

it a moral philanthropy, and not much of Christian charity, to be more anxious to afford relief to the wicked and profligate, than to give praise to those that did well. His Lordship then explained the law respecting the evidence of accomplices: it was to be received with caution, to be examined with attention, to be weighed deliberately, and to be considered carefully. It was ordained by Providence that lawless men could never find their confederates in vice characterised by stability. He had heard this doctrine explained on that bench, with a clearness and force never to be surpassed, by two as distinguished Judges as ever adorned the Bench—he meant Mr. Chief Baron Thompson and Mr. Justice Le Blanc. It was in 1813, and he was leading Counsel for the Prosecution. Having the example of such distinguished men, he continued to entertain the opinions he had stated; and although they were cavilled at and opposed, he should continue to entertain and to act on them till higher judicial authority than his would sanction their abandonment. The clam and distress which disturbed the Country since the commencement of the present year, he was sorry to say—but it was his clear opinion, and the depositions confirmed that opinion—were in a great degree to be imputed to the wicked publications, to the multitude of wicked and blasphemous pamphlets printed and circulated with unremitted diligence, which calumniated Government, misdirected a bold and infamous defiance of God himself. He need not say how much it was his duty, to discourage every publication of that description, and to persuade their neighbours to discontinue all books and prints of such a tendency, for they ultimately led to the chambers of ignominious death. Their own bright example would teach loyalty to the Sovereign, and respect to the laws of God, as the means of present felicity and of happiness hereafter. If, on the subject of treason, or on any other point, they felt any doubt, they might command the best advice which he or his Learned Brother could give. He had directed that the bills for high treason should not be the first preferred before them, because they could not be tried within the compass of the Assizes; but if they should file any bills of this kind, the Assizes would be adjourned, that those persons against whom bills might be found might come to be tried as early as the law admitted. His Lordship concluded with making some observations upon the evidence required to support a charge of an extremely delicate nature in the calendar.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

TIMBER DUTIES.

First Report (relative to the Timber Trade), from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the Country, and to report thereon to the House with the Minutes of Evidence taken before the said Committee.—Ordered to be printed 30 July, 1820.

By the Lords' Committee appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the Country, and to report to the House; and to whom were referred the Petition of certain Ship Owners of Sunderland, respecting the duties on Wood; also, the Petition of the Directors of the Chamber of Manufactures and Commerce at Birmingham, relative to Foreign Trade; also, the Petition of certain Merchants of Leith, relative to the Duties on Customs; also, the Petition of Merchants and others engaged in Trade with the British Colonies in North America, and in the Fisheries of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, resident in London, against any alteration in the Duties on Timber; and also, the Petition of the Ship Owners of Leith, Kirkcaldy, and neighbouring Ports, against any alteration in the Duties on Timber from the British Settlements in North America.

Ordered to Report.—That the Committee have met, and have proceeded to examine evidence upon the points considered in this Report; and having understood that considerable anxiety prevailed in the Commercial and Shipping Interests with respect to the system which Parliament might think it expedient to adopt for the future regulation of the Timber Trade with the North of Europe and the North American Colonies, have thought it their duty to direct their attention, in the first instance, to that subject. They are instructed, from the same motive, to submit the result of their investigation to the House, without waiting for the termination of those inquiries which they find it their duty, in pursuance of the instructions of the House, to institute into the state of other branches of British Commerce. The encouragement afforded to the importation of wood from the British Colonies in North America, by the imposition of heavy duties on wood from Foreign States, is of comparatively recent date, and does not appear to have formed a part of the Commercial or Colonial Policy of the Country previous to the late war. Till the year 1809, little or no duty had been imposed upon the various species of timber; in that and the succeeding years, however, the nature of our political relations, that great difficulty led to an apprehension that the general purposes of domestic use, but more particularly for the purposes of ship-building.

