

horror, indignation, and regret. At the head of this assemblage appeared that most amiable and beloved Peer, the Duke of Leinster, whose august presence, zeal, and exertions, added very considerably to the solemnity and importance of the proceeding. On the inquiry, Surgeon Charlton was produced, sworn, and examined—and having extracted some slugs from the deceased's breast, said they were not the cause of his death, but that the wounds appearing on his head occasioned that fatal event. He remarked that the extracted slugs bore no resemblance to the shot sold in shops, but were manufactured and cut with a knife out of pewter. It also appeared that deceased had risen at an early hour on the day of his death, to detect poachers on the rabbit burrows; that he chased the murderer better than two miles, who discharged the contents of his gun in the young gentleman's breast; that not crading the pursuit, he outran Mr. Mills, and lying under the wall of Panchestown, struck the deceased with the cock of his gun, as he was crossing the wall, which caused his death. His powder-horn was got near the body, and also the trigger of a musket, but his gun was not to be found at six o'clock. One of his school fellows, who was out courting, discovered his body. After hearing a train of circumstantial and corroborating evidence, and deterring an appropriate charge, the Coroner left the case to the Jury, who were highly respectable and intelligent, and who found, "that the said Charles Mills came to his death by a gun-shot wound, in the left breast, and a blow of some weapon on the back part of his head; and that from the evidence they had reason to suspect, that John Kelly was implicated in the murder of said (Chs. Mills) upon which Mr. Harrison committed Kelly to Naas goal. A liberal subscription was then entered into, and on the spot upwards of £800 subscribed, which it is supposed amounts by this time to upwards of £1000, for the prosecution, apprehension and conviction, or for private information, of the persons concerned in said murder. We can only at present give the preceding sketch of this melancholy murder, the Coroner having very properly directed, that the evidence taken in the Court should be for the present suppressed, lest it might create a prejudice in the public mind against the man who may ultimately be found innocent.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

A Meeting of Catholic Gentlemen was held at D'Arcy's Globe Tavern, on Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment, Randall McDonnell, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell read a Letter addressed to him by Lord Fitzgibbon, stating that the Address from the Catholics of Ireland had been received by his Majesty in the most gracious manner.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the Meeting at some length, respecting the communication received from Mr. Grattan on Saturday last. He said he never felt himself in a more awkward situation than at that moment. Professing, as he then did, and ever would, the most profound respect and veneration for the name of Grattan, he was yet apprehensive that the People of England might be led to believe, from the nature of the last communication from that venerable Patriot, that the People of Ireland required the cautionary advice given them. That they stood in need of no such advice, however well intended, was an unquestionable truth. Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving, that a Committee of seven should be appointed, to consider if any, and what answer should be given to the Letter of Mr. Grattan.

Mr. Mahon seconded the motion.

Mr. Shiel opposed it at considerable length, and observed, that although the conduct of the Catholics at the present moment did not call for the advice contained in the Right Hon. Gentleman's Letter, yet the counsel of such a man should always be received with gratitude. Besides, added Mr. Shiel, I look upon the document as intended more for posterity than for the present generation—in the light of a testamentary bequest of a great Patriot and Statesman, marking the line of policy which his Country should pursue.

Mr. Wolfe spoke on the same side and at some length, declaring that if he conceived that passing over the communication without an answer could be said to infer the slightest disrespect to Mr. Grattan, he would be the last person in existence to recommend such a course.

Mr. Howly and Mr. McCabe expressed the strongest sentiments of respect and attachment towards Mr. Grattan, and recommended the withdrawal of the motion; after which,

Mr. O'Connell agreed to withdraw his Resolution, and said, that if any person thought it necessary to vindicate Mr. Grattan from what fell from him, they were greatly mistaken. Nothing could be farther from his intention than to offer or intend any, the very least disrespect, to a man to whom Ireland owed so large a debt of gratitude, for a whole life devoted to her service.

Mr. Mahon was then called in the Chair, and the particular Thanks of the Meeting were returned to Mr. Mac Donnell, for his proper conduct whilst presiding. The Meeting adjourned to three o'clock on Thursday, to complete the arrangements for the Aggregate Meeting, which is fixed for Saturday next.—D. F. P.

