DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

(Concluded from first page.)

He now came to the state of the foreign trade of the Country, which he considered chiefly with reference to the exportation of British manufactures. In this he lamented to say there had been a considerable diminution. In estimating this point, he was obliged to judge from the accounts of the official valuers, and he found that in the year 1818 the exports amounted to £38,937,000, and in 1819 only to £37,939,205, making a diminution of more than £1,000,000. This diminution did not appear so great if compared with the average of the three years 1815, 1816, and 1817, which amounts to £ 34,161,176. It however seemed fair to compare this account of the exports of the last year with the amount of the most favourable years of the war, and also with the years of the largest export during the war. The amount of the official value of the exports in the year 1792, the most favourable before the war, was £24,905,200 in 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811, the years of the largest exports during the war, the amount of the official value in each severally was, in 1806, £25,030,000; in 1807, £27,000,000; in 1808, £25,100,000; in 1809, £26,000,000; in 1810, £25,000,000; and in 1811, £31,940,000. These were the years of the war in which the foreign commerce of the Country rose to the greatest extent—and yet the amount of the official value of the exports of the last year exceeded that of the most flourishing of them. This falling off, however, did not take place to any considerable extent in the European part of this trade; indeed, the most striking instance of diminution was one of £269,000 in the article of refined sugars, a trade which, since the opening of the Colonies and the Brazils to the Continent of Europe, must be considered as lost to this Country. The trade to Ireland, he was happy to say, was every year increasing, but the diminution proceeded from the gutted state of the East India markets, and from the great falling off in the trade to the United States of North America, to which the exports had diminished by *one-half* in the last year, as compared with the year preceding. This circumstance the Noble Earl attributed to the distressed state of the Union, where commercial embarrassments prevailed, as he said, to an extent greater even than they were felt in any part of Europe. In this distress of the United States there was no mystery. It was the natural revulsion from their former prosperity, for during the war which raged for the last quarter of a century the Americans were the only neutrals in the world, and they enjoyed the most extensive carrying trade. Of this they are deprived by the return of peace, and they are now reimbursing, by a few years of distress, their former profits. This he certainly did not speak invidiously. He had already said sufficient to shew, that in his opinion there was no country in the world more interested than the United Kingdom is in the prosperity of the United States, for that country must, as it increases in resources and population, furnish the best markets for British manufactures. It was peculiarly the interest of Great Britain to cultivate peace with the United States, and to desire by every means her rapid improvement and prosperity. *(Loud cheering.)* But the House must see the truth and the whole truth, and it would be found that England, in her present distresses, only shared the common fate of the rest of the world. Much of the distresses now endured have arisen from fictitious credit, and over speculation, which nothing but time could correct; and if Parliament were to yield any thing to clamour, in the hope of remedying the evil, more mischief than good must follow. He would now refer strictly to a practical view of the situation of the Country. The Noble Marquis had grounded his motion on general principles of a free trade, which he was too much a Statesman not to qualify almost in the moment of his giving them utterance. He (Lord L.) was not ignorant of the advantages which would have resulted to the world from the adoption of such principles by all States at an earlier period, but although referring to first principles might correct erroneous reasoning, it was not always practicable to act upon them. If there were any point upon which he was disposed to blame the Noble Marquis, it was for his not having brought before the House the whole subject of our situation, and for not having referred to the agricultural state of the Country. Let us look to the state of our laws affecting the importation of agricultural produce, and then we may see the expediency of adopting a free commerce. Was not corn subject to great limitations? Cattle was altogether prohibited, and the trade of wool was subject to many restrictions. While these laws continue, could we go to your principles and demand a free commerce? Would they not say to us, "You who speak so big upon the advantages of a free trade—you who seem so enamoured of the principles of Adam Smith—why do you not set us the example of a free trade, founded upon principles of reciprocity, and take our corn and cattle?" But this would, in our present state, be quite impossible. Our system is essentially different. "We," said the Noble Earl, "have grown up to our present greatness under different principles; some will say in consequence of them, but others will say, and with them I agree, that we have so improved *in spite of them.* *(Hear, hear, hear!)* But be it as it is, and if our bill and taxes were reduced one-half, if we should adopt the principles of a free trade, it would effect a violent convulsion in the relations of society, and would destroy agriculture, which ought to be considered as the basis of a Nation's power." The Noble Earl then adverted to the Corn Laws, which were passed in 1815, and defended the principle of them, as affording a necessary protection to the farmer. Had the Bill then proposed, however, not been passed, he should, although he duly appointed the principle of it, have never at any future time promoted it, because nothing in his mind could be more injurious than to agitate such a question often; and for the same reason he should now discountenance any attempt that should be made to disturb the existing system. *(Hear, hear!)* He expressed his approbation of the present system of taking the averages, and thought it would prove very unwise to make any alteration in it, because it was on that system that the protecting price was established; and as the system was in existence previously, its effect and operation were fully understood. If any fraud were practised under it, it was the fault of those who were most interested in preventing it, and the law was sufficient to punish it. He ridiculed the idea of fixing a certain duty upon the importation of corn, as in times of plenty it would afford no protection to the farmer, and in times of scarcity could not be enforced against the poor. He shewed that the average price of wheat, from the year 1815 to 1819, was 78s.; of barley, 40s.; and of oats, 28s.; and that the quantity of foreign corn admitted during the same period into the consumption of the Country did not exceed on an average 2,800,000 quarters. The Noble Earl also strongly expressed his conviction of the necessity of adhering firmly to the law of the last Session for regulating the standard of the Country. It had been said that this law had aggravated the distresses of the Country, but in this opinion he by no means concurred. Had the law affected the price of one species of agricultural product, it must have been equally operative upon another; but while corn had fallen in price, cattle maintained their value at a higher rate than usual.—No man in that House had been a greater supporter of the Bank Restriction Act during the war, and he was convinced that this measure principally had enabled the Country to weather the difficulties of her situation; but if in war it was attended with facilities, in peace it brought nothing but evils. Its effect was to create artificial capital, which in the hour of difficulty proved the want of reality, and was the evil that was now most dreaded and most to be avoided. No alteration ought to be permitted in the Corn Laws or in the state of the currency. All persons in this Country, and in foreign Countries, should understand that we are now acting upon a fixed and settled system, not to be altered on every occasional evil, nor modified to suit the clamour of particular classes. *(Hear!)* Undoubtedly the principle of prohibitions had been carried to a greater pitch in this Country than any other in the world, and the Country would deceive itself if it was thought that the principle could be continued successfully with all its former vigour in the great branches of our manufactures. Only prohibitions were necessary for the encouragement of any manufacture. Thus it was with British cottons—until we acquired a superiority over other nations. The same might be said of the silk trade at present. They would put an end to the manufacture at once to make the trade free. He lamented, for his own part, the establishment of the silk manufacture in this Country at all. It was not natural to this climate as to France, with whom we might have so advantageously exchanged our cottons for their silk, which were at once better and cheaper. But the capital being embarked, and the maintenance of much population depending on them, there must be therefore great impolicy in interfering. The House might regret ever having adopted the prohibitory regulations; but once done, they could not withdraw them without the danger of greater evils than they at present tended to perpetuate. Were Noble Lords aware, for instance, what would be the effect of withdrawing from Irish linens the bounty on exporting them, and their restrictive duties on importing foreign linens? They might reasonably regret that these duties had ever been imposed; but it was no reason because evil came, that the measures which had produced it could at once be withdrawn. The manufacture was now mixed up with the capital and population of the Country. He admitted that it might be desirable to consider how far the principle of prohibitions could be got rid of altogether; yet he could not imagine much practical good would result from it, as the articles affected by them must still be protected with duties nearly as coercive as prohibitions. He thought, however, that restrictions might be better than prohibitions in a moral point of view, as many persons had expressed their willingness to pay ever so high a duty on particular prohibited articles, at the same time that they were unwilling to do without them, if they were to be had except by a contraband trade. This alteration would, however, do nothing for the general increase of trade. He anticipated no great good on behalf of the commercial interests of the Country from the motion, though he thought it right to consider what could be done for the present exigencies; and if it should appear that nothing could be done, it would be well to be able to make up their minds even to that. After a few remarks on the warehousing system, his Lordship adverted to the transit duties, for the continuance of which he saw no reason, any more than he did for their imposition. The great argument in their favour used to be, that we were the carriers of the world, and that the Continent could not come at the commodities affected by them without our intervention. The case was otherwise since the peace had opened the commerce of the world to every Country in Europe. As to the duties on the Baltic of the North of Europe, they were raised 200 per cent in 1809, as a security and inducement for merchants to embark in the timber trade at a time when we had no intercourse with the Continent.—So far, therefore, the persons who engaged in that business had a claim to the continuance of that duty. But there was a duty imposed subsequently for purposes of revenue. The merchants could not shew any reason why the Government should not emancipate the trade so far as the latter duty affected it. They were, in fact, held at the time of the peace, that the trade should be opened, but that the protection should be continued for a few years after the peace. Ears could be no claim in any case to objections to the removal of the duty, and it was for the wisdom and consideration of the House to deal with it as might be deemed best. He next adverted to the argument of the Noble Marquis respecting the wine trade. He would, upon this subject, refer to the Methuen Treaty, so called, entered into by this Country with Portugal, which he conceived to be one of the greatest monuments of human wisdom. If their Lordships were inclined to avail themselves of the second Article of that Treaty, Portugal would be at full liberty to prohibit British woollens altogether. Whether such a measure were proper for them to risk or not, it was not then the time to discuss; but supposing that risk resolved on, it might be as well to consider what advantages were likely to be gained in exchange for the distress to which the woollen manufactures would be subjected. In the Treaty concluded between this Country and France in 1787, Mr. Pitt consented to a diminution of the duties on French wines, but then it was only in proportion to a diminution on the wines of Portugal, such as secured the advantage to the latter. This was a wise measure, founded on a reciprocity of interests. He would shew this by the results. In the succeeding five years, the exports to France were £718,693; to Portugal, £637,633; to Spain, £623,340; leaving a very small addition to France, and one that by no means corresponded with the numerical superiority of her population. At present the exports of this Country to Portugal and the Brazils were £1,000,000, which amount was on the increase. He merely stated this to shew the presumption was not decidedly in favour of opening the wine trade to France. It was to be recollected also, that the envy which the superiority of our manufactures excited among our neighbours was of itself a great obstacle to any advantage which might be supposed available from an open trade with France. The last point in the speech of the Noble Marquis, to which he would advert, was the opening of the India trade. There was at present an extensive demand on the continent of India for British manufactures. The superiority of British machinery had triumphed over cheap labour, and a comparative exemption from taxation, so much, that British muslins were sold in India for one-half the price of Indian muslins.—This had led to a great effort of trade—to too great an effort. There had been amazing exports to the continent of Asia in the two last years.—As to the trade between this Country and China, though the tea trade was in every respect confined by the charter to the East India Company, there was a considerable trade carried on by free British vessels between India and China, under licenses granted by the resident Government of India, which licenses, as he had heard, were never refused on proper security being given. The important question as to opening the trade between China and India and the Nations of Europe, and with America, was reserved by agreement.—There was nothing in the present circumstances of the world to prevent China produce being conveyed without the intervention of the Company to any part of Europe or America. The tea trade must always be excepted, being a matter of compact, which must depend on the duration of the charter; nor did he believe, if opened, that its benefits could be augmented. He had thus gone through the several points in the speech of the Noble Marquis, in doing which he had thought it right to shew what were, in his opinion, the real evils under which the Country suffered. He had no expectation of any benefit accruing to any of the interests by entertaining the motion, though he by no means objected to it. His chief objection lay against the disposition to be meddling, merely because the Country was in distress. He admitted that the fewer laws there were enacted on such subjects, the better; but though there were by far too many of them in the statute book, it did not follow that it would be wise to alter them from year to year, to suit the prevailing clamour of the prevailing interests.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE agreed with much of what had fallen from the Noble Earl (Liverpool), whose statement must prove very satisfactory, as it tended to shew the diminution of demand for British manufactures was not diminished in the degree generally supposed. The Noble Lord, however, made light of the alteration in the currency, and said, that the war could not have been carried on without the depreciation induced by the Restriction Act. True it was, that but for the depreciation the war could not have been carried on, nor could any other human invention have produced half the quantity of misery attendant on it. In 1813, he had published accurate tables, shewing the effect of that depreciation, which tables had gone through two editions, nor had any of the calculations ever been questioned or controverted. By those tables he had shewn that the taxes, which were twenty-four millions in 1805, were, in consequence of the depreciation, advanced to 1813 to thirty-four millions. At present corn was at its full value, but there was no diminution of the amount of taxes on that account. A consequence was, that the Country was now paying a burden equal to the addition of ten millions. Since 1817, the alteration of the currency had been in effect equal to an addition of seventeen millions. In every one of the last 20 years there had been an expenditure of capital equal to ten millions. These things, however, made them any observations which could be made, displayed the astonishing energies of the Country. He regretted the interest of land's parties were taken by agriculture and commerce, when, if fairly understood their true interests, they would be united in all the applications for relief. He was happy to hear the principles of free trade avowed by the Government. He augured of opening the trade of the Canaries. When the Charter of the India Company was before the House, he had objected to the opening of the India trade, because he could not conceive it possible for a British manufacturer to come in with an Indian labourer, who was able to subsist himself on 2s. 6d. per month. But he had learnt from the experience of a free trade, that the demand for coarse woollens had been extended, and he believed that the India trade was capable of finding employment for the industry and ingenuity of a larger population than that of Britain. He objected to the attempt to establish a sinking fund, by raising five millions annually for the purpose. It was one of a species of measures wholly full of ruin and distressing. During 23 years, almost all the measures had tended to keep up capital in a few hands. This had caus d a prodigious change in the possession and distribution of property; nearly six hundred millions of it had by that means changed hands. While it was growing, however, and so causing a supposition of prosperity, it had no reference to enjoyment; it was the same as the property of an individual always engaged in boarding, without spending any of his riches. The result was an immense accumulation of capital on one hand, and a general outcry of distress from all the operative classes on the other. He hoped, and indeed he felt certain, that time would speedily effect another distribution of that property, which would be more related to general enjoyment and general prosperity.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought, that the interests of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, were so blended, that what affected one would affect the others; extend any one, and the extension of the others followed. This was only true, however, under the present laws, which gave a necessary protection to agriculture, to insure the basis of this system of prosperity. He was, therefore, much gratified at the declaration of the Noble Earl, that no alteration of the Corn Laws would be attempted. He thought there could be no greater blessing for a community than to have their corn at a fixed and unvarying price, nor could there be any thing so demoralizing as that fassitude and hard labour, that oscillation between the gin-shop and the poor-house, likely to be induced by allowing free import to cheap corn. He regretted that the poor laws were not comprised in the discussion, which he looked on as one of the greatest evils; one which destroyed charity on one hand, and gratitude on the other; which did away the amiable relations that would otherwise exist between the high and the low; which must be destroyed, or it would destroy the Country. He had formerly some intention of submitting a measure on that subject; but on considering what had been the fate of all such motions hitherto, he thought it would be better for it to originate in the other House. He was sorry to hear the Noble Earl say, that in a commercial treaty England could offer no advantage for the encouragement of her manufactures, except in the case of French wines. That of itself, he thought, would be a beneficial intercourse; but besides that, we might to the South of Europe hold out the temptation of altering our regulations with respect to the silk trade, while for the North we could reduce the duties on their wood and iron. He deprecated the restrictive systems adopted throughout Europe, which had since the peace entailed more misery on the various countries than they suffered in the worst periods of the war. He really believed most of the discontents of Europe could be cured simply by making trade free between all the countries. The intercourse between this country and France was a disgrace to both; with the best opportunities, there was no exchange of manufactures between them. He concluded by supporting the motion.

