

THE SERMON. INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN PREACHED BEFORE HER MAJESTY. AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. BY H. BATHURST, D. D. Archdeacon of Norwich.

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF, &c. &c. London, Thursday, Nov. 30. My Lord—I have appeared in the Newspapers, that I came to London expressly to preach the Sermon at St. Paul's yesterday. I think it right to acquaint you and the Public why and with what intentions I came.

I certainly did come to town with a view to preach a Sermon on the 5th instant; and I came at the Queen's wish, communicated to me privately, but by authority, when I found myself, as Dean of St. Paul's, that no Sermon should be preached. I did not know this till Monday, when I arrived in London and having no time to receive an answer, and conceiving that an explanation with His Majesty would be useless, unless I could communicate with you, I thought my former steps from me might be, at the moment, only irritating and unwise.

I will make the Church the vehicle of insult, though I never think there from a manly and temperate exposition of my free opinions; and surely anything like feelings of personal animosity cannot be suspected in me towards a Ministry which numbers among its prominent members one to whom I am both nearly related by blood and connected by the ties of gratitude and friendship. I am, My Lord, very respectfully, your obedient, &c. H. BATHURST.

PSALM CXVII. 19. I will receive the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows now in the presence of all the People, in the Courts of the Lord's House: even in the midst of the O Jerusalem, praise the Lord. It is a practice sanctioned by the highest religious authorities, and peculiarly consonant to the Liturgy of the Church established in this country, to return, in the presence of the congregation of our Fellow-Christians, public thanks for, and acknowledgments of, our signal deliverance from danger, pain, or calamity; and it would appear natural, according to the magnitude of that deliverance, and the importance of the person and circumstances connected therewith, to mark the same with a proportionate degree of regard and honour.

Most unquestionably "the heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with its joy;" but, in considering the secondary means employed by HEAVEN for the purposes of grace and mercy, we are naturally led to show, in the manner of our gratitude, some recollection of the human instruments thereof; and in the action of the creature to remember the CREATOR. And if it were these considerations alone which have led to the assembly at this day's worship, a moderate attentive survey of circumstances might seem not only to justify, but demand, the present solemnity.

might have changed a government of hitherto known laws into a complex despotism, wherein the Sovereign himself would have been only one amidst a host of masters; to name, indeed, paramount, but a victim ever after to the intrigues of bodies of men, upon whom shame, as upon an individual despot, could not operate—and who would necessarily have been led to make perpetual sacrifices of public interests to the collision of the passions and interests of each other. A multitude without rule and order, although in itself more grievous, yet may be ruled by awe, generally, of one sound and sage adviser; but factions, alternately ascendant, consolidating all the power of human government, both legislative, judicial, and executive, in themselves, and which, where they could so consolidate power, must be full of uncontrollable force and unlimited violence, would be the greatest calamity in which a free Government could ever terminate.

If, out of acknowledged respect for public opinion, we have been pressed from such a result, this is ample cause for calling on the Public to unite in thankfulness towards HEAVEN; for it is God who guides the hearts of the People, as well as the conduct of rulers, though sometimes, in his own gracious purposes, in apparently different directions—not to make the People think themselves superior to the Government, but to link the Government, in the issue of extraordinary matters, now and then, more closely with the affections of the People—and to remind either, alternately, of their reciprocal obligations to each other; shewing Governors that they are but men among mankind; and the People, that patience, and steady, but peaceful, perseverance in honest convictions, may ever operate in the end every reasonable purpose desired—and that the working of free spirits together, under a wholesome though not arbitrary control, will finally heal intestine divisions, without any of those evils which the history of the world too often has proved to follow ill-regulated oppositions to established rule, Government itself, learning to bend discreetly to the profits and the feelings of a virtuous community; and it is seen, that whatever lets or hindrances may for a moment lower like clouds, and cross the sunshine of our path; though Monarchs, like ourselves, may be deceived; yet, that the People are no evil-doers; (to use the language of the book of Esther,) "but they be the children of the most High and most mighty living God, who hath ordered the Kingdom both unto us and our progenitors in the most excellent manner." HEAVEN grant the same may be the ultimate result—however for a season deferred—of the matters now agitating this land; that the spirit of order be softened by conviction into mildness; and that another Esther may at length be comforted!

Think not that in this allusion I would break in upon the sanctuary, and especially in this sacred place, of that which, if order is to be maintained, and respect to established authority be preserved, must remain inviolable. No! if we deem the institutions of our Country to have been shaken, it is another and most just reason for thankfulness this day, that the moment is gone by when the veil was necessarily torn from that which, by the agreement of mankind, has been so long held sacred. We, my brethren, in general, protested against this rule violence from the first—and, in common with our countrymen, implored a pause, before it was suffered to expose all that is dear to imagination, and sacred in reason's eye, to that rude assault which we saw not to be the consequence. O, my brethren! let us not lay bare the carcass of human greatness; let us wrap it up in reverence, even as Polyxena is said to have gathered up her robes in death, when sacrificed to the phantom of Achilles! Say what we will, and think what we will, in a moment of spleen, the decent and temperate splendour of monarchy takes from the rough edge of republican virtue, polishes integrity, and gives a stability and fitness to human things, which, on an extensive scale of society, cannot from any other form of Government be derived. It is mild in its true nature; it is liberal in its principles, when no stoppage of its ear to the voice of the community is contrived; it is suitable to our relations above, when administered in purity; and, though liable to imperfections, is allied to the nobler and more amiable feelings of mortality. And shall we not thank HEAVEN, that, by this recent deliverance, this image of an innocent and virtuous idolatry, though rudely assaulted, has not been wholly defaced? A feeling of respect is essential to the existence of Monarchy. Monarchy, under the direct control of popular rights, is far too estimable, in the good which it produces, to be battered for an uncertainty; and for the preservation of its dignity by the mild influence of public opinion we ought to be grateful, as for the preservation of a parent from a state of dangerous indisposition; and do you think, if that parent had wept, as he once did weep, at the decrease of the most amiable of Statesmen, though by power little favoured—an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile—the friend too of those who, in a trying hour, have trodden in his paths, and proved the wisest friends of monarchy, of justice, and their Country—a parent who, I know too, even refused to eat his bread, at least for a short season, from excessive, though manly affliction;—do you think, that when a known country, and urbanity of manners, which can only spring from a soul possessed of inward principles of great benevolence, distinguishes that parent, whatever storms and tempests may interpose, whatever tides of opinion and circumstance may have ebbed and flowed—do you think it not fit to rejoice that this parent is restored to that station and dignity, wherein he can alone fully exercise the functions which are the purposes of his political existence?

Many other topics might be touched upon, which, though introduced generally, yet might prove painful emotions; I shall, therefore, leave them. But it is not merely the tender of grateful feelings to the Almighty by which, I conceive, and by which every well-thinking and candid mind must be convinced, that this day is intended to be made memorable. Even in the expression of thanks I would allow there might be blended a spirit of triumph inconsistent with that meekness and reasonableness, and deep humility, with which man ought to approach the Throne of Grace. No! not for that worldly Majesty itself, which is irarapable of such a wish, would I utter anything, and especially here, which could degrade the authority I am bound to support, by every means consistent with the principles upon which it is founded; and which, like ourselves, has a right, in all our reflecting moments acknowledged, to a construction the most charitable we can put upon the exercise thereof. No! but I will declare, in this sacred place, that, in the attendance here of that which I believe to be a branch of Majesty insulted and injured by recent workings of mischief, I do not see any wish to prolong those feelings which, in their duration, can only lead to the breach of public peace and private charity.

I live, in the presence of that High Personage here, not only a justifiable and reasonably to be expected gratitude, evinced to a generous Nation for a discreet exercise of their lawful and constitutional influence in her behalf; but I see a disposition, the most earnest, to conciliate those who have listened to her deadliest malignity; and this, which I will now speak for her, is the language I seem to hear from that personage to the assembly of this day: "I have afforded proof sufficient to convince of my wrongs the reason of a vast portion of those who were most impartially disposed to hear evil as well as good of me. For those who were not satisfied, I have added my solemn declaration before God and my Country, before the tribunal of my legislative judges. I have sanctioned that declaration of a conscience void of offence towards God and Man, as to the charges of my accusers, and by partaking of those holy mysteries, from which the most suspicious nature will hardly appeal.