It was, however, known, that timber in any quantity, although of an inferior quality, might be obtained in the British Colonies in North America. But this being a new branch of trade, and exposed to some risk and uncertainty, it was deemed expedient to give the Canadian wood the advantage not only of an exemption from all duty, on such as was fit for naval purposes, and of a duty little

more than nominal upon all other descriptions, but also of a considerable increase of duty on wood from the North of Europe.

High permanent duties, and a temporary war duty, were accordingly imposed upon all descriptions of wood imported from foreign countries by the 49 Geo. III. c. 98, which was doubled by the 50 Geo. III. c. 77; and these were afterwards successively increased by the 51 Geo. III. c. 93, and by the 52 Geo. III. c. 117, and a duty of 25 per cent. upon the whole of the permanent duties was added by the 53 Geo. III. c. 33.

The several duties aforesaid were afterwards arranged and consolidated by the 59 Geo. III. c. 52; and a schedule, taken from the said Act, of the details of the existing duties on all descriptions of wood imported from foreign countries, is annexed to this Report.

The Committee have been informed by those of his Majesty's Ministers who are Members of the Committee, that the Canadian Merchants were never led to believe that any of these duties would be permanent; an expectation was however held out, that the duty of £2 1s. first imposed would be continued for some considerable time, but no such expectation was fairly raised with respect to the war duty, and the duty imposed in 1813, and the exemption from duty on Canadian timber, has always been temporary, and will, unless renewed by Parliament, expire in July, 1820, although the parties have been given to understand that it may be farther continued till March, 1821. This view of the subject has been constantly explained to the Canadian Merchants in various communications, to which this question has led between them and the Board of Trade.

The Committee have not therefore felt that there existed any circumstance connected with the period during which, or the purposes for which, these duties had been imposed, which could preclude them, or could preclude Parliament, after the return of a General Peace, from considering so important a question as the future regulation of this essential branch of commerce, with a view to the permanent interests and general prosperity of the Empire.

Under this impression, they have thought it their duty to ascertain, from persons best enabled to speak from experience upon those subjects:

First, the comparative qualities of wood imported from the different parts in the North of Europe, and from the North American Colonies; as far as respects the article of wood; and,

Second, the comparative facility and cheapness of the supply of these different species of wood, considered independently of the duties which which it has been charged;

Third, the direction which the system of duties in force since the years 1809 and 1813 has given to the commerce and consumption of the Country, as far as respects the article of wood; and,

Fourth, the probable effect which any material diminution or alteration of those duties might be expected to produce on the consumption of the Country, on its trade with Europe and with the Colonies, and on the particular interests concerned.

Of the fir imported from the North of Europe, that of Norway is represented to be the most durable, although of inferior dimensions; the next in durability is that imported from the Baltic, more particularly from the ports of Dantz and Riga. The quality of the Swedish is nearly as good as that of the Prussian timber. The timber imported from Mowel, Dantz, and Riga, is most applicable to the purposes of ship-building. The North American Timber is more soft, less durable, and every description of it more liable, though in different degrees, to the dry rot, than the timber of the North of Europe. The red pine, however, which bears a small proportion to the other descriptions of timber, and the greater part of which, though imported from Canada, is the produce of the United States, is distinguished from the white pine by its great durability. On the whole, it is stated by one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, most distinguished for practical knowledge, experience and skill, that the timber of Canada, both oak and fir, does not possess, for the purpose of ship-building, more than one-half the durability of wood of the same description, the produce of the North of Europe; that it is particularly liable to the growth of fungi, that species of vegetation which is the forerunner of dry rot; and that it has been observed by other professional men as well as by himself, that in most instances where American timber has been brought into contact with that of this or any other Country, it has even had the effect of destroying that which was in union with it. The result of its application to other purposes of building is described by timber merchants and carpenters to be nearly similar. The Canada pine is, however, preferable for its size to any other for bowsprits and masts, when made of single sticks; for which purpose it can be employed without the same injurious consequences which might attend its being introduced into the fabric of the ship. And it appears to be used with advantage, where the masts are made of many parts, in those which are called the spindle and the checks. The soft white pine timber is stated also to be preferable to any other timber for packing-cases, carring, mouldings, musical instruments, blinds, and other objects where lightness and freedom from knots is desirable.

