AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Allegations of the several Petitions which have been presented to the House in the last and present Sessions of Parliament, complaining of the distressed state of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom, and to report their observations thereon to the House;

Considered that among all the important objects referred to them, none could be more deserving of their earnest attention than an inquiry into any measures that could be suggested for affording some temporary relief to the distresses of which the numerous Petitioners with so much reason complain, and which appear, from the returns of the average prices of corn during the late week, to be progressively increasing rather than diminishing.

Your Committee do not venture to determine, whether the present state of the corn market be owing to an excess of production, or to what extent that excess may reach, beyond the usual and requisite supply; or whether the necessities of the occupiers of land cause an unprecedented eagerness to dispose of their produce at almost any prices: but it appears from an official Return, that the quantity of British wheat and oats (but not of barley) sold in Mark-lane, between the 1st November and 1st March-last, has very considerably exceeded the quantity sold in the corresponding months of the twenty preceding years.

Such an excess of supply beyond demand can have no other effect than to continue the depression of price, and increase the accumulation of the stock upon hand; while it is evident, from the present very low rate of price on the Continent of Europe, as compared with prices in this country, that there is no chance of resorting to the natural expedient of relieving the market by exporting any portion of our own corn, even with the aid of any bounty which would not be excessive.

Two other modes have therefore been under the consideration of your Committee; by the first of which it was proposed, that one million of Exchequer Bills should be applied to purchasing, through the agency of Government, and laying up in store, a certain portion of wheat growing in the United Kingdom; and by the second, that facility and encouragement should be offered to individuals to deposit apart of their stock in warehouses, so that they might not be forced to come into the market simultaneously, and under the disadvantage of excessive competition, but might be enabled to wait until the supply, having approached nearer to the wants of the consumers, might afford, if not a remunerating, at least a price somewhat less ruinous for their produce.

With regard to the first of these proposals, the general objections against making the Public, through the executive Government, a dealer and speculator in corn—the suspicions to which it might give rise, and the uneasiness in the public feeling which it might eventually excite—the danger of its being drawn into precedent—the claims which it might be supposed to give to other important articles of domestic produce, whenever they might be exposed to similar depression—and the universal rule of allowing all articles, as much as possible, to find their own natural level, by leaving the supply to adjust itself to the demand, discourage your Committee from recommending it, even under this extraordinary emergency, and with all the guards and qualifications of a temporary expedient. But with regard to the second, although much less efficacious in its operation, the objection of Government becoming a purchaser does not apply, as individuals would in this case act for themselves, and according to their own discretion, the Government interfering no otherwise than by making advances upon the commodity deposited, which would be repaid, with a low rate of interest, as soon as the article should be brought to market.

For effecting this object, two different modes have been suggested, by one of which it was proposed, that when the weekly average price is under 58s. (the import scale remaining as at present) wheat should be stored, subject to a monthly allowance of sixpence per quarter, until the average price should reach 63s.

The whole quantity not to exceed 600,000 quarters, and the time for which the allowance should be payable not to exceed 12 or 18 months.

Not more than a certain number of quarters, nor less than another specified number of quarters, to be stored on the part of any individual or firm.

The owner of the corn so deposited to be at liberty to withdraw it at any time, waiving his claim to allowance, or refunding it.

The other proposition was, that, for the purpose of relieving the glut which at present presses upon the grain market, the Government, whenever the average price of wheat shall be under 60s. should grant advances of money upon such corn, of the growth of the United Kingdom, as should be deposited in fit and proper warehouses upon the River Thames, and in the ports to be hereafter specified, to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of the market value of such corn; the quality of the corn and the fitness of the warehouses to be approved of by officers to be appointed by the Government.

The loan to be at the rate of 3 per cent., and the period of deposit not to exceed twelve months.

The corn to be withdrawn at the will of the depositor, upon payment of the interest, warehouse rent, and other charges.

The sum of one million, so applied, would probably be fully adequate to give a temporary check to the excess which is continually poured into the already overstocked market.

If the House should be inclined to agree with your Committee in countenancing the latter of these propositions, it is evident that it ought to lead to some immediate proceeding; and although no very great effect can be contemplated from adopting it, its operation, as far as it may extend, can hardly fail to afford some temporary relief.

There is another measure also to which it is fit to call the early attention of the House.

The foreign grain and flour of all sorts in different warehouses, under the King's lock, appears to have amounted, on 5th January last, to 897,136 quarters; with regard to which, although there is little probability that it can soon come into competition with our home produce, yet it still hangs over the market in a formidable mass, ready to be poured in at once, creating no small degree of panic as to its future operation, and invested with a sort of claim (which is of the utmost importance) to be brought out free from duty, whenever the ports shall be opened under the existing law, even supposing any duty shall be imposed by Parliament, under an alteration of that law, upon all corn hereafter to be imported from foreign parts.

To relieve the market from both these inconveniences, it may be proper to permit the holders of such corn now in warehouses, under certain adequate regulations and restrictions, to have the same ground into flour for the purpose of exportation; and also to provide by legislative enactment, that in future any foreign corn warehoused in this kingdom, shall be considered as corn coming from abroad, and subject to all such duties and regulations as are or may from time to time be imposed upon corn coming directly from a foreign port.

A proposition, which was submitted to your Committee for advancing loans to parishes on the credit of the rates, appeared to be attended with so many difficulties, and to be so little applicable to the purpose of alleviating the distresses which are complained of, that they do not deem it necessary to enter into any examination of it, nor to lay it before the House.