"Ask your own hearts, is there anything in rank or power so fascinating, and at the evening of a troublous and a stormy life, that I should go to my grave, where I hope to find repose, and to be joined again by the Saint in HEAVEN which so intimately left me, with the drag-chain of deliberate perjury? Is there anything in the applause of a multitude here which can recompense me for the loss of the applause of angels in HEAVEN? Am I such a fool as to set time against immeasurable eternity, and at the moment too when human life wanes? Did I not believe even in CHRIST as the rock of my salvation, yet is there not something after death, a something above that stream which carries us all towards eternity, enough to appal the imagination, and arrest the progress of one who would defy wantonly the terrors of the invisible world?"

"Do you think that I would make a Nation a mockery for sight which on this side of the grave is left me? If you think so, you would do it yourself; and you partake not of that charity which thinketh no evil, and hopeth all things.

"By that charity which you would have shewn to you; by that apprehension of something after death; by the clearest evidences of His who died for our sins, and, rather than that our sins should be imputed to ourselves, suffered death for us; by everything that is honourable, that is amiable, in humanity; on this solemn, this awful occasion, in the most public manner which can be adopted, in the Metropolitan Church of this Country, I do appeal to HEAVEN in confirmation of that which I have asserted before Men; and I crave the interpretation and the judgment of that charity which thinketh no evil."

Such, my brethren, do I conceive to be genuine interpretations of this day's solemnity; thus do I construe, and am persuaded truly, the feelings that tender and affectionate, though courageous spirit, which claims our best sympathies. May this olive branch be accepted! May this pledge be received! May He, to whom all hearts be open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid; see fit, in the gracious dispensations of his Providence, to permit this thing to do its perfect work. And let us put up our aspirations to HEAVEN, that it may be received as justice, as charity, as the honour of Monarchy requires!—that the day may speedily come, when, instead of the voice of remonstrance and complaint, nothing may be heard but that of confidence in our Rulers, and unmixed congratulation on passing events; when every man, consistently with his line of mingled and varied duty, may quietly seek wholly to do his own business, reserving interference in public affairs for those momentous intervals when it would be a breach of duty to refrain therefrom. And if, unhappily, that season should be for a little while retarded, even then let us trust in God still, with a manly submission to the powers that be, with a manly confidence that God will raise up fresh stars in the hemisphere, as he hath done lately, who shall light and cheer us in our darkest paths and turns; that shall in Autumn's latest evening dart forth again the genial influences of Spring and the rays of noontide glory. And let us hope, that, as there is an abundance of counsel and of eloquence, so there may be virtue enough, though tardy, to stand forth amid in the ranks of discreet and wholesome freedom, of that right transmitted to us by our ancestors from distant time, under the gracious providence of His, who never will

LAW INTELLIGENCE. COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Black v. Sayer and Thomas. This was an action on the case, tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury, of which the following were the circumstances, as they appeared in evidence:—The Plaintiff is a merchant, and resides at Sligo, in Ireland. The Defendants are bankers at Narberth, near Haverfordwest, in Wales. In the month of October, 1810, one William Allen, who had been living near Narberth, and had there failed in business, went on a mercantile speculation to Sligo, and introduced himself to the Plaintiff, and requested him to engage in some business for him, which the Plaintiff at first declined, but on his referring him to the Defendants, the Plaintiff consented, if their answer should prove satisfactory, to transact the business. Mr. Black hereupon wrote to Messrs. Sayer and Thomas, informing them that Mr. Allen had applied to him, and had informed him that he had bills to draw on them, and requesting to be informed respecting him, as he (the Plaintiff) might probably take some bills from him. On the receipt of this letter, the Defendants went to their Attorney, and under his advice wrote an answer to the following effect, viz. That, in all their transactions with Mr. Allen, they had always found him strictly correct; and on his leaving Wales, he had several bills of their acceptance, which should be duly honoured when they became due. In consequence of this answer, the Plaintiff advanced and paid several sums of money for Allen, amounting altogether to £700, for which Allen gave him two bills of exchange, one of £500, drawn by him on one Acres, of Dublin, which was dishonoured when due; and one for £200 on a Mr. Allen, of Featherstone-buildings, London, which was never accepted or paid. Allen afterwards went to Dublin, and took the benefit of the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Act, and not any dividend was ever received. The Defendants, Thomas, afterwards went to Sligo, where, in a conversation which he had with the Plaintiff, he acknowledged, in the presence of a third person, that they had abstained from stating in their reply to the Plaintiff's letter, that Allen had just before taken the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act in Wales, for fear of injuring his credit. He also admitted, that they had advanced him £400, and had taken a security for that and £300 (which he owed them previous to his insolvency on his wife's property).

Mr. Brougham, for the Plaintiff, contended, that the suppression of a material fact was as much a misrepresentation as the fabrication of a positive falsehood; and that the Defendants, by concealing the important fact of Allen's insolvency, had induced the Plaintiff to give him a credit, by which he had sustained a loss of £787 9s. which sum the Plaintiff was entitled therefore to recover by their verdict.

Witnesses were called, who proved the facts as above stated. Mr. Scarlett, for the Defendants, called no witnesses, but contended, that the Defendants were not bound to inform the Plaintiff of every circumstance of Allen's previous life and behaviour; a specific inquiry was made about bills, to which they had given a specific answer. He also argued, that as no evidence had been adduced to show that the Plaintiff had given notice to Allen when the bill on Acres for £500 was dishonoured—and that, as the want of such evidence would prevent the Plaintiff from recovering against Allen, if this were an action against him—so it must equally preclude the Plaintiffs from recovering against the Defendants in the present case.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence to the Jury, and observed, that, with respect to the last objection of Mr. Scarlett, it was true the want of notice of the dishonour of the £500 bill would have been a good defence as to Allen; but there was another circumstance to be considered, which was, that Allen was an entire stranger to the Plaintiff when he went to Sligo, and when he left there it might be impossible for the Plaintiff to give the notice, as he might not in fact be acquainted with the place to which he went. But the material question in the present case was, this—was the letter which the Defendants wrote to the Plaintiff untrue in itself, and written with a deceitful and improper motive?—Was it true that Allen had been "strictly correct" in all his transactions with them? This, it must be remembered, was not a question respecting Allen's moral conduct—but the inquiry was as to his responsibility and solvency as a merchant; and it appeared to him that the answer was not only deceptive, by the suppression of a material fact, but also by the affirmation, that "Allen's conduct had been 'strictly correct.'"—Instead of writing a candid answer to the Plaintiff's letter, they went and consulted their Attorney, to send such a letter as would induce the Plaintiff to give Allen credit, and at the same time without rendering themselves liable.

The Jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages £700. This was afterwards, by consent, reduced to £686 14s. on account of a sum which had been paid to Allen by the Plaintiff, previously to the receipt of the Defendants' letter.

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TOBACCO, STAVES, & SCALE SUGARS.