Independently of the difference occasioned by the amount of duty, the supply of wood from the Baltic, without adhering to its superior quality, can be procured, from the difference in the amount of freight and transport, at a rate considerably cheaper than wood from North America. As the comparative rate of expense, however, necessarily

differs according to the particular port where the shipment takes place, your Committee must refer to the House, upon this head of their inquiry, to a table in the Appendix, containing an account, which they are assured may be relied upon, of the prices of timber from each port, distinguishing the duty, freight, charges, net proceeds, and price cost.

The system of duties which has been in force since the year 1809, and further acted upon in subsequent years, has, however, been the means of inducing a more general use (which in other circumstances could have occasioned) of Canada timber for house-building in this Country, particularly in buildings of an inferior description, subject to all the objections which are stated to attend it. In ship-building it has also been more employed than formerly, and the Committee have inserted an account delivered in by Sir Robert Seppings, of the comparative duration of freight-timber of Canada fir, and of fir from the North of Europe; but the use of Canada timber is now stated to be discontinued in his Majesty's Dockyards, in consequence of the unfavourable result experienced from its employment. The demand for wood from the countries in the North of Europe has been progressively diminishing, so as to occasion great interruption to the trade with those countries, particularly with Norway, whose inhabitants, notwithstanding the predilection they have uniformly shown for British manufactures, are not only left without the means of consuming them, but of paying for those which they have received, and for which nearly half a million is stated to be owing; so that the export of manufactures has been reduced to an extent which cannot be estimated merely by a reference to the direct exports to those countries, as it appears that a considerable portion of the manufactures consumed in them are introduced through the German fairs. A considerable amount of capital and machinery employed in this Country, in sawing and preparing for consumption the timber imported from the Baltic, has been in a great degree rendered useless and unproductive. On the other hand, a great and progressive increase of the trade with Canada, and of the tonnage employed to import its wood into this Country, has taken place; though that which is apparent for the last two years may in some degree be accounted for by the apprehension which has prevailed, that some alteration in the duties would take place about this time.

There can be little doubt that any material diminution of the duties on foreign timber would almost immediately lead to an increased demand of that article for most purposes of building, and enable the countries which produce it, but more especially Sweden and Norway, very greatly to increase their consumption of British produce.—As this circumstance, however, could not take place without diminishing the demand for Canada timber, it may in some degree affect the profits of the capital now vested in saw-mills and other machinery in Canada, which has been stated, by a gentleman interested in that Country, to consist of £100,000 to £150,000. It could not be considered as directly affecting the interests of the Canadian landholder, as the value of the timber sold at Quebec does not exceed by much the expense and labour of procuring it for shipment, and the landholder himself gets little or nothing for the timber. Some portion of the shipping now engaged in transporting the Canadian timber to this Country might probably be compelled to seek for other employment; and although there is reason to expect that the increased supply from the North of Europe would be chiefly imported in British vessels, the average difference in the length of voyage might render a smaller amount of shipping necessary to carry on this particular branch of trade. But the Committee cannot persuade themselves, that the facility of procuring the best and cheapest commodities from other Countries, so essential to the interests of commerce, can be found ultimately detrimental to those of navigation and shipping, the great instrument by which commerce is maintained; more especially at a time when it appears, by the concurrent testimony of the best informed persons, that the rate of freight and other circumstances attendant on British shipping enable it to enter into a successful competition with that of every other country on the globe. The Committee, at the same time, indulge a confident hope, that the consideration of the state of some other branches of trade, in which they are about to engage, will suggest the means of giving additional employment to the shipping of this Country.