On Sunday last, Mr. Frost, of Derby, for a considerable wage, undertook to ride an aged blood mare, his property, forty miles in four successive hours, on the turnpike road between Derby and Shardlow, which he accomplished with ease in three hours and nine minutes, and with little apparent distress either to himself or the mare.

To the Editor of the Dublin Journal.
Monday Evening, May 15, 1829, Half-past 1 o'clock.
SIR—Having just rode into town, and observed a statement in that most respectable Paper, the Freeman's Journal, of this day, which I conceive reflects rather severely on my character, and which I well know has been unintentionally and hastily extracted some slugs from the deceased's breast, said they were not the cause of his death, but that the wounds appearing on his head occasioned that fatal event. He remarked that the extracted slugs bore no resemblance to the shot sold in shops, but were manufactured and cut with a knife out of pewter. It also appeared that deceased had risen at an early hour on the day of his death, to detect poachers on the rabbit burrows; that he chased the murderer better than two miles, who discharged the contents of his gun in the young gentleman's breast; that not crading the pursuit, he outran Mr. Mills, and lying under the wall of Panchestown, struck the deceased with the cock of his gun, as he was crossing the wall, which caused his death. His powder-horn was got near the body, and also the trigger of a musket, but his gun was not to be found at six o'clock. One of his school fellows, who was out courting, discovered his body. After hearing a train of circumstantial and corroborating evidence, and deterring an appropriate charge, the Coroner left the case to the Jury, who were highly respectable and intelligent, and who found, "that the said Charles Mills came to his death by a gun-shot wound, in the left breast, and a blow of some weapon on the back part of his head; and that from the evidence they had reason to suspect, that John Kelly was implicated in the murder of said (Chs. Mills) upon which Mr. Harrison committed Kelly to Naas goal. A liberal subscription was then entered into, and on the spot upwards of £800 subscribed, which it is supposed amounts by this time to upwards of £1000, for the prosecution, apprehension and conviction, or for private information, of the persons concerned in said murder. We can only at present give the preceding sketch of this melancholy murder, the Coroner having very properly directed, that the evidence taken in the Court should be for the present suppressed, lest it might create a prejudice in the public mind against the man who may ultimately be found innocent.

I have the Honour to remain, Sir,
Your faithful humble servant,
Harcourt Esq.

SIR—A short time back I had the honour of receiving a letter from the learned, pious, and enlightened Bishop of Clonfert, stating, that the communication I had mentioned in my *Antidote*, as having been made by our present gracious King, (when Prince Regent,) to the Bishop of Salisbury, relating to Roman Catholic Claims, had not been so made to his Lordship. I instantly replied, that I should contradict it in the Seventh Edition of my *Antidote*, if the Bishop of Salisbury wished so; and the moment I received his Lordship's reply, I desired my Printer to call in a few Copies that had been sent into the shops, and to publish a note, conveying the intelligence you this day lay before the Public, meaning to make no further comment or addition to it; but, Sir, as your Correspondent has, in the most ungentlemanlike, dishonourable, and vindictive manner, presumed to insinuate that I could be mean enough to frame so serious and so important a conversation, I now think it necessary, in vindication of my character, to publicly state, that this communication was acknowledged by the present Bishop of Exeter, Doctor Pelham, to have been made to his Lordship by our present Monarch, who, with the assistance of Almighty God, and his faithful, loyal, and attached subjects, will continue to defend their civil and religious liberties from all enemies, whosoever they may be, foreign and domestic; and I think it necessary, Sir, to assure these enemies, as I have already stated, that I defy the entire body of United Irishmen, or Irishmen united, to deprive me of a particle of my integrity (as alluded to by your Correspondent), or of the contempt and detestation for them and their threats. As to the poor foolish *Antidote*, many thousand copies have been eagerly and profitably, I trust, read in every part of the empire—the publication of seven large editions is the best answer I can give to prove the folly of the work; and a few days will give this liberal writer another dose on the same subject—may it work as well as the *Antidote*, and I shall be satisfied. I know too well the character and impatience of your respectable Journal to doubt of your inserting this hurried letter. I have only to add in from the Black Rock, at near five o'clock, and must return to meet a party at dinner.
I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Very faithfully, yours,
Harcourt Esq.