JOHN ALLEN and CO. have just received, per the Globe, Captain Hill, 120 Hogsheads of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, particularly selected for the Market of Waterford, which they propose to commence landing tomorrow, and will continue to sample until the cargo is cleared. By the same Vessel they have Eighteen Thousand of prime BARRILL STAVES. A few Hogsheads of WEST INDIA SUGAR on Sale. Waterford, December 5, 1820.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS. THOMAS JACOB HAS JUST LANDED 800 BARRELS OF NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS, CROWN BRAND, AND PACKED TO SUIT THIS MARKET, Which he is Selling on moderate Terms. Waterford, 2d of 10th Month, 1820.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE, THE FOLLOWING LANDS, Parts of the Estate of JOHN CONNOR, Esq. THE LANDS of BAUNFAUNE, situate in the Barony of Middlefield, containing about 140 Acres. THE LANDS of BEALOUGH, containing about 315 Acres. THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, containing about 40 Acres. THE LANDS of GLENN, containing about 431 Acres, and the LANDS of TOUR, containing about 228 Acres—all situate in the Barony of Upperbird, and County of Waterford. THE LANDS of BALLYKROBARK, containing about 312 Acres. THENERRE, 57 KILCULLIHEN, 163 ABBYLAND, 42 MOUNT MISERY, 22 Situate in the County of Kilkenny, and partly in the Liberties of the City of Waterford. These Estates are mostly divided into convenient Farms, and are provided with excellent Farms, Houses and Offices, and the Grounds are generally in an improved state. Proposals, in writing, will be received by JOHN POWER, Esq. Kiltroe—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—or SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford, December 4, 1820.

The Mayor, Sheriff, and Citizens of the City of Waterford, in pursuance of an order of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and dated the 21st November Instant, I will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of DECEMBER next, set up and let to the highest and best bidder, for Three Years, pending this Cause, all that and those that part of the LANDS of BALLYCANNAN, in the County of Waterford, containing 21 Acres or thereabouts, and that part of the LANDS of FISHERSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing 23 Acres or thereabouts, now in the possession of the said Defendant, CONNOR, BAKER, and in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, and that part of the LANDS of FISHERSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing 23 Acres or thereabouts, now in the possession of the said Defendant, CONNOR, BAKER, and in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, and the purchase of the Segregation granted in this Cause.—Dated this 23th November, 1820. THOMAS ELLIS.

HOTEL WATERFORD. TO BE LET, FROM THE 1st JANUARY NEXT, THOSE PARTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, in KING-STREET, which are now occupied as a Hotel, consisting of Two SITTING ROOMS, LARG BED ROOMS, a large KITCHEN and extensive CELLAR ROOM under ground, &c. &c. &c. Proposals will be received by T. BOLAND, Solicitor at said House. (To be inserted once a Week.)

TO BE LET, For such Term as may be agreed upon, The very desirable FARM of ANFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River Barrow, nearly opposite the Town of New Slieve, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 55 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land. There are several Hundred full-grown FOREST TREES on the Farm, which it is expected the Tenant would purchase at a Valuation. Application to be made to DENISMAN BULL, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DEARER and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSISE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SAMUEL KING, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY. THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 28s. 6c. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings in Household.

Table with 3 columns: WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD. Rows for Penns Loaf, Two-Penny, Four-Penny, Six-penny.

ALL other sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides, the twelve last letters of the Baker or Baker's Name the White-Bread must be marked with a W, the Weight with an H, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make the Weekly Returns, ON A FILE, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, and the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Dec. 13. SAMUEL KING, Mayor.

WANTS A SITUATION. AS GARDENER, OR STEWARD, OR BOTH COMBINED.

A PERSON who has been long recommended by some of the best Families in the County, and who is fully acquainted with Vegetations, Land Draining, &c. An Commands attended to. E. P. Chronicle-office, shall be immediately attended to. Waterford, Dec. 9, 1820.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. AT A COUNCIL, held the 23d day of November, 1820, the following ADDRESS was unanimously voted.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common Council, the Ancient and Legal Corporation of the City of Waterford, in Council assembled, feel it our bounden duty, at this particular juncture, to express our sentiments of unshaken Loyalty and Attachment to your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government. On the merits of the Bill recently before Parliament, or on the issue of the solemn Investigation which for so many years agitates the Nation, we presume not to offer an Opinion; we venture, however, to hope, that such measures may be adopted by your Majesty's Ministers, as may have the effect of obviating a renewal of those distressing feelings which have lately prevailed all ranks of Society, from the Throne to the Cottage. We pray your Majesty to be graciously pleased to accept our dutiful and unfeigned Assurance of Devotion to your Royal Person, and of our determination to support, by all just means in our power, the Constitution of these Realms as by Law established.

The foregoing Address having been presented to his MAJESTY, he was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner, as appears by the following Letter, addressed to the MAYOR.—Dublin Castle, December, 1820.

Sir—The Lord Lieutenant having transmitted the very Dutiful and Loyal Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Waterford, in Council assembled, to be laid before the King, I am commanded by His Excellency to acquaint you, that he has this day directed a Letter from the Viscount SIMONDOUR, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, signifying that his MAJESTY was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant, W. GREGORY. The Mayor of Waterford, &c. &c. &c.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Coila v. M-Namara. This case came on this day before Lord Norbury, and the following SPECIAL JURY. Francis Tompsett Brady, Nathaniel Anderson, Joseph Henry, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Crawford, Lyndon Bolton, Thomas Holtam, John Ashner, James Graham, Thomas McBeide, Thomas Lyster, and Barrett Walden, Esqrs.

Mr. Holwell Walsh opened the pleadings.—This was an action brought by Harriet Coila against Richard M-Namara, for Breach of Promise of Marriage; it contained nine counts; the first three were for the breach of promise of marriage, and the remaining six for the recovery of the sum of five thousand pounds, being the penalty on a bond passed by the Defendant to Plaintiff—Damages laid at £5000.

Counsellor Wallace stated the case for the Plaintiff in nearly the following words:—"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury—I am, in this case, Counsel for the Plaintiff; but, before I proceed to state the circumstances attending it, I feel it a duty I owe your Lordship, to thank you for postponing the trial to this day, as we are thereby enabled to lay before you a more accurate detail of the sentiments of the Defendant. (This case had been called on the preceding day, but was postponed, in consequence of the arrival of a packet of letters, which it was of material consequence to the Plaintiff should be read in evidence, from their having arrived late the night before, Plaintiff's Counsel were not then prepared to proceed with the action.) I know not, Gentlemen of the Jury, if any of you witnessed the opposition made to that postponement yesterday, but I fear that it is a specimen of the tone and manner in which the defence will be conducted. Gentlemen of the Jury, this is an action at which the heart sickens; there is no passion of your nature that will not be called forth—pity, sympathy, sorrow, for an injured woman; indignation, hatred, and contempt for her betrayer; but, Gentlemen, whatever sacrifice it may cost you, you will strain those feelings, and I look for an exemplary verdict from your sense of justice alone. Gentlemen, the lady is