The Committee would by no means, however, suggest for the adoption of Parliament, any sudden alteration of the existing system, by which wood, the growth of Canada, might be entirely excluded from the means of competition in the British market. And they therefore submit, that under all the circumstances in which this trade has originated and been carried on, it may be still expedient to compensate to the Canadian merchant and importer, by such limited duty as may be necessary for that purpose, the difference of freight and transport, so as to bring their wood into the British market on equal terms with wood of the same dimensions the growth of other Countries. But the Committee are of opinion, that if it should be found necessary, for purposes of revenue, to let the amount of duty on foreign timber exceed what is necessary for the purposes they have described, a duty corresponding with the difference should be imposed on the import of timber the growth of the American colonies.

Independently of the above general considerations on the regulation of this trade, the Committee feel it their duty to notice two points of a

subordinate nature, in which it appears that some alteration in the existing regulation would in any case be requisite.

It appears that, from the same duty having been imposed in Great Britain on deals from sixteen to twenty feet, while in Ireland the deals were divided into five classes, the lowest of which was from eight to twelve feet, the Norman deals, which are all of small dimensions, have been under an unfair disadvantage in the British market.—The Committee submit that it would be expedient that all wood, the growth of foreign countries, should be admitted into this Country, subject to an equal proportionate rate of duty, and that for this purpose a graduated scale, according to the cubical contents, should be adopted.

It appears also, that, according to the present mode, the standard hundred of deals pays less than would be chargeable upon an equal quantity of solid fir timber; and the Committee are satisfied, that Parliament will think it expedient to remove this imposition from the employment of British capital in saw-mills, by making the duty payable on deals at least equivalent to that on timber in the log.

The Committee have annexed a copy of a much of the evidence as relates to the subject matter of this Report.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 18.

IRISH DISTILLERIES.

Mr. HUTCHINSON rose to bring forward his proposed motion for the production of certain papers upon this subject, with a view to put the House in possession of such information as was necessary to elucidate the merits of the several measures then pending in that House. Upon this information being laid before the House, he was led to believe that the justice and necessity of opposing these measures would be forcibly felt; for it would appear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought them forward in opposition to a report from the Irish Board of Excise, as well as to a detailed representation from persons specially appointed to examine the condition of the distilleries of Ireland. Yet, notwithstanding these communications, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been in the habit of holding their meetings in the metropolis. From various circumstances, the preparation of this general Petition for Parliament was so much delayed, that it is not more than a week since it has been transmitted to me; and at such an advanced period of the Session as the present, and when the general business of the Country is in fact and truth at an end, no reasonable man could think of throwing upon the table of either House of Parliament a subject of such vast importance as the just claims of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, when the time did not admit of the possibility of their receiving due consideration. Besides, the public attention is so entirely engrossed at the present moment by another investigation of such paramount interest, that the reason would be most inopportune, upon such account also, for the discussion of the Roman Catholic Petitions. Upon a communication with a most respectable and highly-talented individual, to whom those Petitions had been confided in another place, it has been gratifying to me to find that our sentiments and feelings upon this subject entirely concur.—And we have accordingly, both of us, thought it our duty to reserve the presentation of our respective Petitions till the next Session, when we propose to take an early opportunity of calling the attention of Parliament to this subject, yielding to no other in interest and importance.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The account day at the Stock Exchange has passed away without the slightest variation in the Funds, and without failures; indeed the amount of the difference paid is stated to be of the most trivial description. For a length of time the business of selling and buying for a distant day appears to have been subsiding, which is chiefly attributed to the withdrawing of the Sinking Fund. The amount now purchased four days per week by the Commissioners is about £20,000, in place of nearly £120,000, which was the amount when the late Sinking Fund was in operation to the extent of fifteen millions annually. The alteration has the beneficial effect of preventing the variations, and the gambling which was formerly carried to the greatest excess, and which, from the steadiness of the Funds, is now almost at an end.

We have received a variety of a mercantile paper this morning, to the 22d ult., from which the following are extracts:—

AMERICANS IN SPAIN.