In the Court of King's Bench, in England, judgment was pronounced, on Monday last, upon Mr. Henry Hunt, Johnson, and others, by Mr. Justice Bayley. The sentence of the Court upon Hunt was, that he be imprisoned in the goal of Heberston for two years and six months. Johnson, and the remainder of his associates, were sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months in Lincoln Castle.

Before the passing of the sentence, Mr. Hunt deprecated severity, in an oration addressed to the Court. Had circumstances put it into his power to measure punishment to "the Borough-mongering villain," perhaps he might have thought severity a salutary ingredient in the discipline of justice. As matters happened to him, he could not see any necessity for severity—in which sentiment we believe him to have been perfectly sincere. His reasoning was curious. It was in substance this: "The laws which have been lately enacted have nearly rendered it impossible for me to be as mischievous as if they were not in existence. You, therefore, need administer no severity on the ground of example; consequently my impunity, almost, may be permitted, as your foresight has plucked the sting out of me, and of all Radicals like me." The Court was as little convinced by this rhetoric, as they were by his lamentation over the tragical effects of the radical muster at Manchester, and by various other topics which he threw out—and that sentence followed which we have already stated. Mr. Hunt, relieved from the toils and labours of his popular vocations, will have leisure to consider the duties which subjects owe to Governments, and Governments to their charge; and, though his oratory may rust from disuse, and his popularity follow the fate of all popularity, and melt away, even to oblivion; yet, he may in his retirement find out a road to peace and honour, which will compensate him for the worthless thing he had been pursuing.

A considerable crowd, which had collected in Westminster Hall, cheered Mr. Hunt, while the Officers of Justice were conducting him through it, on his way from the Court to the destination appointed by his sentence.

In the Court of King's Bench, sentence was also passed upon Sir Charles Wolesey, Harrison, and others, by Mr. Justice Bayley. The former was sentenced to be imprisoned in Abingdon goal for eighteen months, and to find security for good behaviour for five years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £200 each. Harrison's sentence was, to be imprisoned in Chester goal for an equal length of time, and to give security after the same manner, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

AGRICULTURAL MANIFESTO.

(From the Evening Post)

We most willingly comply with the request of the Agricultural Interest of England, in publishing at length the Manifesto issued by that great Body, and counteracted by their very great Secretary, Mr. George Webb Hill, with whose productions, the reader may remember, we endeavoured on a former occasion to make the Irish Public acquainted. We shall be always ready to lay such Documents before our Readers, though they are clearly the kind of thing, emanating from public Corporations, which should be paid for by the Authors. The Liberal Interest of the Empire, when they have so much at stake, should surely not depend upon the caprice, or disposition, or convenience of the Public Press—should not, so far, at least, put itself under a compulsion to individuals, when a thousand pounds might insure its insertion in every Journal in the Empire. The consequence is, that it has not, as far as we have been able to observe, found its way into a single English or Irish Newspaper, but the one in which its insertion was paid for, namely, the *English Farmers' Journal*, a Print, of all others, which should volunteer its services for such a purpose.

We shall hereafter go over this Manifesto in detail. For the present, it is sufficient to observe, that the Agricultural Interest desire a change in the Corn Laws, the effect of which will be, if accomplished, to deal up all the Harbours of the United Kingdom against, not only Foreign Corn, but as an inevitable consequence, against every thing Foreign. It will be remembered, that this demand is made at a time when the Commercial Interest is labouring under the most cruel distress; and when they ask, as a mitigation of their sufferings, to open the Harbours to the Imports of Foreign Nations, by which alone they can have a chance of exporting their commodities in return.

We have been told repeatedly, and this Manifesto echoes the opinion, that, well understood, the interests of Trade and of Agriculture are the same. Well understood, beyond a doubt, they should be. But it will not be denied, that in the present juncture, the interests of both are at variance. Both Exports and Imports are declining at a most fearful rate. By Returns presented to the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed, it appears that—

The Imports of 1818 were	£36,870,000
1819	30,275,000
Deficiency in 1819	6,595,000
Exports in 1818	46,611,344
1819	43,204,461
Deficiency	3,406,883
Total deficiency in Exports and Imports	10,001,883