to you a foreigner; she never set foot on your shores until her wrongs brought her; she is not wealthy. When first she met the Defendant, she was, if not in affluence, at least in easy circumstances; she was then beautiful, but the misery of five years has withered those charms that were then in all the bloom of loveliness. The first meeting of the Plaintiff and Defendant was in the year 1811; she was then in the prime of life, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age; she had been a widow for two or three years, and was living with an infant daughter, in a respectable part of London, and visited by persons of respectability. The Defendant, I am sorry to say, is an Irishman; and, as far as the conduct of one individual can disgrace, he has deeply disgraced his Country.—The Defendant was in London in 1811; he was then an adventurer—in common language, a fortune-hunter; he was also, Gentlemen, a Lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets Militia, with nothing beyond his pay. If poor, however, he had the true spirit of an adventurer, bold, ardent, enterprising, seeking the means of living, and the gratifications of his passions, without any sense of religion or morality, without even the soldier's religion—honour. Gentlemen, those are the persons between whom you sit in judgment. In December, 1811, Mrs. Coila was residing at her house, No. 32, Upper George's-street, Portman-square; her husband, Mr. Peter Coila, died in 1809, and left her an annual income sufficient to support a single woman genteelly; he also left the sum of £2000 to his infant daughter, the interest of which was to be added to Mrs. Coila's income until the child should be of age. In the year 1811, Mrs. Coila laid out £1500 on furnishing her house, and, having occasion to dispose of some of the former furniture, this led to the interview with the Defendant.—Part of the furniture had been disposed of to a lady, whose name will be hereafter detailed.—This lady was not a visiting acquaintance, but it was through her Mrs. Coila first met the Defendant. Gentlemen, I have already stated, that Mr. M-Namara was an adventurer. The first glance convinced him that Mrs. Coila was remarkably handsome, and there was an air about her that might lead him to suppose that she was rich—the very thing, Gentlemen, that he was in pursuit of. He made minute inquiries of his female friend concerning the circumstances of Mrs. Coila, for Mr. M-Namara was too prudent to fall in love at first sight; he enquires this lady in his service, and with her pays a visit to Mrs. Coila, who thought of nothing less than such a visit, and had not taken the precaution to be denied. This ended as a visit of ceremony, and was not followed by any request to renew it. Mrs. Coila felt hurt at this visit from Mr. M-Namara, and gave orders to a female servant (who will be produced to you) to be denied, should Mr. M-Namara call again. Gentlemen, Mr. M-Namara liked the house, the furniture, and the proprietor; he thought they would be very eligible for a Lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets Militia, and called the day after but one, but was denied admittance; he had too much perseverance, however, to give up the pursuit easily, and, week after week, beset the lady's house. This hastened the execution of a project, which Mrs. Coila had for some time in contemplation, namely, to set her house. She did set it, and took a lodging elsewhere, taking the precaution of not leaving her new address at the house in George-st., convinced that Mr. M-Namara would pursue her. Gentlemen, the Defendant, having lost all trace of the lady, was for some time quite at fault—he had lost the scent, and he took lodgings in the neighbourhood of George-st., expecting the lady might call to the house she had just left. His sagacity also led him to inquire at the baker's where she had gone, but without success; his inquiries were fruitless for two months, until at last accident befriended him. Mr. M-Namara met the Plaintiff, Gentlemen, in the street, and his modesty did not prevent him addressing the lady; he turned and walked with her until she reached her new residence, and, on a slight invitation, entered. There, Gentlemen, he prolonged the visit as long as he could. He was a man of agreeable manners and gentlemanly department, and, as far as conversation, seemingly a man of honour. Mrs. Coila's opinion of him naturally became rather favourable; he continued his visits from this time, and was most assiduous in his attentions to her; it is to be wondered at, Gentlemen, that, to a lady to whom he wished to recommend himself, he should, after four or five months' particular attention, be permitted to speak on the subject of love. Gentlemen, I admit that this was indirect on the part of the lady. If it was a fault, it was one that arose from the credulity of the female heart. Mr. M-Namara continued to act the preserving and respectful lover; and, in July following, introduced the subject of matrimony. Gentlemen, when love is about to lead to matrimony, it generally leads also to investigation.—Mrs. Coila, with perfect candour, revealed her real circumstances to Mr. M-Namara, and ac-

knowledge that her income amounted to only £280 or £300 per annum, clear. I do believe, Gentlemen of the Jury, that this intimation caused a reversion of blood from his heart; he had fixed her minimum at about £1000 per year—what he has since succeeded in obtaining—less would not give him for the detraction of his portion; £200 or £300 per annum would not be sufficient for a life of pleasure and gallantry. He had, therefore, now no motive in not disclosing the truth, and acknowledged that he had not a shilling beyond his pay; nay more, that he was deeply involved in debt. Matrimony, of course, was not to be thought of, but Mr. M-Namara was a man of invention, and he, therefore, adopted a plan which he afterwards put in successful and mischievous execution. Gentlemen, Mrs. Coila was at this time unquestionably a beautiful woman; the Defendant professed the utmost attachment to her; he said he had fine prospects in the West of Ireland; that he expected his father would settle something handsome on him, and that then their union should be consummated; he bound himself by a solemn promise, which he afterwards found no very great difficulty in breaking, deeming himself perfectly at liberty, when he was bound by nothing but promises and honour. Gentlemen, Mrs. Coila received those vows without any sacrifice of honour or person; but it is with regret I add, that he succeeded in seducing her, and that he became the inmate and master of her house. This was a great error. Mrs. C. has greatly erred, and deeply she has suffered. They lived together as man and wife; in the opinion of all, Mrs. Coila was married to him; she took the character of wife without having a legal claim to it—she went by his name, and introduced him to her friends as her husband, and he introduced her as his wife. I know, Gentlemen, that this will be used as an argument against my Client, by the Counsel for the Defendant. But I ask you, is it because he has added to his crime that he shall escape? Shall he escape from the consequences of one crime by the perpetration of another? No, Gentlemen, such guile, perfidy, and treachery, shall not escape. If she has erred, is that a reason why he, practising the double deceit, shall escape? Is it because he has added to his guilt of perjury the crime of seduction? Those are the arguments you will hear, Gentlemen, for the Counsel for the defence; arguments founded in sophistry. You will also hear much sarcasm; by sophistry and sarcasm only can this action be defended.—The Plaintiff and Defendant continued to live together, visited by some respectable persons. Mr. M-Namara shortly afterwards suggested his wish that she should retire to another residence, where they could more uninterruptedly enjoy each other's society, and that by this means they would have more for their, he meant for his, individual support. The Plaintiff, therefore, declined the visits of most of her acquaintance, limiting her society to three or four respectable ladies. The Regiment of the Defendant was at this time quartered about seven miles distant, and the Defendant introduced Mrs. M-Namara, as she was called, to some of his brother officers; he also introduced her to the Colonel of his Regiment. He lived at her board, and in her house; her purse was at his command, and he did not seem to feel very uneasy at any debt or duty he should discharge. His embarrassments obliged him at one time to conceal himself in her house; he afterwards found it necessary to leave London, and went to Bath, which place he wrote constantly to the Plaintiff, always directing his letters to Mrs. M-Namara; nothing in public could lead any one to suppose they were not married. He was as extravagant in Bath as he had been in London, and the purse of Mrs. Coila assisted him in his distress. Here is a letter, Gentlemen, from Mr. M-Namara to the Plaintiff, dated the 13th of January, 1813, addressed to Mrs. M-Namara, No. 32, Upper George's-street, Portman-square, London. He writes, that "he fears he has been left nothing by his aunt Carr's will; that she (the Plaintiff) was right to proceed against Harris; that he would be happy to see her in Bath, but that he could not buy mourning; that he had kissed every word of her letter," &c. &c. Gentlemen, in an other letter, dated Jan. 20, 1813. It is also addressed to Mrs. M-Namara. I shall read you some of the passages, Gentlemen.—"I yesterday received my dear Harriet's letter; I cannot bear to be absent from you longer, and purpose leaving this by the mail; I shall set out at two o'clock, and will be with you at four. I have not money to pay your boot-maker—" (he means, Gentlemen, the boot-maker to whom she introduced him, and to whom he became indebted.)—"There is a breach of mine in pledge for 9s.—(Loud laughter in Court)—I wish you would see to have it secured!"—(what did he mean, Gentlemen, by having it secured? If his breeches were at the Pawn-broker's, surely they were in very good custody)—(laughter)—"as the 18th, to-morrow, is the last day" (Gentlemen, I never had the misfortune to have my breeches in pledge, but I believe that, at th-

of the Crown from the ranks of those who have ever proved themselves faithful in their allegiance to your Majesty's Person and Family, and who, alike faithful to their Country, will not permit to assure your Majesty, that its future prospect presents to the view but the choice of a peaceful salutary reformation of abuses, as the preservative of its ancient institutions, on the one hand—or the dangerous alternative of a violent convulsion on the other—and who will, therefore, be anxious to obtain your Majesty's commands forthwith, to unite with your Majesty's subjects in those necessary measures for constituting the House of Commons the just Representatives of the People, which alone can confer on that House the power to enact laws, or to impose taxes, constitutionally, upon your Majesty's subjects.

We feel that we shall only anticipate your Majesty's generous intentions, in requesting that your Majesty will direct that a suitable residence in one of the Royal Palaces may, without delay, be provided for her Majesty's reception, and that her Majesty's name be inserted in the Liturgy, and her Majesty placed in the possession of all her rights and dignities. And we beg to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail to instruct our Representatives for this County in Parliament, to enable your Majesty to appoint a liberal provision for the due maintenance of her Majesty's royal establishment.