"The National Intelligencer contains a correspondence between Mr. Forsyth, our Minister in Spain, and Don Juan Lohit, Foreign Secretary of State, in which is announced the pleasing intelligence, that all the Citizens of the United States, who have been confined in Spanish prisons, for having taken a part in the Spanish American Insurrection, have been liberated by Ferdinand VII. This act, adds Mr. Forsyth, is evidence of the spirit of generous friendship which is hereafter to animate and regulate the intercourse between Spain and the United States. The correspondence on the subject took place in March and April last.

FROM SPANISH AMERICA.

"By an arrival from Porto-Cavello (in 10 days) we have advices to the 31st May.

"The expedition from Margarets had effected a landing at Rio de la Hacha. The Royalists are in strong force, and are daily cutting off the Patriots.

"A supposed conspiracy has been discovered at Valencia, and the Mayor had been shot. The Conspirators were said to be at the bottom of it, whose object was to take the life of General Morillo, and destroy his army, and of all the Spanish Generals. Six of the conspirators had been shot, and a number of others were yet to suffer.

"General Morillo has a strong military force at Venezuela.

"The Patriots have possession of Santa Fé; but two Spanish divisions have advanced to oppose them.

"Cumaná and Barcelona are quiet, and in possession of the King's troops.

"It was reported at Porto-Cavello, that Gen. Bolívar had got back from Santa Fé, and was at Abacago, supplied with a fresh supply of men and money. The Patriot Gen. Paz was at St. Fernando, with his advance; Gen. Morillo's headquarters were at Valencia, and Gen. Morales was at Calabozo.

The *Plattsburgh Republican* paper states, that the British are erecting permanent and extensive fortifications at the Isle Aux Noix.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

At a late hour this morning we received the following intelligence from Naples. We give it precisely as we received it, which is from a quarter of high respectability:—

"NAPLES, JULY 6.—A week since, a great spirit of fermentation was observed in the neighbourhood of the province of Palermo, and last Sunday it was known that a whole regiment of cavalry had deserted, and posted themselves at Nola. Shortly all the troops were set in motion against them, but, as dissatisfaction prevailed, no dependence could be placed in the troops.

"Matters went on in this manner until yesterday, when the King wished to know the real sentiments of the Country, and declared he would willingly give them a Constitution, and immediately issued a Proclamation to publish it in a week."

For some days past placards have been posted in every part of Dover, calling a meeting of the freemen and their sons, to be held on the Grand Parade on Wednesday, the 19th inst. (yesterday) for the purpose of forming themselves into a volunteer corps for the protection of her Majesty!! and that they were to assemble with bands of music and colours. Intimation of the intended meeting was received on Tuesday night, late, by the Commanding Officer at Canterbury, and yesterday morning at eight o'clock a squadron of the 14th Dragoons marched in, and were quartered upon the town, and it is stated that a regiment of infantry was to follow. During the morning every precaution was taken by the Mayor to prevent the peace being broken, and to resist any disposition to riot and tumult, by ordering the *posse comitatus* to be in readiness, upon the least symptoms of disturbance. The troops in garrison, including the dragoons and the artillery, were under arms all the morning, but when the appointed hour arrived, not a person assembled. Whether this was intended as a mischievous hoax, or whether, as is much more probable, the arrival of the cavalry, whose presence and purpose were soon known throughout the town, intimidated the parties from meeting, is not known; but every thing remained quiet and tranquil.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

Constitution Office, Half past Two o'Clock.