It is at this period, when Trade has declined to the amount of SEVENTY MILLIONS and a HALF and upwards, when the decline is proved to arise, in a great measure, from the restrictions imposed on Commerce, that the Agricultural Interest demands further restrictions. Now, if, as we are assured, the interests of both are the same, why should the Landed Proprietary petition for a Law which most inevitably tend to the further depression of the Mercantile Body? The truth is, though they endeavour to convince themselves of the contrary, if the Landed Interest succeed in their claims, they will accelerate the ruin which has already laid hold of the Mercantile Class of Manufacturers, and of the manual and mechanical labour by which that Body has been so long supported. If it were only the destruction of one Interest alone that could be achieved—if the Country could return to peace and happiness, by the ruin of the Merchants—if prosperity, personal and financial, could be secured by granting the prayer of the Landed Petitioners, unjust and terrible as the sacrifice would be, perhaps the necessities of our condition might compel us to make a holocaust of the commercial greatness of England. But let us see how such destruction would affect the Country. As to the personal comforts of the Individual, we find that, in consequence of the decay of trade, the operative Manufacturers of England, even when in full employment, are not able, one with another, to earn half as much as will support themselves and their families.—The consequence is, there is not a single working family in England that does not take from the funds of the Parish a sum, on an average, equal to the amount of their wages. In various places the Poor's Rates are nineteen and twenty shillings in the pound on the rent of houses, and from 30 to 40 shillings on the acreable rent of lands. A few facts relative to the state of one great manufacturing town will put this matter in a strong light. It was stated by Mr. Spooner, in the House of Commons, that in the four first months of 1819, the heads of Cattle slaughtered in Birmingham were 5147; in 1820, during the corresponding months, only 2788 were slaughtered. In 1819, during the same months, there were 11,479 Sheep; and in 1820, only 8268. This may serve to show how much the Landed Interest depends on the Trading. But we produce the fact for another purpose, namely—to demonstrate from actual figures the decline of means in the Commercial World. We feel quite persuaded, if some decisive means be not taken, that we are only in the beginning of our difficulties; and if, unfortunately, those means should be the enactment of a monopoly to the Proprietors of Lands, the Law will accelerate the ruin of both. So much for the personal comfort of individuals.—But the grand question remains, how will further restrictions upon trade affect the Revenue of the

Country? That it is declining at a fearful rate already, there is no doubt—the documents in the table of Parliament demonstrate the fact beyond the possibility of contradiction or evasion. In the year, ending January, 1819, the total Revenue was £69,418,890. In the year, ending January, 1820, the total Revenue was £53,338,248, leaving a deficiency for the year of £16,080,642. This deficiency must be made good by a tax—and if you close the Ports to Foreign Commerce, how are you to raise a Revenue? There is only one way—by a Duty on Tea. Now, this Tax, we are persuaded, will be attempted; but we are as firmly convinced, in the present circumstances of the Country, that it will fail. The Landed Interest, which in 1816 carried the repeal against the Ministry, will not, we apprehend, willingly submit again to the yoke. But something must be done—Aye, indeed.—The Country is labouring under an intolerable weight of Taxes—and the relief proposed is, to cut up its commercial prospects on the one hand, and to increase the burden of taxation on the other.

We have said, over and over again, that we do not deny the distress—the misery—to which the Farming Interest is reduced. We do not pretend to maintain, that the Land, under the present system, remunerates the Cultivator—we know that it does not. We are quite aware that there are several estates, which are let on condition, that the tenant discharge the title, rates and taxes alone—and that there are some which cannot find occupiers even on these terms. But the protection sought by the Landholders will not obviate this state of things. Our belief is, that it will ultimately deepen the distress, which it is sought to remedy. If the Consumers, the Commercial and Manufacturing Bodies, are destroyed, as we think they must, by a further extension of the Restriction System, the Agriculturists will find themselves involved in the common ruin.

OUTRAGE AT OLDHAM.

