular Statutes, they were permitted their discharge just as ordinary debtors. This ought not to be permitted, for the maxim should be adhered to, "Qui non habet pecuniam latet persona." There was one more material alteration, which he thought ought to be introduced. In many

cases debtors obtained their discharge merely because creditors would not incur the expense of opposing them. Care should be taken that such debtors should not escape with impunity. He also thought that the new law should, as much as possible, be assimilated to the law of Scotland, and that the *onus probandi* of showing the debtors' claim for relief should rest on himself, and that it should not be thrown on the creditor in the first instance to show the contrary.

Lord ALTHORP said, on the second reading he would enter fully into the merits of his Bill. He added, that it provided for many of the points to which the Hon. Gentleman had called the attention of the House, and he was glad to have the assistance of that Hon. Member through the progress of the measure. With reference to persons detained for penalties, he thought the term of imprisonment provided in the last Bill fully sufficient.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

IRISH STOCK.
On the motion of Mr. C. GRANT, leave was given to bring in Bills to enable Courts of Equity in Ireland to compel the transfer of Stock, without making the Bank of Ireland or the Grand Canal Company a party thereto; and also to regulate the administration of Assets, where the parties were out of the realm.

TOWARDS THE SEX.
Mr. Alderman WOOD rose, and spoke as follows: "There is a question which I feel it my duty to bring before the House, and which I consider to be of the highest importance. I may be wrong, but it is for you, Mr. Speaker, and the House, to say if the course I am now about to take is the proper one. The question to which I am about to refer is one which not only involves our interest, but safety; and I therefore think it may be considered as a question of privilege. I hold a paper in my hand, containing the depositions of seven persons, made before me in my situation as a Magistrate. They applied to me for a warrant to arrest a person named George Edwards. The seven persons went with me for examination into a private room, and also with a very worthy Magistrate, Alderman Sir William Donville. These deponents, four of them in particular, in their private examination, stated, among other facts, one which materially concerns this House, and to that I mean to confine myself on the present occasion, and to refrain from entering upon other parts of the depositions, which refer to plots against Ministers, and other acts of atrocity. The persons state, that it was the practice of this person, named George Edwards, to go about constantly from public-house to public-house, and indeed to private ones also, investigating those whom he found to be the Members of the House of Commons. He said it would be very easy to introduce six or seven persons into the House, particularly while the Members were busily employed in public business. It would be very easy, he represented, to come in here, and that it would not be necessary to come in very clean either, for there would be no objection to a man's bringing in, as it were, books under his arm, and that the cases representing books could easily contain cut-gun-barrels, of a certain number of inches in length, which could be well stopped and filled with gunpowder. These could be easily thrown into the House in the heat of debate, and what with grenades and missiles of gunpowder and phosphorus, the whole thing might easily be accomplished. In one of these conversations, Edwards said the plan was a good one, and that as soon as Thistlewood got out of Horseham gaol, which would soon be, he was the boy to do it. A few days after this very period, I have reason to know Edwards got acquainted with Thistlewood at the house of Preston, the cobbler. Edwards did then absolutely get up the cases he talked of, and prepared the gun-barrels and combustibles. At this period of his career, he was supplied with money from some hand or other; he was, in fact, quite flush of it, though just before he had not halfpence enough to buy a pot of porter. These are the general facts, as affecting the safety of this House through the machinations of Edwards, as deposed to by the persons to whom I allude. I will not enter further into the matter of these depositions, unless called on by the House in a Committee of Secrecy; then I shall be ready to lay before them the whole of my information respecting the alleged dreadful transactions of this man, for they are dreadful indeed. They are all attributed to him (Edwards), and several witnesses speak of his repeated contumacities, time after time, in furtherance of his projects, and there are witnesses who speak to them who appear to be quite disinterested, and unconnected at either side of the lists of witnesses during the late trials. I ask, then, under these circumstances, and with this information, which I am ready to tender, what course we ought to pursue? Whether I ought to make it a question of privilege, in as much as an attack was to have been made on this House, or whether the better way would be to proceed by a Committee of Secrecy, and then to go through the whole of the evidence? I am ready to more either way, and determined to shape my duty in this business to what shall appear the general feeling. I of course cannot answer for all the witnesses, as I have not had time to inquire fully into their characters. (Hear, hear! from the Treasury Bench.) It was quite impossible for me, with the scuse of duty I feel, to overlook the business. (Hear, hear!) I told the parties,