We have just received the following, which confirms the intelligence in our Naples letter:—

"Paris, July 17.—The news I allude to is a Revolution in Naples. It was mentioned by the Duc de Richelieu, as I told you, that the King had four days to consider, and that now all was quiet and decided to. There are various reports that the King is off, &c. but I should think that the Duc de Richelieu's account should be exact. It is positive, too, that they are all ready to rise in Italy. There have been propositions to the French Government from Lombardy, they ask only 4000 troops, and will pay any taxes levied for the expenses. In the Venetian territory they are in a most agitated state. Some Italian troops just arrived from Brescia say there are arrests every day. The French Government have refused assistance, but this business at Naples will hasten the business. All the great families in Italy are at the head of these offers to the French Government; but it is for the independence of Italy not to put themselves under the French Government." Lyons was named as the place of negotiation.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock	India Stock 21 1/2
3 per Cent. Red. 6 1/2	India Bonds 21 pm.
3 per Cent. Cons. 69	Ex. Bills 6 pm.
3 1/2 per Cent. 77 1/2	Long Ann. 18 1/2
4 per Cent. 82 1/2	Cons. for Ac. 6 1/2
5 per Cent. 10 1/2	Scip 24 pm.
Omnia 7 pm.	

Our letters from York, this morning, state, that the Grand Jury had found the two Bills for High Treason, which had been presented to them, against all the persons named in the Bills, that is, against four prisoners charged with the insurrection near Huddersfield, on the night of the 31st of March, and against eighteen who were engaged in the march to Graze Bridge, on the morning of the 12th of April.

In the House of Lords, last night, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, a Committee was appointed to search for precedents relating to the Royal Divorce Bill, and to consider of the most effectual means of enforcing the attendance of the Members of that House upon the trial. Thus do their Lordships, at every step, consult only the means of coming to a proper decision, and rendering substantial justice on this painful but most important occasion, while the enemies of justice continue to have recourse to the most infamous expedients to arrest its course and defeat its ends.

There are, as might be expected, various rumours afloat, with respect to the proceedings themselves. One of them is, that the investiga-

tion will not be gone into on the 17th of August, on account of the extreme inconvenience which the Peers would suffer from being obliged to attend at that time. We can certainly conceive many good and substantial reasons why it may be found expedient to postpone, for a short time, the commencement of this solemn business; but it would be a catty on Ministers, and the House itself, to suppose, that if all judicial obstacles were fairly removed by the period named, the personal convenience of their Lordships would be urged as a motive for delay. Not an hour will be unnecessarily wasted, in bringing this affair to a conclusion, and calming the agitation of the public mind.—*Courier.*

The intelligence which we communicated yesterday, respecting the revolution which has taken place at Naples, is confirmed in all its particulars. The soldiers revolted—the King submitted. This is its history, as far as is yet known, in a few words.

The real or pretended object of the revolt was a Constitution, and his Neapolitan Majesty, as if in just derision of the military mania for inscribing Constitutions with the point of the sword, promised that a Constitution should be ready in eight days. As, however, the soldiers said they would be satisfied with having one like that which Spain has just obtained, it will be easy to anticipate even this brief period. Substituted Naples for Spain—adapt a few other localities—and the Neapolitan Gazette might promulgate the Constitution the next day. And then—What then? Why, the Neapolitans will have a Constitution, engrossed perhaps on parchment, and deposited in the archives of the State.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

The House of Commons adjourned on Tuesday evening to the Monday following. The only business before the House, and fixed for that day, consists of the Irish Distillery Bill, and the Irish Small Stills Bill, both of which are to be omitted. To a question put to Lord Castlereagh it was answered, that it was intended to adjourn further until after the House of Lords should meet for the second reading of the Bill against her Majesty, which stands for the 17th of August.—As soon after that date as a probable estimate of the fate of the Bill in the Lords can be made, the House of Commons will adjourn further, until some day approaching the period when the Bill should pass the Lords, may be expected to be sent down to the Commons. Measures will be taken to enforce a full attendance of both Houses, and the Session will probably last the whole summer. The Bill against the QUEEN will probably pass in the Lords, but there will be a serious struggle with respect to it in the Commons.