Lord CALTHORPE complimented the eloquent and statesman-like development of the Noble Earl, which was so well calculated to shew that the Government of this Country was really a paternal one. He was truly glad to hear those principles of free trade declared, which had been advocated by the wisest and best men of all governments.

The motion was then carried, and the Committee appointed, which consisted of the leading persons among the Noble Lords on both sides of the House. Adjourned.

Irish Stocks, June 1.

Bank Stock	203 ¾
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	75
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	73 ¾ ¼ ½
Gov. Deb. 3 per cent	101 ¼ ½ ¾
Do. Stock, 3 per cent	101 ½ ¾

Exchange, 6 ¼.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
AGENTS for England—Messrs. Newton and Co. Warwick-square, London.
AGENTS for Ireland—J. K. Johnston and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

M. HELLYER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has just received her SUMMER ASSORTMENTS, carefully selected from the first Houses in the Dress Trade, consisting of Plain and Figured SARCENETS—GROS DE NAPLES—SATTINS—Striped, Plain, and Sprigged GAUZES—Coloured CRAPES—Sprigged, Spangled, and Plain FARINETS—BOMBAZINES, of the best Quality—Sprigged and Plain BOBBIN NETS—Thread Lace VEILS—Blond and Thread LACES—Worked Muslin ROBES and PELISSES—Cashmere Rock Spun SHAWLS and SCARFS—50 HANDKERCHIEFS RIBBONS a variety of FRENCH FLOWERS—and an elegant Assortment of MILLINERY.