that as parts of the depositions referred to the City of Westminster, and parts to the county of Middlesex, I could not interfere further, as a Magistrate of London, than to take care and give the party who is within the city apprehended the moment warrants were issued by the proper authorities, for I do not choose to interfere unnecessarily within the jurisdiction of others. It is necessary for me to state to the House, that I took the whole of the depositions, as well as the parties making them, down to Lord Sidmouth's office. The Noble Lord was just gone a few minutes before, and I left them there with an Hon. Member who is now in my eye. I soon after received an answer, which it is not proper for me to read now. All I can say is, that I have done my duty in bringing the matter forward, and that the fact is as true in my degree, the person to whom they refer is the most possible man to be suffered to move in society—a man going about from place to place, in public and in private, investigating and exciting others to commit the most horrible actions, and to stir up plots of all sorts. He was very early connected with the last dreadful plot, of which so much has been lately said. I am able to produce evidence which very deeply incriminates him in the origin of that transaction, and if proper steps are taken he may be punished for it, if he does not escape from the country, a course which he will undoubtedly take if the most prompt measures are not resorted to." The worthy Alderman, after a short pause, as if for consultation, as to the course which he was about to pursue, concluded by moving, that George Edwards be forthwith brought to the bar of that House.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST—"I do not rise, Sir, to enter into the motives of the worthy Alderman in bringing forward this subject, but I merely look upon the question itself as it refers to our privileges. I will ask, then, whether it is possible, by any construction of our privileges, to consider the question put as involving them? (Hear, hear! from the Treasury Bench.)—What other course it would be advisable to pursue respecting the matter stated I do not now say, but leave it to the fuller consideration of the worthy Alderman himself. What ought to be done in due course of law I am not called upon to refer to, but as a case of privilege I do not see how we can touch it. (Hear, hear!) I beseech the House to see in what state we should stand if we called a man to our bar to question him respecting his own acts, which involved so high a crime as High Treason—(Hear, hear!)—to ask him if he was not the accomplice of the unfortunate man who lately suffered. In the first place, if he intended to destroy the Members of the House of Commons, he could not be well considered less guilty than those who lately forfeited their lives for meditating the murder of Ministers." (Hear, hear!) The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by expressing his strong opposition to considering such matter as had been stated as involving their privileges. It could not be done without calling on a man to say whether he had committed crimes of the blackest dye.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Alderman WOOD—"I said at the beginning, that I had not decided on what would be the proper course to take on such an occasion as this; that I left altogether for the consideration of this House. I wish the House to take it up in whatever shape it thinks best. I have tried to have it considered in one quarter (Lord Sidmouth's), and was disappointed. (Hear, hear!) I therefore considered it my duty to bring it here, particularly as the point relative to the intended attack on this House never came out during the late prosecutions. The depositions related to matters calculated to make any one shudder, and ought not to be passed aside as trivial matters. I take it for granted it is known in a certain quarter where this Edwards is to be found; he has been communicating for a long time with Thistlewood; and if, on such depositions as these, those who have him in view do not proceed, it is surely not blameable for others to stir the matter. He appears to be the prime instigator of every desperate character he could meet in his room, and ready to promote and bring into action the most diabolical and infernal projects; and I do not doubt of what is sworn to be true, indeed I think it completely established upon the evidence ready to be adduced, that he was the sole plotter and founder of the late atrocious Cato-street conspiracy. I repeat, I have now done my duty. If the question does not involve our privileges, I am ready to withdraw my motion, and put it in any other shape the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite shall desire."

Mr. HUME—"I second my worthy Friend's motion, on the deepest conviction, from what I heard, of the necessity of pressing this matter to a full inquiry. The moment I understood that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to call the individual to account, then I thought the only chance remaining of having the facts investigated was by an application to this House. There are two particular facts which imperatively require this House to do something in behalf of the ends of justice in this case. It appears this individual is not affected by one deposition, but by several, which speak to concurring facts. He went from house to house, according to the deposition of a person named Chambers, during the forty-eight hours that preceded the 23d February, trying by every means in his power to enlist men in his train for the commission of the most diabolical act. He was at one time without a halfpenny; he got quite flushed with cash, and was able to

buy arms of all kinds for every conspirator he could procure, and to support and urge them on during the preparations. There was one thing that did come out during the late trials, which was, that Ministers were for some time in possession of a plot, but there was another that did not come out, namely, a discovery of the band from which this plotter's money came. In the present stage of this business I think the party who had Edwards at their disposal should pledge themselves that he should not leave the country, to elude the further proceedings respecting his conduct. I hope, therefore, my worthy friend will not withdraw his motion until some pledge is given, or some course taken respecting this man." (Cries of "Question!" from the Treasury Bench.)