The motive assigned by the Friends of Ministers in private circles, for withholding from the QUEEN the copies of the depositions, and the list of witnesses demanded by her MAJESTY, is this—the Italians, say the apologists of Government, have in their evidence described circumstances as occurring in the presence of English Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, of high rank and character, to which it is intended that the distinguished individuals in question shall be examined; but it is feared that, from the odious and indelicate nature of the charges, these persons will be induced to absent themselves, if they were named as likely to be brought forward as witnesses. There is also something hinted of promises made to some of the foreign Nobility, that they should not be noticed, but in the last resort. These are all extremely weak excuses; difficulties there probably are on both sides—but surely there can exist no difficulty on the part of the prosecutors, to justify that imposed on the QUEEN, to defend herself against charges specifically unknown to her, and supported by unknown witnesses.

It is certain, that his MAJESTY has serious intentions of visiting his Neapolitan dominions, though it is probable, that recent events may prevent the journey for some time.

The QUEEN has taken Brandenburgh House, on the Thames, the late residence of the Margravine of ASSACH, for six months.

A Revolution has taken place in Naples similar to that which has occurred in Spain. The particulars are not accurately known, but the result must be the full establishment of popular rights. Despatches of the event have been received by the British Government. No Mail due.

The following communication has been received by Doct'r Hearn, Secretary to the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, which manifests the Earl of Donoughmore's attention to the interests of that body:—

"Balrathmore-street, Manchester-square, 20th July, 1820.

"Dear Sir—As it is very fitting that my Catholic friends of the County and City of Waterford, and yourself amongst the number, should not conceive that I had neglected the duty which you and they had done on the honour of confiding to me, as the depository of their Petition to Parliament, I send you an accurate Report, &c. from one of the public prints of this day, of what I conceived it necessary to say in the House of Lords yesterday upon that subject, and to which I have nothing new to add.

"I remain, dear Sir, Your very truly, Donoughmore.

"Dr. Thomas Heeran."

Martin Dozer and John Dozer, sentenced to death at the late Assizes for this City, have been respited until further orders.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of *Hutter* at the market on Saturday opened at 88s. for first quality, but afterwards declined to 87s. generally, and some was bought at 86s. Yesterday, it continued generally steady at 87s. throughout, with scarcely any variations. The weigh-house return on Saturday was 373; yesterday, 186.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 19.—Owing to the late heavy rain, and the continuance of that supply of Wheat, the demand was tolerably brisk this morning for fine samples, and an advance of 2s. per quarter on Monday's prices was readily obtained. Oats are full 1s. per quarter dearer from the above causes. Grinding Barley, being scarce, is also 1s. per quarter higher; and Beans and Peas sold on full as good terms as on Monday.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 21.—The supply of Wheat being small this week, and the weather continuing unfavourable for the growing crops, what sales were made this morning were at an advance of 4s. per quarter on Monday's prices.—Oats are full 1s. per quarter dearer; and Barley and Beans being in demand, and but few samples of either at market, each of those articles sold 2s. per quarter higher. Grey Peas are 1s. per quarter dearer.

SHIP NEWS.—The *Atlas*, Thomas, from Quebec, and the *Jane*, Megrath, from Prince Edward's Island, arrived here on Saturday with cargoes of timber, &c. Both these vessels were sent from the Spring by Messrs. Pope and Sons, of this City. The passengers that went out in three describe in terms of the warmest gratitude the treatment which they experienced in their respective vessels.

The *Bereford*, Spencer, of this port, passed by on Saturday, on her voyage from St. John's to Liverpool; all well. On Sunday, the *Invincible*, Phelan, of this port, passed by on her way from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Liverpool, out 14 days.

The *Mary*, Malhann, of this port, was lost in the river St. Lawrence, 6th June—Crew and Passengers saved—Vessel and Cargo lost, both injured.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, JULY 21.

ARRIVED.

9th—Hibernia, Driscoll, Baltimore, potatoes.

10th—Edin, Thomas, Quebec, timber, staves, &c.

11th—Jane, Megrath, Prince Edward's Island, timber, &c.