☞ DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY carried on, as usual, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

June 8, 1820.

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

ASSESSED TAXES.

OFFICES for the receipt of the ASSESSED TAXES will be held on the Days and at the Places undermentioned; viz.

Excise-Office, Waterford, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June instant.
Tramore, 20th June.
Passage, 21st Do.
Dunmore, 22d Do.
Portlaw, 23d Do.

All Persons neglecting to pay on the Days appointed will not only forfeit their Claims to Discount, but incur a PENALTY of ONE SHILLING in the POUND on the amount of their Taxes.

WM. HUGHES, Collector.

Excise-Office, Waterford, June 3, 1820.

In the Matter of NICHOLAS WHITE, of Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD, by order of the Commissioners and Assignee of the Bankrupt in this matter, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS of the Bankrupt in this matter, as posted up at the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room. For Particulars, apply to Robert Power, Agent to the Commission and Assignee, 64, Dominick-street, Dublin.

Dated this 22d day of May, 1820.

30 STRAND

THE CAT AND THE BOOT;
OR,
AN IMPROVEMENT UPON MIRRORS.

As I one morning shaving sat,
For dinner-time preparing,
A dreadful howling from the cat
Set all me room a staring!

Sudden I turn'd—behold a scene
I could not but delight in,
For in my boot, so bright and clean,
The cat her face was fighting.

Bright was the boot—its surface fair,
In lustre nothing lacking;
I never saw one half so clear,
Except by WARREN'S *Blacking.*

(WARREN! that name shall last as long
As beaus and belles shall dash on,
Immortalized in every song
That chants the praise of fashion:

For, oh! without his *Blacking*, all
Attempts we may abolish
To raise upon our boots a pall
The least of jet or polish.)

Surpris'd its brilliancy I viewed
With silent admiration;
The glass that on the table stood
Waved dimly on its station.

I took the boot, the glass displac'd,
For soon I was aware,
The latter only was disgrac'd
Whene'er the boot was near.

And quickly found that I could shave,
Much better by its lustre,
Than any mirror that I have
Within my drawing-room.

And since that time, I've often smil'd
To think how puss was frighten'd
When at the boot she tugg'd and toil'd
By WARREN'S *Blacking* brighten'd.

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING, PREPARED BY

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT *Waterford* by FARRELL, HALL, WHITE & Co. & BIBBIN; *Clonmel*, by DAVIES, HOLMES, FARRELL, and GORMAN; *Dublin*, by SPENCE, CALDWELL, and FORD; *Drogheda*, by M'KENNA; *Limerick*, by COGILL, BINGHAM & Co., RYAN, CONOLLY, CROW, and PHILLIPS; *Cork*, by HAYES, BYRNE, M'LEOD, VARIES, & O'CONNOR; *Newry*, by STEVENSON.

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Bookmakers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6½d., 11d., 1s. 5½d., and 1s. 7½d. each. Also PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6½d., 1s. 11d., and 1s. 7½d. each.

A Sailing Pot of Paste is equal to Four Sailing Bottles of Liquid.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE LIFE, OR TO THE END OF 21 YEARS, FROM THE 1st OF MAY INSTANT,

Either the Whole, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on,

THE following LANDS, part of the Estate of the Earl of Bessborough:—

MULLENBEG, containing 400 Acres P. M. more or less.
GURTERUSH CURRAGH, containing 34 Acres, P. M.

ALSO TO BE LET, BY THE YEAR,

FOR GRAZING ONLY,

The DEMESNE of BESSBOROUGH, containing about 500 Acres P. M.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by the Earl of Bessborough, Cavendish-square, London—and by Peter Walsh, Esq. Belline, Carrick-on-Suir.

May 31, 1820.

FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA,
THE FINE COPPER-FASTENED BRIG
THOMAS, PYM, AND PENROSE.
BURTHEN BY REGISTER 219 TONS.

Is a very complete Vessel, and now fitting out in the best and most substantial manner.

The Accommodation for Passengers will be especially attended to, and she will clear for Sea the 24th of June, in which, as usual, there will be no disappointment.

Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, May 27, 1820.

CHANCERY.

JAMES BARRON, Esq. *Plaintiff*;
JOHN HARDY, Esq. and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 8th day of July last, I will, on Friday, the 30th day of June next, set up and sell to the highest and fairest Bidder, at my Chambers on the Inns-quay, Dublin, all the Defendant's Right, Title, and Interest in all that and those the Part of the LANDS of SCARTHOGE, in the County of Wexford, containing Thirty-Statute Acres or thereabouts, upon which the NEW DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES are built, and which Premises are known by the name of the HOUSE and DEMESNE of SCARTHOGE; as also all that and those the UPPER PART of said LANDS of SCARTHOGE, containing 35a. 2r. 37p. Statute Measure, situate in said County, or a competent Part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1820.

STUART KING.

For Title and Particulars, apply to HENRY DENNEHY, Plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 101, Great Britain-street, Dublin.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS we did, by our Proclamation of the 10th day of March, 1818, declare the Parishes of Naul, Westphalstown, Ballymadun, Garristown, Hollywood, Ballyboghill, and Palmerstown, in the Barony of Balrothery, and the Parish of Clonmethan, in the Barony of Nethercross, and County of Dublin, to be in a State of Disturbance, and to require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Parishes are restored to peace and good order:

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the said Parishes of Naul, Westphalstown, Ballymadun, Garristown, Hollywood, Ballyboghill, Palmerstown, and Clonmethan, were declared to be in a State of Disturbance, and to require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; of which all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 16th day of May, 1820.

MANNERS, C. JOHN G. DUBLIN. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. MAYO. CASTLECOOTE.—NORBURY. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. G. F. HILL. ST. GEORGE DALY. WM. SAURIN. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, June 2, 1820.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
675 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	31	0	43	0	39	11
20 Bere, per Bar	12	0	14	6	13	2
302 Barley, per Bar	13	0	17	0	14	11
1030 Oats, per Bar	11	0	18	0	14	10½
6005 Flour, per Cwt	10	0	30	0	0	0
855 Oatmeal, per Cwt	12	0	19	0	10	4
5 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
4810 Cwts. Flour	21	0	27	0	23	3½

Receipts of Flour 11372 Sacks.
Sales of Flour 6005 Sacks.

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 38s. 4d. per Sack.
1st, from 26s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
2d, from 19s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
3d, from 10s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Assize and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.