#### CARLOW ADDRESS.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
The dutiful and loyal Address of the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Principal Inhabitants of the Borough and Town of Carlow, and its Vicinity.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Principal Inhabitants of the Borough and Town of Carlow, and its Vicinity, beg leave to approach your Majesty with a declaration of our most sincere attachment and unshaken loyalty to your most sacred person and family, and to the genuine principles of the British Constitution—which, from a conviction of its superior excellence, as well as a sense of moral obligation, we prefer before any other civil Constitution in the World.

At a time when, not only the Inhabitants of this County, but the Population of the entire Kingdom, have proved, by their uniformly praiseworthy and tranquil demeanour, their attachment to the Laws and Constitution of GREAT BRITAIN, we feel it our indispensable duty, as it is our peculiar glory, to address a Monarch who has declared that "The British Crown is held in trust for the benefit of the People,"—a declaration which history will record and reverence, when Despots are forgotten.

So may the history of your Majesty's reign be handed down, as an illustrious example in the annals of Britain. May it be long and glorious, and may you continue to live in the hearts of a loyal, faithful, and affectionate People.

#### LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The Morning Chronicle, according to its usual and patriotic custom, whenever there is strong evidence of increasing prosperity, either in commerce or finance, has endeavoured to account for the recent rise of nearly 3 per cent. in the public funds, by stating that "during the last three weeks the Government Broker had sold Exchange Bills in the market which never had been in circulation before, and must have come directly from the Treasury. With the produce of these Bills more than three millions of Stock have been purchased and placed in the names of a respectable banking-house." Now, in the whole of this statement, upon which the Chronicle proceeds to reason, there is, as usual with the financial statements in this paper, not one word of truth. The Government Brokers have not, in the last three weeks, sold for Government more than £3000 of Exchange Bills, and not one shilling of the produce of these Bills was applied to the purchase of Stock; and so far from there being Three Millions of Stock, the property of Government, placed in the names of any banking-house, we can positively state that not one shilling of stock has been so placed. Having thus given a distinct and positive denial to the facts upon which the Morning Chronicle has built its reasoning, it appears to be quite unnecessary to quote the absurdity of the reasoning itself.—Courier.

The advices from Spain, received this morning, supply intelligence of much interest to the commercial affairs of this Kingdom. The King, with the concurrence of the Cortes, has given his sanction to the Report of the Committee of Commerce for the prohibition of almost all foreign goods and manufactures, with the exception of cheese, butter, and fish; the latter on entrance will pay a duty of no less than 62 per cent. ad valorem.—Much distress had been occasioned by the failure at Madrid of a considerable banking-house. We have received this morning a Dutch Mail, bringing papers to the 8th inst.

An article from Constantine, dated October 26, mentions that the Marquis de Riviere, French Ambassador at that Court, had paid his last visit to the Ottoman Sovereign, and was expected to return immediately. The Count de Latour Maubourg is mentioned as his successor.

The King of Prussia arrived in Berlin on the 25th ult.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—While opinions respecting what may be decided at Troppau give rise to so many various reports, what we see before our eyes seems to prove that a resolution is taken, on the arrival of a certain contingency, to effect the military occupation of the Kingdom of

Naples. Several more regiments have commenced their march from Bohemia to Trieste, Genoa, &c. and several other regiments from Moravia and Galicia will follow them.

FROM THE MAINE, Nov. 25.—An important note is spoken of as having been presented to the Allied Sovereigns, by Lord Stewart, respecting the affairs of Naples.

We learn that a new Treaty has been negotiated between England and the Porte, with reference to late events.

HAMBURG, Nov. 30.—The Elbe, below the city, is again free from ice, so that vessels have come up to-day from ice. Above the city, the river is still covered with ice, and the navigation suspended.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE INSURRECTION AT HAYTI AND DEATH OF CHRISTOPHE.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, dated Cape Henry, Oct. 13—

"On Friday, the 6th, about ten o'clock at night, the inhabitants of the Cape were alarmed by the drums beating to arms, and were soon informed that the troops had revolted, and that they were determined no longer to have a King. On the following day, the troops were marched out of the town, with the Governor of the Cape at their head, joined by a great number of the inhabitants who were provided with arms, and took up a position on the high road to the King's residence. On Sunday they were met by the King's troops, who made little or no resistance; for, after exchanging two or three shots, they joined the Cape party. The result was communicated to the King, who exclaimed, 'then all is finished with me.' He soon after retired, and shot himself through the heart.

"On Monday the Prince Royal was taken and conveyed to his Palace, where he remains under arrest, with the other branches of the Royal Family.

"Perhaps a greater tyrant never existed than King Henry. From the 6th to the 10th all business was at a stand, but property of all descriptions, both public and private, was respected. They appear unanimous in the choice of a new ruler, but under what title is not known, nor is his name yet mentioned, but he is said to be of a mild disposition.

"Not one drop of blood has been shed in this Revolution, from either private or public revenge, and it would really appear that they had but one enemy, and he was so great a one to their happiness, that his destruction has swept away all animosity."

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock	India Stock 25 pt.
3 per Cent. Red. 6 1/2	Ex. Bills 2 1/2
3 per Cent. Cons. 5 1/2	Long Ann. 1 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 7 1/2	(10 months) 1 pm.
4 per Cent. 8 1/2	Cons. for Ac. 7 1/2
5 per Cent. 9 1/2	

We have received Boston Papers to the 11th ult. The only news they contain is some further particulars from St. Domingo. It is stated that a deputation from the soldiery waited upon President Byer at Port-au-Prince, offering the aid of the military in a project of bringing all the island under the sway of one Republican Government, of which he should remain the Chief. The deputation was graciously received, and Byer immediately detached all his disposable force into the territory of the late King Christophe. It was calculated that, with the revolted troops, the army would consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning; those of Tuesday came to hand at a late hour last night. The Moniteur of the former day promulgates a Royal Ordinance, appointing a Lieutenant-General, with full powers, over the island of Corsica (17th Military Division of the Kingdom), in consequence of the "increasing number of aggravated crimes, the authors of which have hitherto escaped the pursuit of justice with impunity, and unceasingly trouble public tranquillity by renewed efforts."

These Journals contain a letter from the Duc de Berri to the King, imploring pardon for Gravet and Boutou, who are under sentence of death for causing the explosion of a hand-grenade under the window of the apartment in which her Royal Highness slept. His Majesty has commuted the capital punishment, for imprisonment for life.

The intelligence from Vienna comes down to the 25th ult. A private letter of this date states, "It is now announced as certain, that the Ministers of the great Powers assembled at Troppau have decided upon transferring the seat of their negotiations from thence to this capital."—This decision has been adopted upon the ground that the affairs of Naples, and other important topics, which occupy the attention of the Congress, are of a nature to prolong the conference for some time. The fact is, that the Emperors

of Austria and Russia are daily expected here; they will be accompanied by the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Lord Stewart has made several journeys between Vienna and Troppau, since the meeting of Congress. His Lordship travelled with such rapidity on the last occasion, that his carriage was twice overturned. He escaped, however, with a slight contusion. Mr. Robert Gordon, who arrived direct at Troppau from London, charged, it is affirmed, with a very important mission from the British Government, occupies, provisionally, the place of Lord Stewart at the Congress.

The accounts from Spain reach to the 28th ult. and are far from being of a pacific character. The King's valet-de-chambre, M. Byssegout, was arrested at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th; the motive of this proceeding is not mentioned.—Some skirmishing has taken place between the Garrison of Burgos and the armed bands which are in open warfare in that province. The populace of Valencia, it is said, have again been in a state of insurrection which lasted two days; they deposed the head of Elia, and the punishment of the Archbishop; the latter, it is added, has embarked for Rome. The Government has been forced to promise that the trial of Elia should take place without further delay.

#### AMERICAN COMMERCIAL SYSTEM.

At a Meeting of Delegates from several Commercial Cities in the United States, lately held at Philadelphia, the following Resolutions were adopted on the subject of the new Tariff, proposed on imports and exports. We recommend them to the attention of our Readers; they contain a demonstration of principles which are of universal application.