12th—Heart of Oak, Daly, Baltimore, potatoes.

SAILLED.

21st—Swan, McGrath, London, wheat, barley, &c.

22nd—Edin, Thomas, Quebec, timber, staves, &c.

23rd—Jane, Megrath, Prince Edward's Island, timber, &c.

24th—Catherine, Walters, Swansea, ballast.

25th—Richmond, Revenue Cutter, Lieut. Morrell, Cork to Limerick, Portsmouth and Sherburn, ballast.

26th—C. J. Catherine, Francis, Swansea, ballast.

27th—Louis, Owens, Penzance, barley and oats; Maria, Lovell, Greenock, wine, cotton, and cork-wood.

28th—Thos. Peggree, Young, ballast; Griffiths, Gillingham, Portsmouth and Southampton; Butler, Salsbery, oats, &c.

29th—Felicity, Nadkin, London, butter, &c.

30th—Francis, Ruddy, Liverpool, wheat, &c.

31st—Oats, and oatmeal; Moore, Wallace, Liverpool, butter, &c.

1st—Salsbery, Harris, London, wheat, oat, and rye.

21st—Wind N. N. W. past 7 morning.

WATERFORD LIBRARY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD LIBRARY are requested to meet at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd inst. at One o'Clock, to receive the report of the Committee, appointed on the 24th of April last, and transact such other business as may come before them.

Signed by Order,
W. PALMER, Secretary.
Waterford, July 25, 1820.

ANASTASIUS,
A WORK OF GREAT CELEBRITY,
AS BELIEVED TO BE THE PRODUCTION OF LORD BYRON,
In three Volumes, £1. 11s. 6d.
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE CURIOBEN-OFFICE, QUAY.

THE following NEW PUBLICATIONS, may also be had as above:—

NEW DISCOVERIONS, a Tale. This Novel has excited great attention in Dublin, bearing, as it is supposed to do, on Living Characters.

THE FATE OF SAINT MARGARET, a Romance, by Miss Porter. The First of the Expedition to the *Moors Ostrococh and Africa*, in 1811.

THE DOUBTLESS REVENUE, No. XLV.

The Quarterly Review, No. LXVI.

Florence Macarty, an Irish Tale, by Lady Morgan.

Saint Patrick, a National Tale, by an Anonymous Author.

The Jards of the West, commonly called *Knock-na-Knock*, or *Knock-na-Knock*, a Tale, by Miss Porter.

The Fate of Saint Margareta, a Romance, by Miss Porter.

Early Lessons for Children, 6th Edition, by Maria Edgeworth, Sheridan's Speeches.

Gibbon's History of the French Revolution.

Gibbon's Roman Empire.

Darlow's New History of Ireland.

Waverley, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Alicia de Lacy, Temper, and every approved Novel, with a large Assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Best Dublin Playing Cards at 4s. 10d. per Pack.—A great Variety of Pocket-Books and Note-Cases, made of the best Morocco Leather, at reduced Prices.—Tooth Brushes and Tooth Powders—Best Wax Tapers, of various Colours—Other Fine Stationery—Best Writing-Water—Black Lead Pencils, of a very superior quality—Indian Ink and Rubber—and every other Article in the STATIONERY LINE.

A REMEDY PATENT MEDICINES:—
Dillon's Antibilious Pills.
Dillon's Splanetic Sodic Powders.
Dillon's Carminative Pills.
Hume's Jamaica Ginger.
Balsam of Honey.
Balsam of Horsewood.
Milk of Rose.
Sedgwick's Balm of Gilead, Anti-Emptigues, Disenters (Linctus), and Abstergent Lotion.
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard and Pills.
Hopper's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough.
Hopper's Remedy for the Hooping Cough.

An extensive Supply of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of a superior manufacture, at the lowest prices, BATHURST, MAPS, CHARTS, &c. &c. &c. PRINTING and BOOK-BINDING executed with neatness and dispatch.