Quarten Loaf ..... 10lb. 5oz. 8d. 10½d.
Half Quarten Loaf ..... 5lb. 2oz. 12d. 5¼d.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,562. *TUESDAY, JUNE* 6, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MAY 30.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. H. SUMNER rose, pursuant to the notice he had given on this subject. He was sure the House would join with him in regretting that the health of an Hon. Gentleman, the Member for Essex (Mr. Western), did not enable him, who was so well calculated for the task, to introduce this important subject to them. As for himself, nothing but the strong persuasion, that agriculture was rapidly approaching to a decline, could have induced him to urge the question. He was certain that the distress of the agriculturists was such, that, if something were not done to relieve it, nothing could prevent those engaged in it from withdrawing their capital while they could, and that certain ruin must be the fate of those who continued. Whenever this subject had been broached, the constant observation had been, that it was a gauntlet thrown down to provoke a contest; and when the agriculturists petitioned the House, the commercial and the manufacturing interests thought they were attacked, and those Hon. Members who supported these interests constantly gave their most active opposition to the claims of the agriculturists. For himself, he would say, that, in advocating the cause of the agriculturists, he would not attack either the commercial or the manufacturing interests, for he considered that the three interests were inseparably connected, and that it was impossible to injure the one without ruining the others. *(Hear!)* The agriculturists did not come forward to say that any protection should be taken away from the merchant or the manufacturer. The House having in 1815 taken the petitions of the agriculturists into consideration, resolved that some protection should be afforded them; and the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject reported that, unless the remunerating price of 80s. per quarter of wheat were secured to a farmer, it would be impossible for him to go on. Now, the power of the petition at present before the House, with the cognizance of which Honourable Members were sufficiently acquainted, was, that the petitioners should have such a remunerating price as would enable them to carry on their trade; they did not ask more at present than the House had formerly acknowledged that they were entitled to; but they showed that the provision which had been made for their protection in 1815 was totally inadequate to the purpose for which it had been intended. And, if the present application for inquiry were acceded to, it would certainly be followed up by a request that the House would do something more effectual for their relief. Many petitions had been presented to that House complaining that the load of taxation was insupportable, and that a boroughmongering faction had brought disgrace and ruin upon the Country; but no such language was used by the petitioning agriculturists: on the contrary, no class of the community were more temperate in their language, or more loyal in their sentiments, than the agriculturists: they did not murmur at the weight of the public burdens, but declared it to be their duty and their wish to bear those burdens to the utmost of their power. Whatever might have been the expense of the late war, and however severe the pressure of the burdens which it imposed on the Country, they were content with the security of liberty and property which they enjoyed in consequence of it. That was his opinion of the agriculturists; and if he thought they were not as loyal as he had represented them, they should have been allowed by him to seek some other advocate in that House.—*(Hear, hear!)* Whenever the question of granting relief to the agriculturists was agitated, those gentlemen who were considered the advocates of the commercial and the manufacturing interests immediately denounced their demands as tending to increase the price of bread; but, however the manufacturers might conceive that cheap bread would enable them to procure labour at a cheaper price, and to compete more successfully in the foreign market, yet to that very cry of "cheap bread" might be mainly attributed the distress in the manufacturing districts of which the Noble Lord (Milton) had complained. It would be wasting the time of the House and his own time unnecessarily, to offer proofs of the decline of agriculture in this country, for every Hon. Gent. must have had occasion to observe, that it had been declining ever since the year 1814, and that it had fallen off more rapidly in the last year than in any of the preceding. The sufferings of this class of the community were no doubt attributable, in a great measure, to the same causes as those of other classes. *(Hear!)* The great amount of our taxation affected every body of men in the Kingdom; but there were other causes of distress which were more partial in their operation, and which chiefly affected the agriculturist. He recollected that an Hon. Gentleman, whose opinions on the subject of political economy had great weight, had said, that if it could be shewn that the agriculturists bore a greater proportion of any public burdens, such as poor-rates, than any other classes of the community bore, Parliament should afford them assistance. Now, could the Hon. Gent. man doubt that there were burdens on the agriculturists from which other classes were exempted? What would the Hon. Gentleman say to the weight of the whole church establishment, which was borne exclusively by the landed interest—to the whole county expense, to the whole expense of all the highways in the kingdom, except that of turnpikes? Still, notwithstanding those partial burdens, they thought they should be able to support them, if it were not for those laws which had been made for their protection. It was not to be supposed that a Country taxed as this was, and bearing an enormous load of debt—*(Loud cheers.)* Gentlemen might cheer; but the would ask by what means they would remove that debt which had been contracted by a war, which, tho' it had deeply affected the Country, had left behind it as its fruits the security of those portions of property that had not been expended or mortgaged? It was impossible that the agriculturists of a Country so situated could, without the assistance of some restrictive measures, compete with foreign markets, when corn from the Black Sea could be brought into our ports at half the price at which our farmers could afford to sell it. Some persons might say, "since grain can be procured at foreign countries for half the price, why grow any here?" If this principle were admitted, it was clear that the agriculturist must withdraw his capital; and the consequence would be, that Great Britain must be rendered wholly dependent on foreign productions: one of the most beautiful Countries in the world would thus be converted into a perfect desert, and thrown into a state of dependence on foreign imports for the necessaries of life. The provision of 1815 had been said to answer all the purposes for which it was intended, and to have produced an average price of 85s. since the passing of the bill. This representation, however, was calculated to deceive the Public, and, in striking the average, a system of fraud and falsehood had been practised, by which the interests of the agriculturists had suffered most materially—for, since 1815, the English grower had not received an average of 72s. He hoped that House would never listen to the doctrine of those gentlemen who said that the cheapest market should be resorted to. The interests of the manufacturer were intimately connected with those of the farmer; and if the manufacturer were to buy his bread where he could procure it at the cheapest price, the consequence would be, that the farmer could not purchase his manufactures, and thus both would suffer. The general prayer of the Petitioners was not for a specific remedy, but that they might be called to the bar of the House to prove their case. If called to the bar, or if their Petitions should be referred to a Committee, they pledged themselves to prove that they were almost as much unprotected as if the bill of 1815 had never been passed. They presumed not to devise the means by which their sufferings were to be mitigated, but left that point entirely to the wisdom of the House. He could hardly let the subject pass by without adverting to the petition which had been presented from certain merchants and manufacturers by the Hon. Member for Taunton (Mr. Baring). There were no doubt in that petition many principles that could not be denied; but he must observe, that there was no great wisdom or propriety in the mode in which it had been introduced to the House, to the prejudice of other petitioners who were applying to the House for relief. He considered that petition to be intended only to operate as an antidote against the petitions of the agriculturists, and the Hon. Gent. who presented it ill disguised that purpose; for, whatever temper and discretion he had shown in discussing other topics, whenever he touched on agriculture he lost that temper and that discretion. *(Hear, hear!)* The opinions of the petititioners might no doubt be below the notice of the Hon. Gent., and might be, as he had called them, "a farrago of nonsense:" but surely the distresses of the agriculturists might have projected them from that unceremonious rudeness with which the Hon. Gent. had been pleased to treat them. *(Hear!)* The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving, "that the several petitions presented by the agriculturists be referred to a select Committee, to consider and report thereon."

Mr. GOOCH seconded the motion. He was one of those who thought that nothing could be more mischievous, not to say worse of it, than an attempt to separate the interests of the agriculturist from those of the manufacturer. *(Hear, hear!)* The measure of 1815 had proved wholly inoperative, and had not answered the purpose for which it was intended. Now all he wished was, that the bill of 1815 should be made to answer the purpose for which it was framed. Was it possible that the English farmer could compete with the Foreign farmer, when the latter had no poor-rates, tithes, or taxes to pay? *(Hear!)*

LONDON.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

We have received this morning advices from New York to the 23d ult. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means had been published, and upon which the *National Intelligencer* remarks as follows:—

"It is, as we have already said, a document, the main object of which, the enforcement of the expediency of retrenchment and of a just economy in the public expenditure, not inconsistent with important national objects, will meet with general approbation.

"The necessity of a rigid attention to the expenditure of the Government is the more apparent, at this moment, from a certainty that there will be a deficiency of the revenue for several years, which must be supplied by a reduction of the amount of the Sinking Fund, by loans, or by internal taxation.

"This naturally leads the mind to the questions before Congress, which may affect the revenue. We do not yet think the revision of the tariff will be accomplished at the present Session; we fear there will be no final decision on it, but that it will be postponed to the next Session. We say we fear it—and we do so from the conviction, that it is more important that the tariff of duties should be now settled and hereafter stable, than that it should be either of a greater or less amount.

"It is the uncertainty, arising from variable laws, and the resulting impossibility of calculating with any precision the result of mercantile adventures, that deadens commerce, and paralyzes the enterprise of our merchants. We hope that, since the proposition is entertained, it may be decided at the present session."

It appears from the detailed statements of this report, that, in the last year, the receipts of the Treasury were 24,812,419 dollars, and the expenditure 24,044,568, leaving a balance of public income, of 767,850 dollars. In the present year, however, it was estimated there would be a deficiency of revenue, amounting to 3,773,498 dollars, which might be reduced to 1,485,001, by the application of the balance of 2,288,497 dollars, remaining unexpended of the sinking fund. But the Committee, in recommending the application of this surplus of the sinking fund to the current expenses of the year, "deprecate a recurrence to a like resort in future years, if the same can, with any propriety, be avoided."

The report concludes with some remarks upon the "extraordinary depression of commerce within the last three years, the stagnation of our navigation, the depreciation in the value of our exports, and the corresponding depreciation in the value of property of every description." It then recommends rigid economy in all the branches of the public expenditure, as imperiously required by the above condition of the Country.

It was confidently reported in the United States, that General Vives had declared he had full powers to cede the Floridas, and that only some points of minor importance had to be arranged previously to the public declaration of the cession.

Congress was expected to adjourn about the 3d May. The new Tariff, imposing a higher duty on imports, it was supposed, would not be brought forward.

Accounts received from Chili state, that Lord Cochrane had captured the Spanish ships Aguilo, of 1000 tons, and the Vigonia, of 700 tons, in the Guayaquil river, and that the prizes had arrived at Valparaiso about the middle of February.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Santiago de Chili, dated February 18, addressed to the Secretary, and received by the Hydra whaler, arrived at Plymouth:

"We consider the capture of the strong fortress of Valdivia of that consequence to those engaged in the trade of Chili, that we hasten to communicate the same through you. It was attacked by Lord Cochrane on the night of the 11th current, with 240 soldiers of a Chili Regiment, and the sailors and marines of the frigate O'Higgins, brig Intrepid, and schooner Montezuma. By day-light, eight batteries were carried, and in the course of the ensuing morning, the town, castles, and fortresses, with 116 pieces of brass cannon, all the Spanish Royal depôt, and 400 soldiers of the Regiment of Cantabria, were taken possession of; the transport Dolves (cut out of Talcahuana) and a small vessel retaken. This was the only point the Spaniards had left in the State of Chili. The two large ships taken at Guayaquil are the Vigonia, of 700 tons, and the Aguilo, of 1000 tons; they have anchored at Valparaiso."