(From the Leeds Mercury)

On the above subject the following Letter from Major Morrison to Sir James Lyon has been transmitted to us, and which we readily insert:

Oldham, April 26.
SIR—I regret to state that a disturbance took place here yesterday, under the following circumstances—

"Five pirates of the 7th Dragoon Guards were at the Bull's Head public-house, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, when some men, who were drinking in the same room, commenced singing disloyal songs, giving disloyal toasts, throwing about the beer, which fell on the soldiers, and further conducting themselves in a manner most likely to incur their displeasure; but, instead of resenting those acts in the way the disaffected expected, the soldiers rose, and were proceeding into another room to avoid such annoyance, when they were immediately attacked by numbers, with every weapon they could get hold of, and were so rapidly assisted by others from other public-houses, that I have no doubt it was a preconcerted plan against the military, the more especially, as a person mentioned to a dragoon about five hours previously, that the soldiers would suffer in the course of the evening for what had occurred at the White-Horse public-house on the preceding evening, and which originated much in the same manner as the Outrage of yesterday. I was not here when the disturbance took place; but, on my arrival soon after, I found that every exertion had been made by Cornet Wight and Troop Quarter-Master Polity, assisted by Captain Chippendale, to repress the tumult, and the Military were soon in their respective Barracks. A corporal of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, who had proceeded to the spot during the height of the affray, with a file of the guard, to bring away the Dragoons, received a wound in the forehead from one of the assailants, who was armed with a cutting-knife—three of the privates have experienced some injury—and several persons of the town have, I understand, also suffered, but not any of them, that I have been able to ascertain, are in a dangerous state. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. M. MORRISON,
Maj. and Cap. 7th Drag. Guards."

MILITARY OUTRAGE NEAR HOBURRY.

COURT-HOUSE, WAKEFIELD, MAY 5.—After the Insolvent Debtors had been discharged, and the usual business gone through, information upon oath of Samuel Charlesworth, the young man who was wounded by two military men on the 12th of April, and of Mr. John Oldroyd, the Surgeon who had attended him, were taken before the sitting Magistrates, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of the persons charged with this outrage.—Leeds Mercury.

On Wednesday last, there was another affray at Oldham, between a few of the military and several of the inhabitants, in which five of the latter were wounded. A person of the name of Town had his nose completely cut in two, so that one part hung down on the upper lip, and it was only by the spirited interference of a young woman, who pronounced him not to be a Radical, but a very loyal man, that his life was saved. The origin of this desperate brawl has been stated to us; but there is, no doubt, a counter statement, and we shall therefore a tiffy one with merely giving the facts.—Ibid.

On Tuesday, the soldiers were under arms most of the night at Huddersfield. Fires were seen upon the hills around the town, and it is

said the Magistrates received some secret information respecting the intended movements of the Radicals, as they are whimsically called; but this appears to have been a false alarm, as all continues quiet.

By letters received in Glasgow this morning, (Friday, the 12th inst.) from Petersburg, we are sorry to learn, that the duties upon cotton goods manufactured have been doubled. The duty upon other descriptions of cotton goods remains the same.—Glasgow Herald.

On Saturday morning, three prisoners, connected with the late judicial proceedings, in the west country, were brought in here from Falkirk, and lodged in the Castle.—Caledonian Mercury.

A Correspondent informs us, that a Gentleman, who fills a respectable situation in the Victualling office, was abruptly stopped on Sunday, the 30th ult., from walking into the Citadel by the Sergeant on duty, simply because he wore a white hat.—From what quarter this order emanated is not mentioned, but we trust that an inquiry will be instituted by the proper authority. If so trivial a thing be the cause of exclusion, it is not the way to conciliate British feelings or increase the patriotic spirit.—Plymouth Telegraph.

BRITISH CATHOLIC ADDRESS.

The following Address, with near twenty thousand signatures attached, was presented at the Levee to the King, by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, accompanied by Lord Clifford, Sir Casimir Haggerston, Bart., Sir Richard Acton, Bart., Sir Thomas Clifford, Bart., Edward Jenningsham, Esq. &c.

SIR—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, Roman Catholics of Great Britain, most humbly approach your Royal presence: We most respectfully and sincerely conclude with your Majesty on the severe and afflictive loss which your Majesty and your People have sustained by the death of your Majesty's most excellent and venerated father.

We shall ever remember, with affectionate gratitude, the high and multiplied obligations we owe to our late Sovereign.

After two centuries of ever-increasing severity, his gracious ear first listened to our humble Petition for relief.

If our existence as a Body is now acknowledged by the State; if we are now, by law, permitted to offer at the foot of the Throne this tribute of our affection and loyalty; if even the most private exercise of our religious duties no longer subjects us to sanguinary punishments; if our children are no longer encouraged by law in the violation of the nearest and dearest ties of society; if we are no longer regarded by our countrymen as a proscribed and degraded race; to the increasing and paternal benevolence of his late Majesty we owe these inestimable benefits.