"Resolved—1. That it is their opinion that a system of commercial restrictions is unfavourable to industry, and that sound policy dictates the least possible restraint upon individual enterprise and exertion.

"2. That the greatest possible Revenue, required by the national interests, should be collected from Commerce, on account of the care, economy, and certainty of its collection; but that this cannot be effected but by the imposition of such a rate of Duties as will not be a restraint upon Importations, nor furnish an inducement to smuggling.

"3. That by every important change of the Tariff, the Nation sustains an immense loss of productive labour; a well-digested Tariff, therefore, should never be changed, except for the purpose of equal protection to the different interests of the Country, or to provide for the public wants.

"4. That we consider the production of Public Revenue the legitimate object of legislation on the subject of Duties.

"5. That the operation of the proposed Tariff would be greatly to diminish our exports of agricultural products; greatly to reduce the value of those remaining in the country; greatly to lessen importations, by reducing our means of purchasing, both at home and abroad; almost to destroy the Revenue arising from commerce; to lower the price of labour; and to increase the profits of the rich manufacturer, while it lessens the profits and wages of every other individual in the community.

"6. That the adoption of the proposed Tariff would produce very extensive smuggling, and the consequent necessary imposition of internal duties and heavy direct taxes, which would eventually cause a re-action throughout the whole community, and involve in one common ruin all the manufacturing in the country.

"7. That the abolition of drawbacks would destroy the carrying trade in foreign commodities, hitherto a source of great enterprise and wealth to our citizens, and occasion immense losses to the commercial manufactory and agricultural interests, and deeply affect the public revenue.

"8. That a law requiring cash payments of duties would materially affect the enterprise of our citizens, by limiting the operations of the active merchants, increasing the price of foreign commodities to the consumer, and favouring a monopoly to the rich, contrary to the best interests of the Country.

"9. That if Congress should not consider it expedient to repeal the duties heretofore laid for any other purpose than the production of public revenue, it cannot be politic or just to impose other and higher duties, the probable effects of which would be to benefit manufacturers at the expense of every other class of the citizens.

"10. That the project of rendering ourselves independent of foreign nations is founded in mistaken views of national independence. Manufacturing nations must always be more dependent on their customers than those cultivating the soil on the purchasing of their produce."

The Convention also unanimously adopted a Memorial to Congress, which Memorial it was decided, as a matter of decorum, should not be published until it had been presented.

(Signed)  
W. BAILEY, President of the Convention.  
JOHN VAUGHAN, Secretary.  
Philadelphia, November 4, 1820.

#### PEACE SOCIETY.

(From the Cambrian.)  
The Friends of Peace are fully convinced that Christianity is the animating principle of all that is good and happy in the world, and is the mighty instrument, which infinite wisdom hath designed, for working such a great change in the hearts and characters of men, as to make injustice, aggression, bloodshed and war to cease to the ends of the earth.

Considering the peaceful nature and design of the gospel of Jesus Christ, it certainly becomes Christians solemnly to inquire how far the practice of War is reconcilable with the doctrine and principles of Christianity.

Happy will it be for us if we enjoy all the peace and blessedness of the spirit, which our consciences solemnly testify to us, and if we so exemplify them in our lives, as to commend that spirit to others.

Let every Christian seriously consider the malignant nature of that spirit which war excites, and compare it with the temper of Jesus; and where is the Christian who would not shudder at the thought of dying in the exercise of the common war-spirit!

If we trace wars to their origin, the apostle James tells us what that is, and it is so bad, that it ought not to find one advocate among those who name the name of Jesus. It is from the ancient writers of Greece and Rome, among other sources of evil, that our youth imbibe a pagan morality, which, far from inculcating or possessing humility, meekness, benevolence, and peace, those essential attributes of the Gospel, is selfish, proud, ambitious, and savage; hates other Nations, despises the mass of mankind, and seeks distinction and honour in the field of battle, and amidst heaps of slain. From the influence of such a morality, millions of the youth of Europe have been brought to an untimely grave.

You who are acquainted with your Bible, know that it enjoins love and good will to men. There is no fact which rests on better historical evidence than that the members of the Christian Church, during the two first centuries of the Christian era, took no part in the wars of those times. They refused to fight from scruples of conscience, because their principles were fundamentally pacific, and they were subjects of a kingdom which was not of this world.

When the Church there aside her pacific character, harnessed herself for battle, and rushed into the bloody field, she sealed her apostasy with blood.

The greatest and most rapid spread of Christianity was during the period when Christians did not interfere with war, and whilst they would in fact suffer death rather than make resistance.—But when Constantine professed faith in Christ, when the Church was decorated with the imperial purple, when her coffers were filled with gold, when armies obeyed her mandate, and war thundered in her voice, she soon became a repudiated harlot, and then the true church of Christ retired to the wilderness.

What an impediment have the wars of Christendom ever raised to the conversion of the heathen nations! "For surely," say the heathen nations, "if these Christians conduct themselves agreeably to their religion, that religion must be the worst on earth."

It is beyond all measure desirable that Christians, as a body, should be convinced that war is contrary to the laws of Christ—inconsistent with the Christian character—incompatible with the highest good of Nations—entirely unnecessary, and unreasonable—and civil magistrates, legislators, and rulers of States and Nations, should view this subject in its immense importance, and unite their exertions to restore the World to peace, and so far to restore to man the native beauty and grandeur of his character.

War is the disgrace and scourge of Nations.—It shortens human life, and diminishes the number and quality of its enjoyments, while it lasts. Though it may sometimes result in conquest, power, and dominion, yet those acquisitions bring with them guilt, and are accompanied by ills, which undermine the foundation and destroy the fabric of the greatest Empires. The late wars ought to be sufficient to teach us the vanity of ambition, and to how little purpose Nations shed each other's blood.

If the rulers of nations would unite to abolish the custom of war, and form a pacific plan for adjusting their differences, such intelligence would be received with universal joy, as the dawn of a more glorious era. What more pleasing recollection could they carry with them beyond the grave, than that of having lightened the load of human woes, and the consciousness that millions of people had been made more happy, and more wise, under their administration.

As war destroys human life—as it fills nations with mourning and misery—as it infects them with destructive vices, and exposes them to divine wrath—as it plunges multitudes into poverty, and renders nations poor and bankrupt, and thereby paves the way for oppression and slavery—it tends directly to the destruction of nations, who have often been exterminated and enslaved by its dreadful operations! War is therefore incompatible with the best interests of nations.

"From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust and have not; ye kill and desire to have, and cannot obtain; ye fight and yet ye have not."—James, iv. 1, 2.

#### BIRTH-DAY OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

On Wednesday fortnight, the Anniversary of our great National Poet, Goldsmith, was celebrated with great festivity at Ballymahon, in the immediate vicinity of which the Poet was born on the 29th Nov. 1730. Many interesting letters were read, from persons of high respectability, who were prevented from attending the Meeting, and a provisional Committee and Secretary were elected to manage the affairs of this patriotic undertaking, until the celebration of the next Anniversary in the City of Dublin, when it is expected that the site of the monument, and all matters relative to its erection, will be finally settled.

#### The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The revolution in Hayti, and the death of CHRISTOPHE by suicide, are now placed beyond all doubt, but nothing certain has appeared as to the nature of the Government which will be adopted, and it does not at present seem probable, that Boyer will be invited to ascend the Throne. It is said, and justly, that CHRISTOPHE was one of the most ferocious tyrants that ever lived. Originally a slave in the Island of St. Kitts, and afterwards a cook's mate on board of a ship, he became the founder of a kingdom, and what is not less remarkable, preserved a regularity and obedience to authority among his subjects which cannot but excite admiration, notwithstanding the arbitrary severity with which his orders were often enforced. The peculiar circumstances in which he was placed may, in his estimation, have rendered such conduct necessary, and may be offered as some palliation of it. His Court presented a curious object for speculation; and the diffusion of the English language, and of general education, amongst the children of men who were scarcely considered as human beings, cannot but be gratifying to every generous and liberal mind. CHRISTOPHE left a son above eighteen years old, and a well filled treasury.