The Committee, appointed by the House of Lords, on Friday last, to inquire into the means of extending our foreign trade, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, lost no time in assembling to promote the important objects of their appointment. The several members named assembled in the Chief Committee Room of the Lords, on Saturday, at two o'clock. The Order of the House having been read, the first object was to appoint their Chairman, and the proposition of the Earl of Liverpool, that the Marquis of Lansdown should take the chair, was agreed to unanimously.

Lord Liverpool, who had a box filled with papers brought into the room, then presented a series of documents to the Committee, consisting chiefly of those statements, illustrative of the progress of the revenue, the balances of trade, &c. to which his Lordship referred in the course of the speech of Friday. Most of them are original, and have not yet been printed.

Their Lordships then entered into some conversation as to the course which should be pursued in their investigations; and a disposition was evinced to procure and proceed on as much documentary evidence as possible, but without rejecting the aid of oral testimony. One witness was named, whose attendance, according to the practice, must be ordered by a vote of the House.

After having sat about an hour, their Lordships adjourned.

The Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. The debates on the electoral *project* have at length terminated. On the evening of the former day the close of the discussion was generally called for, and on being put to the vote, it was carried unanimously.—The Chamber then adjourned to the following day, when M. Laine, Reporter, would be heard in reply. The following are extracts:

"Madrid, May 16.—The *Official Gazette* of this day contains the answers made by the various Foreign Courts to the notification of the acceptation of the Constitution of the Cortes by the King.

"The Spanish Ambassador announces, that on his delivery of the letter to the King of France, his Most Christian Majesty expressed to him that 'he was persuaded the King, his cousin, had done what he deemed most expedient for the happiness of his subjects, and that he ardently desired his views might be fulfilled.'"

The King of England made the following reply, which the *Gazette* publishes at full length:

"Sir, my Brother—I have perused the letter which your Majesty addressed to me, to notify that, agreeably to the desires manifested by your subjects, you have judged it expedient to acknowledge, and swear to maintain, the political Constitution, promulgated at Cadiz in 1812. I receive this communication from your Majesty as a proof of your friendship; and I beg your Majesty to be persuaded of the sincere interest which I take, on all occasions, in the welfare and prosperity of the Spanish Nation, as also in the stability and honour of your Crown. I embrace this occasion of renewing to your Majesty the assurance of the real esteem and perfect friendship with which I am, Sir, my Brother,

"Your Majesty's good Brother,
(Signed) "George R.

"Carlton Palace, April 21, 1820."

The other Sovereigns whose replies are mentioned are the King of Saxony, the King of Bavaria, and the King of the Netherlands. The latter two are described as being nearly similar to that of the King of England. The Federal Directory of the Swiss Cantons has also congratulated Ferdinand upon his acceptance of the Constitution.

SHIP NEWS.

Hydra Whaler.—We are happy to inform our readers, especially our local ones, that this vessel, which has so long been the subject of anxious hopes and fears in this port, is happily arrived, and with a cargo which will handsomely remunerate her owners, she having about three thousand barrels of sperm and elephant oil on board. The Hydra sailed from Valparaiso on the 22d of February. On the 11th of April, in lat. 11° 12' N. long. 31° 27' W. she spoke a Portuguese corvette from Rio Janeiro, on a cruize, and out 50 days; on the 14th instant, in lat. 43° 25' N. long. 35° 35' W. the Marquis of Wellington and Carnatic East Indiamen, five weeks from St. Helena, for London; on the 21st, in lat. 48° 18' N. long. 22° 30' W. the Spanish Patriot, from Bristol, for Harbour Grace, Newfoundland; on the 22d, in lat. 48° 10' N. long. 14° 4' W. the ship Swan, of and from Bristol, for Quebec; and on the 25th, in lat. 49° 10' long. 10° 22', the Dutch East India ship Antoinetta and Jacoba, Captain Kraya, with troops for Batavia, all well. Lord Cochrane's prizes (two Spanish frigates) had arrived at Valparaiso, laden with ship timber, cocoa, &c. a quantity of specie having been previously landed. After these captures, his Lordship, in the most gallant style, attacked and carried a fortress, called Valdivia, and the island of Chilwey, both places of considerable importance, on which he immediately hoisted *his own colours*. Whale fishing was very unfavourable, owing to a great scarcity of fish. The Hydra cruized upwards of two months without seeing a fish. The Wanderer, of this port, had been at California, killing elephants, and was reported to have about 1700 barrels. The Hydra has not seen her since November, 1818. The Countess of Morley, also of this port, had 100 barrels, and was at the Gallipagos islands last November.—The Earl of Morney, of London, had 1000 barrels, and the Policy, of the same port, 1200.—*Plymouth Chronicle.*

EXECUTION OF SANDT.

Our continental arrivals this morning supply the following details relative to the execution of this assassin:—

"Frankfort, May 21.—A great multitude assembled yesterday to witness the execution of Sandt. It took place, not at ten o'clock, as was announced, but at six. He was desirous of addressing the populace; but the President of the Court of Justice, to whom he had given his word not to do so, reminded him that doubtless he did not wish to perjure himself immediately previous to death. He, therefore, confined himself to merely declaring, that he 'died for his Country.' He evinced much calmness, and did not accept the assistance of a minister of religion. A great number of students from Heidelberg, who travelled with all speed, to be present at his execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the Germanic costume.

(Extract of a private letter.)

"*Manheim, May* 20.

"The general interest which has been excited by the unfortunate young man, of whom I am going to give you some account, induces me to send you the following details.

"Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, was executed this morning at five o'clock. So early as half-past three o'clock, the infantry and cavalry, and almost the whole population of Manheim, was in motion. Sandt was brought from the prison in an open carriage. His countenance, which was very pale, had in it something extraordinary. A smile was on his lips, and he went to meet death as we should go to a fete. He bowed with much grace to some ladies at a window, and who returned his salute with evident marks of interest. When he reached the place of execution, which was in a very large plain, he mounted the scaffold immediately. His sentence was read to him, after which he made a speech. Not understanding German, I cannot communicate to you what he said. I observed, however, that he spoke with energy, and at the end raised one of his hands to Heaven. The executioner took hold of him and made him sit down on a chair fastened to a small post; he tied his hands, cut off some of his hair, and put a bandage over his eyes.—In two minutes after, he was no more; all the preparations for the execution were made very slowly; twenty minutes were employed, and ten would have been sufficient, as the reading of the sentence and his speech did not take five minutes. Though I at first intended only to see him pass, I was carried forward involuntarily, constantly looking at him. He was dressed in white, but wearing a black great coat, his shirt collar turned down, and his hair fell in curls on his shoulders. For fifteen months past his life had been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every effort was made to prevent him sinking under the effects of the wounds which he had inflicted on himself; he was in fact very weak, so that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the shoulders of two persons, which makes the courage that he shewed at his death the more extraordinary. He was beheaded with a sabre, and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose."

RIOT, AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM DOVER GAOL.