Mr. BROUGHAM—"I certainly, Sir, with the worthy Alderman would rather, in this instance, accede to what seems to be the wish of the House, and withdraw his motion, rather than abide by the recommendation of the worthy Speaker; but I can by no means refrain from expressing my surprise at the levity with which some Gentlemen opposite seem disposed to view so grave and important a question as the present subject involves. I agree with them, that this is not such a case as by a discreet and fit use of our privileges calls for their application to the particular circumstance. If I am, however, asked, whether these facts if proved amount to a breach of our privileges or not, I do not hesitate to say that they not only involve a gross violation of our privileges—on that point I am as clear as that I exist—but also, what is a thousand times worse, a plot to overthrow us while deliberating, which is (I mean the plot) a high misdemeanor, according to the old Act of Edward the Third, which I am not aware has been increased or altered by the late Acts. The execution of such a plot is, I know, high treason. As to what has been said about a person's implicating himself by his answers at our bar, that is what is always done in cases of libel. I do not, as I before stated, think it a case which it would be fit and proper to consider as a breach of privilege. But is what has been stated of this man anything? Is it no offence at all? (Hear, hear!) Has he not been charged with a plot to attack this House in a horrible manner, while we were engaged in the important business of the country? Is this no crime, or where are we when such a subject is to be treated with levity and ridicule? (Hear, hear!) When a plot is discovered to murder the Cabinet Ministers, it is called, high treason, and men lose their lives for it; and is it nothing to conspire to blow up this House? (Hear, hear, hear!) Is this the way to deal with such transactions, to say we don't wish to pursue the subject? If this be so, it is indeed a matter of most anxious moment. I join as I have already said, in the wish that this motion be withdrawn, but not in the expectation that nothing more shall be done in it; on the contrary, I wish we should hold to the clue we have now got from my worthy friend, and pursue the matter to the bottom. (Hear, hear, hear!)—And why?—because in the proper quarter I see no attempt likely to be made to bring the offender, if such he shall prove ultimately to be, to justice. I have seen my Hon. Friend's correspondence with Lord Sidmouth, and the Noble Lord's answer, in which he avows that it is not the intention of the Home Department to bring Edwards to trial. When I have seen that I wish to state, that I do not mean to be considered as saying Edwards ought not to have been employed as a spy—I do not say his information ought not to have been acted upon—on the contrary, I think, so far as I can see into the business, it was properly, and wisely, and judiciously acted upon. I also differ entirely with my Hon. Friend, who thinks Edwards was the sole instigator of the late plot, for I think there were others as deeply implicated in it. I am perfectly ready to believe that he was employed as a spy, and, like other spies, did not satisfy himself with giving information of what he saw others doing, but went to work himself to widen the circle; that he was actively employed in inciting, as well as spying, and went further than the line of his instructions; all this I can easily imagine. I do not, however, blame Government for employing spies; for acting upon their information; for not producing them in Courts of Justice on particular trials; or for not prosecuting them for high treason afterwards. As long as society can furnish such desperate characters as Thistlewood and Ings, Government is not only justified but bound to employ such persons as Edwards, to watch their motions and thwart their diabolical plans. It is lamentable to be compelled to employ such persons, but so long as the wretches they are acting with are found in society, so long is Government most justified in employing these means of detection. The office of a spy is always odious, and so is that of a hangman, but as long as the office of the latter must stand, so must that of the former. But when I allude to this always lamentable and painful necessity, I am ready to say, that he who does employ spies should have a full sense of the delicate, difficult, and grave responsibility he has taken upon his hands, and should consider that in the use he makes of them he is deeply responsible to the justice of his Country—that he should take care he only employs spies, not instigators. The existence of such men as Thistlewood and Ings justifies the employment of spies, but their existence, by its remembrance, renders it equally unnecessary to employ instigators. (Hear, hear!) I say this, that I should not be considered as joining in the common clamour against the use of spies, and without at all blaming the employment of Edwards,

but if it does appear that he went beyond his office, and was, in fact, an instigator, and in matters totally unconnected with the late plot—if he shall be proved to have been an instigator, and in the manner mentioned, in a distinct plot—then I say that the cause of justice will be sacrificed, if, for this new offence, some satisfactory cause be not shown why he is not brought to trial." (Hear, hear!)