We trust that we have proved ourselves not totally unworthy of them; by sea and by land we have bled among the foremost defenders of our country, and our conduct at home has uniformly evinced our love of peace, order, and loyalty.

That allegiance which we swore to our late Sovereign, we, in all humility, offer to your Majesty; and we indulge the animating hope, that we shall still continue to find in the Throne a friend and protector.

Accept, Sir, our sincere and fervent wish, that the reign of your Majesty may be long, prosperous, and happy; and that, for ages yet unnumbered, the illustrious House of Brunswick may continue to reign over the persons and hearts of a loyal and grateful People."

ANOTE OF HIS MAJESTY.—We copy from a Paris Journal the following anecdote of his present Majesty, George IV.: "When the late Duke of Orleans was in London, prior to the French Revolution, he sent to the Hotel d'Apprent of the Throne of Great Britain considerable sums of money, which finally amounted to several millions of francs. Of this debt the present Duke knew nothing, until he received a payment on account from the agent of the King of England, who, on his accession, appears to have hastened to pay the debts he incurred as Prince of Wales. A part of the money has been dedicated by the Duke of Orleans to the payment of the purchase money of some woods and forests which the Duke has bought, to the amount of five millions."

REMAINS OF A GIANT.—Lately, as some workmen were employed in excavating Knightstone Hoek, at Weston Super-Mare, (an Island lately purchased by Mr. Howe, of this city, for the construction of Hot and Cold Baths,) the skeleton of a man of enormous stature was discovered, a few feet below the surface, and near it an antique earthen vessel, containing bones of a smaller size; the urn and the skull of the larger skeleton were unfortunately broken to pieces by the carelessness of the workmen, but many of the bones are preserved in the hands of the curious. Conjecture is very busy as to the antiquity of these remains, and the character of the gigantic personage whose frame they once held together.—Bristol Journal.

The following item was found (in a Farmer's bag) among the papers of a Gentleman deceased: "To cut your Honour's horse till he dead or 'sick'."

REMARK.—A French officer quarrelling with a British, reproached him with his country's vice, of being on either side for money, while we were concerned (said he) fight for honour." "Yes," replied the Swiss, "every one fights for that which he most wants!"

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

By extracts from the Paris Papers, conveyed by the London Journals of Monday, it appears, that extraordinary precautions have been adopted, in consequence of recent events, to protect not only the Palace, but the peace of the City, by a strong military guard. The night patrol service was performed by mounted grenadiers of the Royal Guard, upon whose fidelity the greatest reliance was placed.

The fact of sentence of death having been pronounced upon Sandt, is confirmed by letters from Frankfurt, but the time of his execution is not yet known. A visitor of Sandt asked him how he was? "Alas," he replied, "the thread of my life seems to be formed of such a feeble and forcible means, that it cannot be broken, unless by private communications, to give an account of the state of Germany, in so far as it's Universities are concerned. We have been anxious to gratify this rational desire for information, but here, as in many other cases, the passing events of the day have interposed their commanding authority. We shall, however, embrace the first opportunity of entering into a subject which is peculiarly strange in many of its features, and which cannot but be interesting to those who wish to view man in all his characteristics.

After long proceedings, which were totally uninteresting, because they consisted of almost endless affidavits, Hunt and his associates have been sentenced, the former to two years and a half, in Heberston Goal, and at the expiration of that time, to find security for five years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each; the other Defendants, JOHNSON, HEALY, and BARRON, were sentenced to be imprisoned in Lincoln Castle, for one year, and to find security for five years, themselves in £200, and sureties in £100.

The mail of Tuesday was due when we went to Press.

THOMAS HANCOCK DAVIS, ESQ.

With deep regret, in which the Public will largely share, we have to announce the death of this amiable youth, youngest son of Richard Davis, Esq. on Thursday evening last, at his father's house in Mary-street.

In the premature decease of this young gentleman, cut off from life in the nineteenth year of his age, his truly respectable parents and family have to mourn the loss of a dutiful and affectionate relative—his friends and acquaintance that of a companion distinguished by the even modesty of his temper and the unassuming mildness of his manners—and society that of a member, the qualities of whose head and heart gave the most encouraging promise of his becoming one of its most valuable ornaments.