Dover, May 26.—On Wednesday, the Lively Excise cutter captured a smuggling galley, having on board 57 half ankers of spirits, and 37 bags of tea, which, with the crew, consisting of eleven persons, were landed here, and ten of them being found fit for the navy, the whole were committed to Dover gaol until the ten could be removed to some of his Majesty's receiving ships. This morning was fixed for the removal of the ten fit to serve, but it being thought, from the vast influx of ill-looking men into the town, that a rescue would be attempted, every precaution was taken by the Mayor and Magistrates to guard against it, by having a body of constables, the seamen belonging to the preventive service, and a detachment of military, drawn up both in and outside of the gaol. The time of removal was 12 o'clock, but two hours before that a large body of people had collected together, which continued increasing every minute, and at the time the men were about to be brought out, several hundreds were collected in front and at every avenue leading to the gaol, with every disposition to riot and rescue. The worthy Mayor, Sir Thomas Mantell, Knt., and Edw. Thompson, Esq., a brother Magistrate, attended at the gaol, and gave strict injunctions to the constables to keep the peace, and to the seamen and military not to charge, unless absolutely driven to do so in self-defence. The door of the prison was opened, and the smugglers just upon the point of being brought out, when a general shout was set up by the crowd of "Liberty for ever!" and a number of stones, brick-bats, &c. were thrown at them. The aspect of affairs at this time became so serious, that the Mayor directed the removal of the prisoners to be suspended for the present; and it was fortunate he did, for there is little doubt that much bloodshed, and even murder, would have ensued in the attempt to rescue. A deputation officer was wounded severely in the head by a blow from a large stone, and Mr. Thompson, the Magistrate, received a contusion on two of the fingers of his right hand from a missile. The mob, being foiled in their attempt to rescue the prisoners, proceeded to farther acts of violence, and notwithstanding the Riot Act was twice read from the gaol window by the Mayor, commenced an attack on the gaol with crow-bars, pick-axes, hammers, saws, &c. &c., unroofed the top, and threw part of the side wall down, and not only released the whole of the eleven smugglers, but several other prisoners confined in the gaol under sentence, and they succeeded in getting them clear off, the imposing numbers of the mob intimidating the peace officers, and others, from acting. One of the persons most active in the riot was taken, and placed in a chaise with two constables, to be conveyed to Canterbury gaol, but a mob collected at the end of the town, stopped the chaise, dragged the rioter and constables out, and, notwithstanding the former was hand-cuffed to the latter, the mob threw the constables on the ground, and, severing the hand-cuff with a cold chisel, released the rioter. Since the release of the smugglers, who all belong to Folkstone, the crowd has dispersed, and the town remains tranquil.

Lisbon, April 29.—Our unhappy Country is at this moment almost in the same situation as when it was placed under the domination of Spain, when all the Portuguese united their efforts to replace the Duke of Braganza on the throne. Since that time, the House of Cadaval is become, in point of fact and right, the first Princes of the blood, and the legitimate and immediate heirs to the throne, on the default of the House of Braganza.

The last Duke of Cadaval died at the Brazils, and has left two sons and a daughter. The eldest of these sons, now Duke of Cadaval, and the second Marquess of Ferreira, have become highly popular in the flower of their age, by the elegance and grace of their manners, the cultivation of their minds, and the solidity of their character. The Duc de L. (the brother of their accomplished mother) was appointed French Minister at the Court of the Brazils, and he brought these young men back to Europe. Next to the House of Cadaval, that of Lafoens is in succession. Of this family there remain but two daughters; and it is said that the Marquess de M. considering the unhappy situation of Portugal by the resolution of the King to take up his definitive abode in the Brazils, formed the plan of an union between the two sons of Cadaval with the two daughters of Lafoens. These marriages have taken place.—All the respectable part of the population of Lisbon attended the procession, and testified the joy and interest which they took in an union so auspicious to the legitimate sovereignty of Portugal. If the absence of our King has placed the unhappy Country in a situation parallel to that under Philip III. this union of the two Houses of Cadaval and Lafoens places the House of Cadaval in the same state as that of Braganza. This similitude gives rise to much animadversion. It is not doubted but that the recent and precipitate voyage of Lord Beresford to Brazil had for its object to make known to the King the agitation that now reigns in Portugal, and the speculations which are freely indulged as to our deliverance from a foreign yoke."

A Letter from Calais, dated May 20, says—"Lady Anne Hamilton arrived here on Monday last, and every arrangement has already been made for the Queen's reception at the Hotel Dessein. A considerable part of the Royal baggage has been forwarded to Dover. It is really lamentable, or, perhaps, I should rather say ludicrous, to observe the effect produced by the anticipated presence of her Majesty, even upon the humblest support attached to the Foreign Department. The British Consul at this port quitted the town the instant certain advices of her Majesty's advance were received; of course, this precipitate retreat was solely influenced by the considerate wish to avoid the painful duty of declining to render any local services within the capacity of his situation as Consul, during her Majesty's embarkation for England."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

The London Journals of Tuesday were due when we went to Press, and we have so amply extracted the communications by those of Monday, that nothing remains to be done in this place.

Mr. Grattan, Member for Dublin, has arrived in London.

An Aggregate Catholic Meeting was held in Dublin on Thursday, but the proceedings have not yet reached us.

ROBBERIES IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

The accounts of these robberies, which are already known to our Readers, had no sooner reached this City, through the means of the *Wexford Herald*, than the Magistrates and Police commenced an active investigation, under a belief that some of the depredators would visit Waterford, in the hope of making their escape from the pursuit of justice. This expectation turned out to be well founded, and one of the party was speedily taken into custody, who had on his person a shirt robbed from the house of Mr. Poole. His name, we understand, is Thomas Power, and he has given a tolerably full detail of the proceedings to which we allude, although he was only an outside watch to guard his associates against surprise. The Magistrates and Police also discovered, that three more of the party took a post-chaise from a Publican at the Bridge (Mr. Forristal, who knew nothing of their character, and acted solely in the way of his business), in which they proceeded to Clonmel. They gave in payment of the fare a thirty-shilling note of Redmonds' Bank, which is now in possession of Mr. Sheriff Alcock, and which may lead to farther disclosures. One of the three had a wound in the right jaw, received, we have no doubt, from the intrepid band of the Widow Doyle's daughter. Mr. Alcock lost no time in following the criminals to Clonmel, and found out the house in which they had slept; but, beyond this, no traces of them whatsoever could be obtained. Conjecturing, that they had travelled for Cork, he despatched information, by special messengers, to the different Authorities on that route, and they may, perhaps, have been saved the trouble of continuing their journey. That they went towards Cork, is highly probable, and the Magistrates and Police, if the fugitives have not been already seized, will, of course, be active in endeavouring to have them apprehended. Their nefarious plan was formed in this City, from which they marched to the meditated scenes of plunder.

DUBLIN POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Head Police-Office.—On Tuesday last, between twelve and one o'clock, a woman, of the name of Judith M'Mahon, went to the house of Mr. Finnin, pawn-broker, of Mercer-street, and offered in pawn some articles of plate, bearing the crest of the Latouche family, which the clerk to the pawn-broker naturally conceived had not been sent by them. The woman, perceiving she was detected, immediately fled, leaving the articles behind her, which, upon inquiry, proved to be the property of Peter Digges Latouche, Esq.

Information of the above circumstance having been communicated to Mr. Latouche, he immediately repaired to his house at Belfield, beyond Donnybrook, and, on examining a press, in which the plate is generally kept, in the bed-room of one of his footmen, named Michael M'Mahon, he discovered that it had been forced open, and the lock taken off. On making further search in a press in M'Mahon's pantry, to which no other person had recourse, (the key of which being in the possession of M'Mahon, and he being out at the time, Mr. Latouche had the door forced open,) was found, wrapped up in paper, the lock of the other press, with a false key attached to it. On examining the plate contained in it, he discovered that the following articles were missing, viz.—One silver butter-boat, one silver saucepan and cover, four silver forks, three silver table-spoons, one dessert-spoon, and three tea-spoons; all of which Mr. Latouche fully identified as his property at this office, and at the pawnbrokers', where he was informed they were pawned by a woman of the name of Judith M'Mahon, (wife of John M'Mahon,) who, it appears, slept the night before in Mr. Latouche's house, in Belfield, and left it the following morning at eight o'clock.

Peace Officers Gilbert and Fox were sent to apprehend M'Mahon, (who had been out with the jaunting-car,) and, after waiting some time, he at length drove up to Mr. Latouche's door, in Leeson-street, when the Officers took him into custody, and, on searching him, got the key of the press, and also a new key; the Officers then brought him to this Office, and Mr. Latouche being in attendance, he underwent a long examination before Alderman Darley, which terminated by the committal of M'Mahon to Kilmainham, to take his trial at the next County Sessions.

Caution to Car-owners and Drivers.—A few days ago, two Gentlemen hired a jaunting-car at Bagot-street, in order to convey them some short distance out of town; previous to their setting off, they placed two bundles in the centre of the car, but had not proceeded far, when they missed the bundles, which contained wearing-apparel and other articles, to the amount of £13. An appeal to the driver proving ineffectual, they took his number, and summoned the owner of the car before the Magistrates of this Office, the hearing of which came on before Alderman Darley, who, after a patient investigation, was pleased to adjudge that the proprietor of the car (Stephen Stanley) should make good the loss.