There is nothing but contradictory speculations as to the proceedings at Troppau; nor has any thing as yet transpired so clearly to unfold the designs of Austria relative to Naples. The rumours of agitations in Russia and Denmark are now represented to have been great exaggerations. Spain and Portugal are by no means in a tranquil state, and are regarded by many as on the eve of great convulsions.

A London Paper says—"A curious dispute of a mercantile nature has arisen out of the late changes in Portugal, under the following circumstances. The first of certain bills of exchange were sometime ago transmitted by the Brazil Government to the Portuguese Ambassador in London, for acceptance only, on a house whose partner in the Brazil had made a large purchase of diamonds. The second of exchange arrived at Lisbon in the vessel from Rio Janeiro, that conveyed Lord Bunsford, and was transmitted there in the usual way of consignment, and made payable to the order of the Treasurer General. These bills, in the regular way, were negotiated on the Lisbon Exchange, and by the purchaser forwarded to this country for acceptance and payment, the indorsement stating thus:—"The first accepted to be found at the Portuguese Ambassador's." On application being made by the holder of the second, a refusal was made to give the first up. It is presumed an Excise-duty is being fresh instructions from the Rio Janeiro Cabinet on this subject."

Troppau, the seat of the present Congress of Sovereigns, is a city of Silesia, and capital of the principality of the same name. It is situated on the river Oppa, being walled, and containing an ancient palace of the Princes, with three parochial churches, a college, three convents of Monks, a manufactory, and a commandery of the Order of St. John. It is also the seat of the Regency for the Bohemian part of Silesia. In 1738, the greater part of the town was destroyed by fire. It belongs to Austria, and is 80 miles S. E. of Breslau.

One of the Paris Papers asserts it to be a well ascertained fact, that the celebrated iron ma que was made of black velvet.—No mail due.

We have inserted an article relative to the promotion of permanent and universal Peace, which will be perused with considerable interest. There are several highly respectable associations of well disposed individuals, both in England and America, for the purpose of diffusing information relative to the misery and evil consequences of War, and the contrary effects of Peace, and the practicability of Nations existing without hostilities. These associations proceed with great energy in their labours, and the end they have in view is noble and commendable in the very highest degree. That they may ultimately succeed, is a commendation devoutly to be wished.

We have learned, that nothing was done in Dublin on Tuesday relative to the Bank of Messieurs Newcourt; and we have reason to believe, that no day has as yet been fixed upon for the hearing of the case before the LORD CHANCELLOR.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. BRAY.  
GLOMEL, Dec. 13.—It is with regret we announce the demise of the Most Rev. Thomas Bray, D. D. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Ely; that learned and pious Divine departed this mortal state at his house in Thoulon, on Saturday last, in the 77th year of his age—when, more in respect to the purity of his life than even the high dignity he bore as a Pastor, the inhabitants of the town closed their shops, and all business was suspended. No Parole could discharge the important duties of his station with more advantage to his flock, nor show a better example as an humble follower of his Divine Master. Much as must be regretted the decease of such a man, it is matter of deep consolation that such a character as the Most Rev. Dr. Everard succeeds to the Arch-Bishopric—a Character who, as a Deputy of the Church, as a Scholar, as a Gentleman calculated to shine in public or private life, as a friend to order and harmony, and as a pious and indefatigable Minister of the Gospel of Peace, has earned a reputation which few, indeed, have the good fortune to possess.—Advertiser.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL.

[Having published an inaccurate statement of this Salvage Case, we embrace the first opportunity of extracting from the Correspondent the following more correct account.]

On Wednesday, the 29th day of November last, a Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle, and adjourned to Thursday, the 7th inst. next, to determine on several appeals from a Bench of Magistrates, who sat in the town of Waterford, under the following circumstances:—The American ship *Albion*, bound to Liverpool, was stranded on the coast of the County of Waterford, in the protecting and saving of which ship and cargo (consisting of cotton and rice), a Mr. Samuel Ely, one of the appellants, with several others, assisted. It appeared that Mr. Ely had, contrary to the directions of the agent to the underwriters of said ship at Liverpool, employed a number of horses, as well as men, to remove the cargo to Waterford, at a very considerable expense, in the re-shipment for Liverpool, in preference to re-shipping it from the coast of Ballycotton, near the place where the vessel was stranded, as advised by the underwriters' agent; and that the agent from the underwriters at Liverpool, who had previously arrived at Waterford, offered Mr. Ely a reasonable sum for his exertions, which was refused by him. Mr. Ely claimed upwards of five hundred pounds, and having lodged his claim for that sum, the same was heard before a Bench of Magistrates, as above stated, who allowed Mr. Ely ten guineas a day as a recompense for his trouble, for four days he was engaged. Against the Magistrates' adjudication, Mr. Ely applied to the Privy Council, which was accordingly heard on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, and did not end until four, when the Council and others were ordered to withdraw, and Counsel for the respondents having previously consented that Mr. Graves should be paid as he was afterwards awarded. The following order was made:—

"We do hereby dismiss the appeal of Messrs. Samuel and Suddam Ely, with twenty guineas costs; and do award and adjudge to William Graves the sum of Forty Guineas, in full for his claim for salvage, and twenty pounds for costs, but the appeal of Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Redford, and all the other appellants, be dismissed, but without costs."

The Members of the Privy Council who attended were, (besides his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,) the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Right Hon. Lord Grant, the Commander of the Forces, the Right Hon. Lord Newbury, the Right Hon. Dr. Rt. Hon. the Right Hon. Justice Daly, and the Right Hon. the Attorney-General.

Counsel-Law for the Appellants—Messrs. Barrowes, R. Pennefather, Hamilton, Roe, and Moore. Agents—Mr. Ball and Mr. Thomas.

For the Owners—Messrs. J. S. Townsend, M'Donnell, and Hatchell. Agents—Messrs. Terry and Hunt.

We are concerned to state, that the reports from various parts of this county are alarming to the peace and safety of the inhabitants. We have heard of three murders having been committed in different parts of the county Kilkenny since our last publication. On Friday night, seven men broke into the house of James Nowlan, a farmer, at Talbot's Luch, in the liberties of this city, whom they beat with wattle in a dreadful manner, and robbed of bank-notes to the amount of £40.

On Sunday night, a savage murder was committed at Eke, in the Barony of Galmoy, and near the residence of John Marum, Esq. a number of whose cattle were recently killed. Four men, three of them carrying lighted candles, and the fourth a hammer, but without any disguise, entered the house of George Brophy, tythe proctor, residing at that place, whom they knocked on the head with the hammer, and when down, fired into his body, which closed his existence.—They next pillaged the unfortunate man's house, burned his tythe books, papers, &c. and then dispersed.

On Monday, Samuel Prince, an honest industrious gingerbread baker of Walkin-street, in this city, attended the fair of Ballyknary. He left the fair between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, and accompanied a neighbour dealer, of the name of Martin Matthews, with a seat in his car. About a mile on this side of the fair ground, they were met by four men, who requested Prince to give them some money. He replied he was but a poor man coming from the fair, when, before he had finished his reply, one of the ruffians shot him through the heart. He fell back on Matthews, and leaped from the car, and was pursued and threatened by two of the murderers, but escaped. It appeared that the two who remained rifled the pockets of their hapless victim. The depositions of Matthews, relative to this atrocious outrage, were yesterday taken by his Worship the Mayor, the County being at present without a Coroner.—Kilkenny Papers.

Committed to the City Gaol, by the Right Worshipful SAMUEL KING, Esq. Mayor, John Murphy, charged on oath with robbing the house of James Dunphy, at Carrigishill, in the county of Waterford, on Friday night last, of two shirts, one great coat, and one spade. One of the shirts was found on Murphy in this City. It should operate as a caution on Farmers, that this theft was the consequence and reward of lodging received that night from the Farmer through Charity.