Without entering into any algebraical disquisition, of which the Editor professes himself to be totally ignorant, we feel ourselves bound, from circumstances, to give publicity to the following communication; but we make no promise to give any support to a controversy on the subject. We have already declined to insert various writings, from respectable sources, on this topic, even at its origin, and we trust, we shall not be blamed for silence on a matter, which, as we conceive, belongs to some more permanent publication than the columns of a newspaper. We are no parties to the conflict, and shall, we hope, to use a Scotch phrase, be assolated from the Court. If this intimation should not be conclusive, we have no resource but that of pecuniary interest, which is the payment of all algebraical disquisitions as for advertisements.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.
SIR—In the Mirror of this day, I observe Mr. Bouk's remark, that in my solution to his Problem I supposed the line A. B. to be given. This, it is evident, I should do from the 11th Proposition of 2d Book Euclid, to which he refers, in which A. B. is "a given right line." I therefore assert, that my solution is an answer to the question in the way he proposed it, and which he acknowledged the best given of it.

I remark the wonderful difference in our answers to Mr. Alcock's question, "To find the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds on the surface of the Moon." Mr. B. makes it only the hundredth part of an inch long! (an invisible quantity.) I find it should be 663 times as much, and am fully prepared to give a satisfactory proof to any Gentleman that may inquire.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN SMITH.

Waterford, May 17, 1820.

Mr. Grattan, we understand, will depart from this City for London about the latter end of this week, if his health admits of the exertion. His route, we are informed, will be by Liverpool, from whence he will proceed along the Canal passage, as the easiest mode of travelling, to his destination. For this purpose, the best accommodation has been ordered; and there is every reason to hope and expect, from the excellence of the precautions taken, that this arduous and honest Statesman will reach the end of his journey without any serious casualty. It is a very gratifying circumstance to see a man, eminent and conspicuous in his Country's History, devoting the last hours of his life to what he conceives the welfare of that Country. A heart less manly and firm than Mr. Grattan's would be appalled by the difficulties he has to contend with, in an effort to fulfil the duty entrusted to him.—Dublin Correspondent.

COUNTY CARLOW MEETING.

(From the Carlow Morning Post.)

CARLOW, MAY 18.—On this day week, as mentioned in our last, a Meeting of the Landed Proprietors and Landholders of the County of Carlow took place, pursuant to advertisement, at the Court-house. Previous to the Chair being filled, a long conversation took place relative to the condition of the labouring classes, and other matters incidental to the present state of agriculture; however, from its desultory nature, we think it unnecessary to insert it.

Sir C. Butler, Bart., the High Sheriff, having been called to the Chair,

Colonel Rochfort briefly addressed the Meeting, and said, that the object of the Petition which he held in his hand to propose to them, was to render the Corn Laws effective. The average or standard price fixed on by them was quite ample to give every protection to the agriculturist—namely, 80s. the quarter for wheat, which is 50s. for our barrel, and, allowing for English money, 54s. 2d.; but the great defect of the Law is, confining the average to be taken from the markets of England and Wales, where corn is highest, and which are termed the Twelve Maritime Districts of England, and some of which are so small, as to admit of great frauds being practised. For instance, in 1817, the price of oats was raised 2d. beyond the average or standard price, from the very high price given in Glamorgan, and, in consequence, all those who were concerned in the trade suffered very large losses. By allowing the markets of England and Scotland, where corn is lowest, to be included when taking the average (which is the first prayer of the Petition), thereby foreign corn will be almost excluded, unless corn should rise very high at home, of which there is no likelihood.

Mr. R. M. Fishbourne spoke at some length upon the present depression of agriculture. He stated, that in the year 1792 he sold his Barley at 18s. and 20s. per barrel, and Wheat at £2 5s. 6d. to 50s. Then his taxes were only £5 7s. 6d. and now they are £70. Then he enjoyed more comforts of every kind than at present; he kept three men servants, and now he keeps but one. What benefit, he asked, had he for paying all these taxes? It is not out of my profits, said he, I am paying them, but out of my capital.