Castlebar, May 29.—A fatal affray took place on Friday last, at the fair of Donemona, within five miles of this town. As it is probable the affair will be investigated before a civil or military tribunal, or perhaps both, we hesitate to make any impression respecting it, beyond what a mere statement of facts may create. A party of the 39th Regiment, consisting of an officer, a serjeant, and ten men, was marched hence to preserve order at the fair. Towards the close of the day, their arms were piled for a while, and in charge of a sentinel, when an altercation arose between a soldier and a countryman, in the course of which the latter received a prod of a bayonet from the former. A conflict immediately commenced, and two soldiers were speedily knocked down and severely wounded. A constable, named Leary, in the employment of E. H. Lynch, Esq. of Clogher-house, advanced to the protection of the wounded soldiers, whose officer, at this time, observing an enraged mob bearing down upon them, found it necessary to order his little party to fire, two at a time, as we are informed. The first shots unfortunately took effect, and the constable fell dead on the spot, having received two bullets in his body. A ball afterwards passed through the chest of a young man named Kimlin, and another broke his arm. He is in the County Hospital, and is likely to do well. Two or three persons, we understand, were also wounded, but not dangerously. J. Burke, Esq. held an Inquest on the body of the deceased Leary. D. Browne, Esq. M. P. was Foreman, and several other very respectable Gentlemen were on the Jury. They have declared the killing of the man to be accidental, and the firing of the shots by the soldiers, an act of self-defence against the mob; but they do not by any means exculpate the soldier who first used his bayonet. We cannot help regretting that so small a party of the military should have been employed on the occasion; if any were necessary at so large a meeting, ten were too few; for if turbulence were meditated, (which we hope was not the case,) such a display would rather encourage than prevent it. The serjeant's halberd, and two or three of the soldiers' muskets, were taken from them, and broken in the affray. The Officers of the 39th Regiment have made a subscription for the family of Leary.—*Mayo Constitution.*

A basket of very fine New Potatoes, produced on the Earl of Blessington's ground, in Rash, were sold at the market of Omagh, on Saturday, the 20th ult. at 2d. per lb.

On a day last week, a Beggar-woman, named Mary Ronan, who used commonly to stand about the Post-Office, was committed to the House of Industry. After being confined for three or four days, she offered £2 to be let out, which raised a suspicion that she was in possession of money; and, being questioned, she said there was some hid in the coal at her lodgings. Accordingly, Mr. Sheriff Atkins, and some of the Peace-officers, proceeded to a garret in William-street, on Tuesday, where they found about Seventy-six Pounds in Cash! There were 11½ Guineas in Gold, £2 10s. in Notes, hid in the rafters, and £26 in Silver in an old pocket—the rest was in Copper, mixed with some coal that was strewed all over the floor, and which was sufficient to load a Sedan-chair, in which it was taken away. She lived in this garret for nine years, and was extremely penurious in her habits.—*Cork Reporter.*

THE MARKETS.

London Corn-Exchange, May 29.—Our market continues abundantly supplied with all Grain, and for which the demand is but trifling, which occasions very heavy sale; but a few superfine runs of White Wheat, from Essex, obtained last Monday's prices, while all other sorts are 2s. per quarter cheaper. Barley is 4s. per quarter lower than on this day week, the supply having been very considerable, and the malting trade over for the season. Oats and Beans are 2s. cheaper, and dull sale at that abatement, owing to the superabundance of arrivals. White and grey Pease are full 1s. per quarter dearer.

An account of all Grain warehoused in Great Britain, under the Act 55 George III. c. 26, and remaining in the said warehouses on the 5th April, 1820, distinguishing the several sorts of such Grain:—

	Qrs.	Bu.
Barley	8,333	5
Beans	22,609	4
Indian Corn	2,713	6
Oats	58,721	4
Pease	7,308	6
Rye	1,080	7
Wheat	327,893	1
Wheat-Meal and Flour, 32,181c. 2q. 5lbs.		
Total	428,661	1

Dublin Corn-Exchange, May 31.—The supply of Oats and Barley at market this day, though small, was more than sufficient for the demand, very little having been bought by the distillers—in consequence, the former fully declined 6d., and the latter 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel. Wheat was dull, and 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower than on Friday, occasioned by a fall on Flour of 1s. per cwt. Oatmeal is also 6d. per cwt. lower than our last quotations. The general prices were—White Wheat, 41s. to 43s.; Red ditto, 38s. to 46s. 6d.; inferior, 36s. to 37s. Distillers' Oats, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. Prime, 15s. to 16s. 6d. Bere, 12s. to 13s. 6d. Barley, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. for grinding; Malting, 15s. to 16s. 6d. Malt 36s. to 37s. per barrel, very dull. Rapeseed, 36s. to 38s. Second Flour, 22s. to 23s. per cwt. Oatmeal 13s. to 16s.

Cork, Tuesday, May 30.—Yesterday was the annual Summer Fair-day of this City, and, as may be imagined, it was considerably influenced by the unfortunate events of the preceding week, but not so much as had been apprehended. This Fair is principally remarkable for Cattle, particularly Milch Cows and Springers, of which, in former years, great numbers were generally sold.—On this day, also, the show was very good, but the buyers were very few, and almost entirely strangers, scarcely any persons from this vicinity or market having attended. Many of the former had come from distant places, under the expectation of getting great bargains from the present circumstances, by bringing National Paper, which was exhibited abundantly. They were, however, in some measure disappointed, the prices asked being little, if at all, depressed by the local scarcity of money.—Prime Milch Cows brought from thirteen to fifteen guineas each, and others in the same proportion. At the close of the day, however, few sales had been made.

Loughrea Fair was held on Thursday & Friday week, and we have not for a long time seen such a large exhibition of stock for sale. The prices demanded at the early part of the day were considered rather exorbitant, which protracted the sales for some time; however, about twelve o'clock, there was a disposition manifested by the sellers to reduce the prices, which, when perceived by the buyers, (several of whom were in attendance,) there was a brisk demand, and business began to assume a satisfactory appearance. The prices were considered very advantageous to the Farmer, though not so enhanced as the prices paid at the last Fair of Ballinasloe.

The Fair of Carney (the principal one in the County Sligo) was, last week, well attended, and Cattle and Sheep, of all ages and descriptions, brought advanced prices. The number of purchasers was considerable, and, on the whole, the business done exceeded the average of the last four years.

This season promises the most abundant harvest. The alternate sun-rise and showers create such rapid vegetation, that the crops every where have the finest appearance. The Wheats are the most promising crops which we have known for some years; the Barley and Oats look well; and the Potatoes must be very abundant.—*Carlow Post.*

Cork Markets, June 1.—Butter, to the Merchants, 84s. 80s. 72s. 64s. 56s. To the Country, 72s. 68s. 62s. 54s. 48s.

Limerick Markets, May 31.—Owing to the depressed state of the money market, scarcely any Wheat, Oats, or Barley, was exhibited for sale this day.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of *Butter*, on Thursday, was down to 94s. generally, for first quality, and 94s. 8d. in some instances; yesterday morning a few firkins were bought at 94s., but the general rate for the day improved to 95s. and 95s. 6d. The Corn Trade continues nearly in the same state as mentioned in our last; very little doing, and prices of each description nominally the same as then stated. *Flour* is still held up to former quotations, but sales extremely dull. *Oatmeal* may be considered 6d. per cwt. lower, and the demand exceedingly limited. There being now no *Coals* at the Quay, the price in the Yards has advanced—Newport, to 3s. 10½.—Swansea, to 3s. 6d. No change of importance in other articles.

State of the Waterford Fever Hospital for the Month of May, 1820.

In the House 1st inst.	26	Dismissed cured,	57
Admitted since	62	Died,	5
	88	Remain in Fever, 12 } Convalescent, 14 }	26
			88

There has been a small increase in the number of Patients admitted in the last, compared with the two preceding months.

The symptoms of Fever do not appear to present any thing remarkable. The mortality in the Hospital has been very considerable, but has not arisen from any aggravation in the state of Fever. Of the two persons alluded to in the last monthly report, one died on the 2d ult., and the other, who was in a hopeless state, struggled a day or two longer. A boy, of 10 years of age, died with symptoms of water in the brain. A woman, aged 56, had symptoms of inflammation of the liver, with very moderate general fever; she died in 7 days from her admission. In neither of these two cases was examination of the bodies after death permitted, but the symptoms were unequivocal. The fifth person, aged 60, was left at the Hospital gate at 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th, and died about 6 o'clock the next morning. It was ascertained that he laboured under extensive local disease.

J. K. Bracken, M. B.
Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
W. Hobbs, Chairman.

1st June, 1820.

Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer to the Protestant Orphan School, acknowledges to have received One Pound, from a Lady, per the hands of the Rev. J. Hobson.

Henry H Hunt, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful James Hackett, Esq. Mayor, 15s. 10d. one half the produce of a Cask of Butter, seized, condemned, and disposed of, according to law, for being unmerchantably packed.