Mr. CANNING said, that whether the subject introduced by the worthy Alderman was fit matter of discussion in that House or not, it was clearly the opinion of the House, that as a question of privilege it could not so fully be entertained by them. He must plead guilty to the charge of being one who thought the employment of such persons as had been alluded to, and described by the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) in such just and manly terms, was proper. It was necessary that such persons should be employed, that they should join, or appear to join, with the guilty plotters, for the purpose of defeating their guilty combinations—for the safety of the State this was necessary. He was content to rest the defence, not only of this Government, but of all the Governments which ever had employed such persons, on the statement made by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. As, therefore, the discussion could not be carried on to any beneficial result in the present shape, he submitted to the worthy Alderman the propriety of withdrawing his motion. Whether the worthy Alderman would think it proper to bring the matter before them in another shape, was a subject on which he gave no opinion; but, at all events, he was persuaded, that both the House and the worthy Alderman would agree with him, that if it was discussed it should be so discussed as to lead to some practical result.

Alderman WOOD said, he had not read the depositions to the House. He had merely stated some of the facts deposed to therein, and had not indulged himself in making a single remark for or against the circumstances of the case; and therefore he did not see that he had merited the remarks which had been made by the Hon. Gentleman on the other side.

Mr. CANNING explained, that he had not the slightest intention of finding fault with the manner in which the worthy Alderman had brought the subject before the House. His objections were to the mode in which it was proposed to proceed. The motion was withdrawn.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 3.—In addition to a considerable quantity of Wheat that remained on hand at the close of Monday's market, we had several fresh arrivals this morning from Suffolk, and having but little demand, the sales even of the finest qualities were heavy at Monday's prices, and but a small portion of what was exhibited was disposed of. Fine fresh mowing Barley fully supports Monday's prices. We had a considerable arrival of Oats to-day, which were not so brisk in sale as on Monday, but that day's prices were obtained for fine fresh Corn. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

MAY 5.—Although there has been but little Wheat fresh in since Wednesday, the trade was heavy this morning, yet fine samples of white fully support Monday's prices, for which description the demand was chiefly confined; but of red Wheat, there being very few sales made. Fine mowing Barley being scarce, what few samples appeared to-day were readily disposed of at 1s. per quarter dearer. Oats are also 1s. higher than on Monday, as well as new Beans. In Peas and other articles there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 5.—The supply of Grain coming to Market continues very small, and this day little was left unsold. Wheat is stationary at 40s. to 42s. for prime samples; Oats are in good demand, with a small advance; there is little change in Barley; but Malt is brisk at 36s. to 38s. per barrel; Oatmeal is 6d. per cwt. dearer; Flour continues in fair demand at our last quotations; American Flaxseed £4 5s. to £4 7d. per bushel.

CORNEL MARKETS, MAY 5.—Butter, 9s. 6d. Oatmeal, 15s. to 15s. 6d. Bacon Pigs, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Second Flour, 41s.; Third, 37s.; 4th, 26s. to 27s. per bag. Bore, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per barrel; Barley, 13s. to 15s. per bushel. Wheat, 1s. 9d. per stone; Oats, 10d.; Potatoes, 2d. to 3d.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supplies of Butter on Saturday and yesterday were tolerably large, having been, altogether, about 300 firkins; the price on the former day got up to 101 and 102s.—yesterday, the latter price was currently given, and several lots went to 103s. Little has been done in *Singel* or *Scalded* Pigs, and no material change in price has occurred. There was but a small quantity of any Grain at market on Saturday—yesterday scarcely any. No alteration of moment can be stated in the price of *Wheat*, which has appeared rather dull. *Oats* may be considered 3d. to 6d. higher, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. being paid by merchants on Saturday for good samples of Potato Oats, and 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. for Common. No alteration in *Barley*—nor any fluctuation in *Flour*, *Oatmeal*, or other articles.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, at St. John's College, Mr. Richard Farrell, a young gentleman of cultivated talents. On Thursday, at the house of Mr. Mackey, Broad-street, Mrs. Alicia Hinton, dearly regretted by a respectable circle of acquaintance. On Sunday morning, in Stephen-street, Mr. David Sney, a young man, who had been some time in the hospital, and who was afflicted with the most violent fever, and who was attended by the most eminent medical gentlemen of the city, died at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of April, and such was the rapid and tremendous progress of the flames, that all efforts to resist them were ineffectual.

An unexpected measure has been adopted by the United States with respect to the Florida. It now appears, that England, France, and Russia, have all tearfully recommended forbearance on the part of the United States, while they have, at the same time, actively interested themselves in this negotiation in behalf of that Power. The Message of the President to Congress on that subject recommends a longer forbearance, and urges the present distracted state of the Spanish Monarchy as an argument why forcible possession should not be taken of the Florida. This is not the usual policy of Nations, and there is something more in the plan than can at present be penetrated.