Colonel Rochfort proposed a vote of thanks to George Webb Hill, Esq. Secretary to the Agricultural Society of England, for his invaluable exertions in aid of the agriculture of Great Britain, which, being seconded by R. M. Fishbourne, Esq. was put from the Chair, and unanimously carried.

On Sunday last, a respectable young man—a grazier, we believe, from the county of Wexford, fell from his horse, about three miles from this town, and was dragged a considerable way, his foot having been caught in the stirrup. Provisionally, a young man who was on the road saw the accident occur, and immediately hastened to the relief of the stranger, whom he rescued from his dangerous situation; the man, however, being unable to ride, was conveyed to this town in a chair, but was next morning sufficiently recovered to pursue his journey. He had a large sum of money in his possession, which, with his watch, he entrusted to the care of his deliverer, though he had never seen him before. These were safely returned next morning.—Carlow Morning Post.

The Rev. Richard Hayes has just commenced proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, London, against a person named Kendall, for a libel, reflecting on his conduct in Rome, while in the character of a delegate from the Roman Catholics of Ireland. About six weeks ago he was here soliciting subscriptions from his friends to enable him to carry on the prosecution. He distributed a printed circular amongst them, setting forth the nature of the libel, by which means he collected about 60 or £70. We understand, he expressed his intention of not resorting to professional assistance, but of conducting his case entirely himself. An affidavit made by the defendant causes the trial however to be deferred.—Wexford Herald.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 15.—The supply of Wheat was very considerable to-day from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, yet a few prime runs from the former County were sold, early in the morning, at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter above last Monday's prices; but the demand slackened afterwards, and the market closed on nearly the same terms as on this day week.—Barley is 1s. per quarter cheaper, having but little demand at present, as the mowing season is nearly over. New Beans, being in larger supply, and having but few buyers, what sales were made to-day were at full 1s. per quarter lower. The arrivals of Oats were rather large to-day, and the trade was heavy, but not cheaper than last week. In other articles there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 17.—There being a better supply of Oats and Barley at this day's market, caused a dullness, with a small decline in price. Wheat was in good demand at a small advance. The general rates were—Wheat, 40s. to 44s.; Grinding Barley, 15s. to 16s.; Malting Barley, 17s. to 18s.; Oats, 15s. to 16s.; Beans, 14s. to 16s. per barrel; Oatmeal, 16s. to 18s.; Second Flour, 22s. to 24s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been no material variation in the price of Butter since our last, first quality having remained nearly stationary at 100s. to 101s. The

supplies are rather on the increase; 221 ficksins were weighed yesterday. There is so very little now doing in Bacon Pigs, that they have almost ceased to be worth particular notice; of the few lately brought in, the price has hardly exceeded 40s. Grain of every description also comes in so very sparingly, at least from Farmers, as scarcely to afford a ground for quotations. Wheat has been rather on the look up within these two days, and may be stated at 36s. to 37s. 6d. Little or no change in Oats, except that in a few instances 14s. 8d. has been given. Barley appears to be less in request than it was a few days ago, and 14s. seems now to be the outside price. Flour continues stationary, with no amendment in the demand. The partial advance lately noticed on Oatmeal is now generally established, and a further increase of 6d. per cwt. has been demanded, though few or no sales have yet been made beyond 15s. 6d. No change in other articles.

Henry H. Hunt, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received, from the Right Worshipful James Hackett, Esq. Mayor, 17s. 10d. one-half the produce of a Cask of Butter, seized, condemned, and disposed of according to Law, for being fraudulently and illegally packed.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 19.

ARRIVED.
17th—Elizabeth and Marie, THIS, Liverpool, for Cadix, coals and bale goods, Catherine, Young, Baltimore, potatoes, Ulster, Fitzgerald, do. do.
18th—Ann, Young, do. do. Mary Ann, McCarthy, do. do. Gerald, do. do. Duff, do. do. Hibernian Cruiser, Lord, Morell, from a cruise; Thomas, Poole, Dublin, ballast.

19th—Other Branch, Angel, Poole, ballast; Caroline, Walters, Swansea, coals.

SAILING.
20th—Dallan, Beer, Swansea, flour, horded cattle, and horses; Vane, Oram, Liverpool, wheat; Barley, Coen, White, Mifflor, barley and flour; Mary, Butler, Cork, goods, ballast, &c. &