BIRTHS.

At Haywood, the Lady of Charles Riall, Esq. of a son.

At Beaulieu House, County of Louth, on Monday morning, the Lady of Henry Metcalfe, Esq. M. P., of twin daughters.

On the 30th ult., at Janeville, in the County of Carlow, the Lady of William Garrett, Esq. of a son.

At Duckett's Grove, County Carlow, the Lady of John Dawson Duckett, Esq. of a daughter.

On Sunday last, in Merrion-square, the Lady of the Rev. John Joseph Fletcher, of a daughter.

On the 19th ult., at Teddington, the Lady of John Callaghan, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 11th of October last, Wm. Welliton, of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Establishment, Esq., to Miss Alicia Carroll, late of Waterford.

On Monday last, Patrick Ward, of Ardee, Esq. to Miss Steene, youngest daughter of Patrick Steene, Esq. of Drumcondra, County Meath.

On the 20th November, at Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C. B. Commanding the Poonah Division of the Army, to Miss Isabella Curwen Pottinger, youngest daughter of the late Eldred Curwen Pottinger, Esq. of Mount Pottinger, County of Down.

In Westport, on Friday last, Mr. Cornwall, Methodist Preacher, to Miss Armstrong, of that town.

DEATHS.

In Jamaica, of fever, Miss Popham, daughter of Sir Home Popham.

At Rostrevor, on the 23d ult., (the day on which her deeply-lamented sister, the late Mrs. Dawson, was buried,) Miss Mary Frances Balfour, aged forty-eight years.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 2.

ARRIVED,

May 31st—Vincedor, Arajo, Dublin, ballast.
June 1st—Jessie, Hutchinson, Glasgow, coals.

SAILED,

May 31st—Janet, Devereux, Southampton, oats; Marys, Haskill, London, bacon, butter, and wheat.
June 1st—None.
2d—Demerara, Dougall, Glasgow, wheat and oats; Charlotte, Hall, Liverpool, flour and oatmeal.
Wind N. W. past 7 morning.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD, the whole, or any part, of about 1124 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in the County of Waterford, within Four Miles of Carrick-on-Suir. The whole is now let to respectable Tenants, on Seven Years' Leases. For further Particulars, inquire (if by letter, post-paid,) of Mr. Edmond Hahest, Carrick-on-Suir.
1st June, 1820.
(*To be inserted on the first Saturday of every month only.*)

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

ASSESSED TAXES.

OFFICES for the receipt of the ASSESSED TAXES will be held on the Days and at the Places undermentioned;—viz.
Excise-Office, Waterford, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June instant.
Tramore, 20th June.
Passage, 21st Do.
Dunmore, 22d Do.
Portlaw, 23d Do.

All Persons neglecting to pay on the Days appointed will not only forfeit their Claims to Discount, but incur a Penalty of One Shilling in the Pound on the amount of their Taxes.

WM. HUGHES, Collector.
Excise-Office, Waterford, June 3, 1820.

AUCTION
AT GREENVILLE, CO. KILKENNY.

THE SALE will commence this Day at 12 o'Clock, and continue on Monday, and succeeding Days, until all the FURNITURE is disposed of.

Amongst the Articles for Sale are some very superior FEATHER BEDS and BEDDING, best Curled Hair MATTRASSES and PALLIASSES, BEDSTEADS and CURTAINS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, with an extensive variety of other Goods, a very good MANGLE, &c.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

☞ The Sale is well worthy the attention of the Public, as all will be sold without the least reserve.

M. HELLYER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has just received her SUMMER ASSORTMENTS, carefully selected from the first Houses in the Fancy Trade, consisting of Plain and Figured SARCENETS—GROS-DE-NAPLES—SATINS—Striped, Plain, and Sprigged GAUZES—Coloured CRAPES—Sprigged, Spangled, and Plain TABINETS—BOMBAZINES, of the best Quality—Sprigged and Plain BOBBIN NETS—Thread Lace VEILS—Blond and Thread LACES—Worked Muslin ROBES and PELISSES—Cashmere Rock Spun SHAWLS and SCARFS—Silk HANDKERCHIEFS—RIBBONS—a variety of FRENCH FLOWERS—and an elegant Assortment of MILLINERY.

☞ DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY carried on, as usual, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

June 3, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Saturday next, 10th instant, at One o'Clock,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MALL,

FIVE BAROUCHE CARS, OR GIGS,

Never made use of, and of the strongest and best description.

To be seen, any Day previous to Sale, in Mr. Jones's Yard, William-street—and will be disposed of by *Private Sale*, if the value is offered.

Waterford, June 3, 1820.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 45 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in John-street, late in the Possession of Abraham Biggs, deceased. The *House* is in perfect repair, and the *Garden*, which is walled, in the best order, well stocked with *Fruit Trees* of the best description, and uncommonly productive. There are also a good *Pump* and a *Two-Horse Stable* on the premises. Application to be made to Thomas Dillon, John-street.

Waterford, June 3, 1820.

A serviceable, steady HORSE, with New BRIDLE and SADDLE, to be disposed of, on moderate terms.

RED AND WHITE CLOVER.

JAMES KELLY has on Sale, at his Commission Ware-House, in George's-street, a Quantity of Red and White CLOVER, TREFOIL, & RYE GRASS SEEDS, and 200 Barrels of Common HAY-SEED, which he will dispose of, by Wholesale and Retail, on as liberal Terms as any other Person in the Trade.

Waterford, 11th May, 1820.

N. B. All Articles in the Commission Way will be carefully attended to.

NOTICE.

A VESTRY will be held at the Cathedral on Tuesday, the 6th of June, at Two o'Clock, for the purpose of making Provision for maintaining and transmitting to Dublin the FOUNDLINGS of the United Parishes of Trinity. *Waterford, June 3, 1820.*

In the Matter of Nicholas Whitty, a Bankrupt. } TO BE SOLD, by order of the Commissioners and Assignee of the Bankrupt in this matter, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS of the Bankrupt in this matter, as posted up in the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room. For Particulars, apply to Robert Power, Agent to the Commission and Assignee, 68, Dame-street, Dublin.

Dated this 22d day of May, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,
A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE,
IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

THE ESTATE of BALLINLOVANE and CLOONBEG, situated midway between the Towns of Lismore, Tallow, and Fermoy, on the River Blackwater, and forming part of the Village of Ballyduff.

This Estate contains upwards of 1500 Acres of *Meadow, Pasture*, and *Arable Land*, together with a vast tract of very fine *reclaimable Mountain*, upon which is one of the finest *Turberies* in Ireland. It is now set at moderate Rents, and produces a Rental of £860 per Annum, paying a small reserved Rent of £10 yearly to Sir T. Heathcote.

There are also very fine *Limestone Quarries* on the Lands of *Cloonbeg*, close to the River Blackwater, and a great Quantity of very valuable and ornamental *Timber* growing on said Demesne, and a young *Oak Wood* on *Ballinlovane*.

Proposals, in writing only (post-paid), will be received by W. Poole, Esq. Lismore, who will instantly close with the Purchaser, when the value is offered.

☞ *A good Title can be given.* May 12, 1820.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 2.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality (new)	95	0	95	6	per Cwt.
——— second,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
——— third,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Tallow, rendered, (Waterford)	78	0	80	0	per Cwt.
——— (Russia, Y. C.)	70	0	72	0	per Cwt.
Lard, casks, rendered,	54	0	55	0	per Cwt.
Beef,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Pigs singed,	38	0	40	0	per Cwt.
——— scalded,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Pork Offal,	18	0	20	0	per Cwt.
Pigs' Heads,	24	0	25	0	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	15	0	15	6	per Cwt.
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
——— second,	42	0	44	0	per Bag.
——— third,	32	0	34	0	per Bag.
——— fourth,	24	0	28	0	per Bag.
Wheat,	33	0	35	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	00	0	00	0	per Barrel.
——— grinding,	12	6	14	0	per Barrel.
Oats, potato,	12	0	13	0	per Barrel.
——— common,	11	6	12	0	per Barrel.
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	per Barrel.
——— Newport,	3	10	0	0	per Barrel.
——— Swansea,	3	8	0	0	per Barrel.
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	0	per St.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	3½	0	4	per St.
——— by measure,	0	7	0	8	per St.
Beef,	0	5	0	7½	per lb.
Mutton,	0	6½	0	8	per lb.
Veal,	0	4½	0	6	per lb.
Pork,	0	3½	0	4	per lb.
Fresh Butter,	1	3	1	6	per lb.
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon,	10	2	10	4	
Marlfield Ditto,	9	3	9	6	