There is now no longer any doubt about the death of Commodore DEXTER in a duel. The meeting was between him and Commodore BARNES, in consequence of a quarrel of five months' standing, and which originated in DEXTER's opposing the appointment of BARNES to the *Columbinia*. Both were badly wounded; DEXTER died soon afterwards; BARNES was still alive, but the proceeding took place in Congress on this subject. Mr. RANSOM proposed, that the House of Representatives should adjourn, to give the Members an opportunity of attending the funeral of DEXTER, and that they should wear wreath round the left arm till the end of the Session. This was opposed by Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, who said he would resist it, as DEXTER had died in the act of setting the laws of God and his Country at defiance. The notice was withdrawn.

The illness of Mr. GRATEY has required the postponement of the Catholic Question.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT has given notice of a motion to regulate the office of Clerk of the Peace in Ireland.

The friends of the Cato-street Conspirators applied to Lord SIMONDS for the bodies of the sufferers, but they were refused. The object of the application was, to exhibit the bodies for the purpose of making a collection for their poor and distressed families. Such an exhibition must have been disgusting in the extreme, and could only have been paralleled by the revolting deception which took place, under a law which no longer ought to exist. A chain I was dug along the subterraneous passages that lead to the cells, and the collars, filled up with lime, were deposited in it.—No mail day.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, May 8, 1850.

STATE LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING OVER.

And the following CAPITAL PRIZES still in the Weekly List:

20000	of £30,000
2	of 10,000
4	of 5,000
4	of 2,000
4	of 1,000
4	of 500
4	of 100

Money and Consols.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 18TH MAY,

WHEN

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS

Must be Distributed in the first Five Minutes,

IN TWO PRIZES OF

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS EACH!

TICKETS AND SHARES,

WARRANTED UNDEWAIVED,

FROM BROWN'S FORTUNATE OFFICE,

No. 5, Capel-street, Dublin,

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

THE CHRONICLE-OFFICE,

QUAY, WATERFORD.

May 9, 1850.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 8.

Butter, first quality (new)	109 0 0	103 0 0
second	00 0 0	00 0 0
third	00 0 0	00 0 0
Fallow, rendered (Waterford)	78 0 0	80 0 0
(Rushy, Y. C.)	70 0 0	72 0 0
Lard, casks, rendered	54 0 0	55 0 0
Beef, singel	00 0 0	00 0 0
scalded	41 0 0	42 0 0
Pork (Dial)	18 0 0	20 0 0
Oatmeal	14 0 0	14 0 0
Flour, first quality	00 0 0	00 0 0
second	42 0 0	44 0 0
third	30 0 0	30 0 0
fourth	24 0 0	24 0 0
Wheat	35 0 0	36 0 0
Barley, mowing	13 0 0	13 0 0
Oats, prime	12 0 0	13 0 0
common	12 0 0	12 0 0
Scotch Herring, gutted	36 0 0	36 0 0
un-gutted	00 0 0	00 0 0
Coal, Whitehaven	0 0 0	0 0 0
Newport	0 0 0	0 0 0
Swansea	3 4 0	3 6 0
Potatoes, rough	7 0 0	7 0 0
by measure	0 28 0	0 41 0
Beef	0 5 0	0 7 0
Mutton	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pork	0 4 0	0 4 0
French Butter	1 0 0	1 0 0
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon	10 2 0	10 4 0
Marble Dials	9 3 0	9 6 0

TRIAL OF ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD,

FOR HIGH TREASON.—(CONTINUED.)

(From the London Observer.)

EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN.

Thomas Dwyer, examined by Mr. Garney: I live in Gee's-court, Oxford-street. Before the twenty-third of February I became acquainted with Davidson. I saw him twice. On one of those occasions he introduced me to Thistlewood. We went together to a public-house at the end of Molyneux-street, near Cato-street; that was either the 9th, 10th, or 11th of February; Thistlewood said nothing to me at that time; he said he was in five or six revolutions, and that Ireland was in a disturbed state at that time; I am an Irishman; and he said he had a good many of my countrymen. I saw Davidson on the afternoon of the 22d February; the next morning, a person called upon me, and I went to Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane; Davidson told me on Tuesday night he was going on senty; I went with Harrison to Fox-court; he had a bundle wrapped up in paper; when we got to Fox-court, we went to a two pair back room; the door was locked when we got there, but I risoned got the key from a woman in the front room; when we got in, I saw a cupboard, from which I afterwards saw a ball

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, MAY 8.

ARRIVED.
5th—Ellen, Rymer, Preston, coast.
6th—Mary Ann,