Irish Stocks, Dec. 12.  
Bank Stock ..... 212 1/2  
Gov. Deb. 3 per Cent. .... 70 1/2  
Gov. Deb. 4 per Cent. .... 70 1/2  
Gov. Deb. 5 per Cent. .... 71 1/2  
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent. .... 21

Exchange, 6 1/2.

#### THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, DEC. 8.—We have had but little Wheat fresh in since Monday, but a large proportion of that day's supply from Essex remaining over for this morning's market, chiefly of inferior quality, which met heavy sale, and for which Monday's prices were with difficulty obtained. Fine Barley sold rather freely on as good terms as on Monday, but the ordinary samples could not be got off without submitting to an abatement of 1s. per quarter; such kind is not worth more than from 23s. to 25s. In Beans, Peas, and Oats, there is no alteration in prices, but each were dull sale this morning.

CORN MARKETS, Dec. 12.—Very little Grain of any kind the two last days. No change in prices. Wheat, 23s. to 25s.; Oats, 20s. to 22s.; Barley, 28s. to 30s. No change in Beef; Pork in demand at 23s.

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday.  
To the Merchants, 82s.—78s.—76s.—68s.—64s.  
To the Country, 70s.—66s.—68s.—54s.—50s.

CLOMEL MARKETS, Dec. 12.—Butter, 83s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per do.—Bacon Pigs, 28s. to 29s. per do. Scalded, 00s. Flour, 24s., 30s. to 31s. per bag; 30s., 23s. to 27s.; 4th, 16s. to 18s. Beans, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per barrel. Barley, 10s. to 11s. Wheat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2 1/2d. per stone. Oats, 7 1/2d. per lb. Potatoes, 2d. to 1 1/2d. per do. Rapeseed, 30s. per barrel, and in demand.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Dec. 12.—Butter, 86s. for first quality; second, 74s.; third, 64s. Singed Pigs, 28s. per cwt. Wheat, 21s. to 25s. 6d.; Barley, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Beans, 8s. to 9s. 6d.; Oats, 8s. to 9s. per barrel. Flour, 32s. per bag. Potatoes, 1 1/2d. to 3d. per stone. Beef, 2 1/2d. to 3d. Mutton, 3d. to 4d. Pork, 3d. to 3 1/2d. per lb.

The fair, on Monday, at Ballyraghett, was as dull as dreary weather and bad times could make it.

WATERFORD MARKETS.  
The price of Butter at the market-house has been steady for the last two days at 87s. to 87s. 6d. generally for Co. Waterford first qualities, and 88s. has been paid in a few instances; Thins, 83s. to 84s.; Fourths, 72s. to 74s.—Quantities weighed at the crane—Tuesday, 88 hickens, yesterday, 292. The price of Scalded Pigs appeared inclined to sink on Tuesday, but the weather having become more favourable for curing, the prices of last week were supported yesterday, though there was a considerable quantity at market—general rates, from 25s. to 27s. for light Pigs—28s. to 30s. for heavy Pigs, and a few very prime brought 31s. No material alteration in Singed Pigs, which continue at 30s. to 31s. 6d. generally. There was yesterday an increased demand for *Wheat*, and a slight improvement in the price, 26s. 6d. having been freely given for prime quality. No amendment took place in *Oats*, which could not be rated generally over 9s. 9d. *Barley* continues stationary, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. for best milting qualities. Other articles remain as last mentioned.

BIRTHS.  
On Saturday, at Castlehouse, the Lady of Robt. Shapland Carey, jun. Esq. M. P. for the County of Waterford, of a son.

At the Lord Chief Baron's, Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Lady of the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker, of a daughter.

At his house in George's-street, Limerick, the Lady of Roger Scully, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.  
On the 31st ult. at Newport, Isle of Wight, Percy Scott, Esq. of Conistone, County Cork, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Andrew Garber, late of Shorewell, in that island.

On Thursday last, at Wexford Church, Robert Reeves, Esq. of Limerick, to Jane, second daughter of William Mansell, of Cardarvan, Esq.

On Friday last, in Cashel, Mr. William Langlois, of Gort in Tipperary, to Bridget, daughter of the late Mr. William Dunn, of Ballykelly.

DEATHS.  
On the 4th inst. at the advanced age of 90, Charles Annesley, Esq. late of Ballycary, County of Kildare, of the Rev. Andrew Garber, late of Shorewell, in that island, in the 10th year of his age. Wm. Foot, third son of Lady Fort, Esq. of Orleigh, Co. Dublin.

On the 24th inst. Dorothy Munnell, youngest daughter of Rev. Dean Munnell, Dean of Leighlin.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 13.  
ARRIVED.  
11th and 12th—None.

SAILED.  
11th—Dattrell, sloop of War, Capt. Gore, on a cruise; John, Skinner, from Newfoundland, Dublin, fish and oil; Thomas and Nancy, Berwick, Dublin, wheat; Martha, Day—Felicity, Norkin—Gerris, Richards—and Apollo, Dublin, London, butter, bacon, &c.; New Ashley, Bartlett, London, wheat and oats; Joseph and Mary, Smith, London, wheat and barley; Two Sisters, Richard—and Commerce, Murray, London, wheat; Higon, John—and Seven, James, Liverpool, wheat, flour, butter, &c.; Isabelle, Morrison, Cardiff, oats; Duke of Wellington, Ley, before mentioned; New Expedition, Hughes, Portsmouth, oats and butter; Expedition, Stacy, Bristol, bacon, butter, and oil; Fanny, May, Bristol, wheat, oats, and flour; Alexander, Langmaid, Newcastle, wheat; Hope, Bales and George, the Fourth, Hulls, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chester, butter, bacon, &c.; Pat back, Apollo, Donham—New Ashley, Bartlett—Fanny, May—Felicity, Norkin—Martha, Day—Alexander, Langmaid—Hope, Bales—George the Fourth, Hulls—and Commerce, Murray.

12th—Dasher, Denmy, from Ifracombe, Youghal, ballast; George the Fourth, Hulls, before mentioned.—Pat back, 12th, New Expedition, Hughes.

13th—Wind N. E. at 9 morning.

TOBACCO, STAVES, & SCALE SUGARS.  
JOHN ALLEN and CO. have just received, per the *Clive*, Capitan, 120 Hogsheads of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, particularly selected for this Market at Richmond, which they propose to commence landing to-morrow, and will continue to sample until the entire are landed. By the same vessel they have Eighteen Thousand of prime BONA STAVES, and a few Hogsheads of very fine JAMAICA SUGAR on Sale. Waterford, December 5, 1820.

#### MEDICAL HALL.

LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.  
THE following are SELECT PREPARATIONS, freshly compounded, and put in a new mode, and when generally proved only at this Establishment—  
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, beneficial in Flatulency, Bileus, Gouty, and Rheumatic Affections.  
HIPPO or PERUCUANHA LOZENGES, highly useful in all cases of colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.  
CALDEUT OPOBOLDIC, an excellent application for Cholera (attending the irritation, itching, &c.) used also with much success, in cases of Rheumatism, Sprains, &c.  
PECTORAL FLAVOUR OF HIPPO AND SQUILLS, recommended in habitual Cough, Asthmatic Affections, &c.  
AROMA OF JAMAICA GINGER, prepared from the best Jamaica Ginger, and entirely separated from its woody and fibrous parts.  
ESSENCE OF MONTAGLIA, used with immediate success for the alleviation and cure of Toothache, &c.  
CARDIAC TINCTURE OF TURKEY RHUBARB, a warm and pleasant Laxative, adapted to Family Constitutions.  
PILLS OF TURKEY RHUBARB and JAMAICA GINGER, (known by the name of *Dinner Pills*), and found particularly useful in Indigestion, Flatulency, &c.  
FAMILY PILLS, anti-bilious, gently aperient, and particularly useful in Hepatic Complaints.  
ESSENCE OF CINNABON, PEPPERMIN, PENNYROYAL and FENNEL, for making