Much as your Committee lament, that so little prospect of immediate relief can be held out to the urgent distresses which have been submitted to their anxious consideration, they think it material to obviate and counteract any unfounded alarm which may have been, either casually or industriously circulated, that there was ever the least intention entertained by your Committee of rendering the present condition of the British cultivators worse than it is under the existing law; and they therefore submit, with great confidence, to the House, that the Act of the 55th of the late King, c. 26, which regulates the importation of foreign corn, ought to continue in force until the average price for Wheat shall be 80s. per quarter, and other kinds of grain in proportion.

It is impossible to carry protection further than monopoly; & it cannot be denied, that this monopoly the British grower has possessed for more than three years, that is, ever since February, 1819, with the exception of the ill-timed and unnecessary importation of somewhat more than 700,000 quarters of oats, which took place during the summer of 1820. It must be considered further, that this protection in consequence of the increased value of our currency, and the present state of the supply of corn, combined with the prospect of an early harvest, may, in all probability, remain uninterrupted for a very considerable time to come.

But for the purpose of obviating the dangers in which this law can hardly fail, sooner or later, to involve the cultivators of the soil, and in conformity to the reasoning contained in the Report of the Committee of the last Session upon the same subject, some material change must be contemplated; your Committee therefore cannot avoid suggesting, whether, under a full view of all the circumstances, it may not be the duty of Parliament to turn its immediate attention to the ruinous consequences which must follow an unlimited importation and free sale of the surplus produce of the whole agricultural world, which is known at this time to be in a state of glut, at least equal to what prevails within this Kingdom, no less impatient for and unprovided with a market, with a commodity raised at much less charge than our own, which the proprietors would be ready to sell even at a considerable loss, rather than not dispose of it at all.

The excessive inconvenience and impolicy of our present system have been so fully treated and so satisfactorily exposed in the Report already alluded to (p. 10 and 12), that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to it; adding only, that every thing which has happened subsequent to the presentation of that Report, as well as all our experience since 1815, has more and more tended to demonstrate how little reliance can be placed upon a regulation which contains an absolute prohibition up to a certain price, and an unlimited competition beyond that price; which, so far from affording steadiness to our market, may at one time reduce prices already too low still lower than they might have been even under a free trade, and, at another, unnecessarily enhance prices already too high; which tends to aggravate the evils of scarcity, and render more severe the depression of prices from abundance.

The mode in which these excessive inconveniences may receive some modification (laying for the present out of the question what permanent basis may be ultimately the fittest for our corn trade) appears to consist in the imposition of a duty upon all foreign corn, whenever upon opening our ports it should be admissible for home consumption. The occupier of the land would thus obtain, in proportion to the amount of such duty, a protection which is withheld from him under the existing law; but in return for such protection, it is no more than reasonable towards the consumer, that the import price should be fixed at a rate somewhat lower than 80s., because the new duty would otherwise not only check the sudden and overwhelming amount of import, but also enhance the price beyond that which it might reach under the present system; nor must it be lost sight of in any future regulation, that, owing to the great alteration in our currency, 80s. may and do now represent a different and considerably higher value than in 1815, as measured by the price of all articles of consumption.

Should Parliament decide to legislate during the present Session, your Committee would recommend, that, after our wheat shall have reached 80s., whenever circumstances, not now to be foreseen, may have effected so great a change, a lower price may be assumed for the future import subject to a duty.

When the importers know that their grain can in no case come into the market without paying a certain sum as duty, besides the charges of importation, warehousing, and other incidental expenses, they will be less ready to adventure rashly than under an entirely free trade; they will also withdraw their corn which may be lodged in warehouses gradually, and with more circumspection, than they do at present, and will naturally endeavour to feed the market rather than inundate it. It is now their interest to take their whole stock, immense as it may be, at once from under the King's lock; but when they must pay duty for every quarter which is removed, they will prudently calculate the time that any large stock may remain on hand before they can dispose of it to advantage.

The foundation of any future Bill should be the principle of so far modifying the operation of the existing law as to obviate, as far as may be, by the imposition of reasonable duties upon the admission of foreign grain for home consumption, the sudden and irregular manner in which such foreign grain may now be introduced upon the opening of the ports, under circumstances inconsistent with the spirit and intentions of the law.

For carrying this purpose into effect, it would be expedient, after the ports shall have opened at 80s. (subject to a scale of duty hereafter to be fixed) to preserve the principle of an import price at a rate somewhat lower than the existing import price of 80s., and your Committee are of opinion that 70s. would not be an improper limit to assign to that price.

That a duty of from 12s. to 15s. should be imposed upon foreign wheat for home consumption, when the price is from 70s. to 80s.

Also, that a duty of 5s. should be imposed upon such wheat, when the price is from 80s. to 85s.; after which the duty should be reduced to 1s.

And that a further additional duty of 5s. should be imposed upon wheat imported or taken out of warehouse for home consumption, for the first three months after the ports open, and when the price is from 70s. to 85s.

And for the purpose of rectifying the scale which governs the import, the general proportion which the price of oats bears to the price of wheat, appearing to exceed the proportion which was assumed to exist, when 27s. was fixed as the import price of oats, your Committee suggest, that it would be expedient to increase that price, so as to bear a more accurate proportion to the price of wheat.

The scale at which barley is estimated appearing to be more correct than that of oats, the same proportion which it now bears to wheat appears fit to continue, under any future alteration of the import prices.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of the Act, which regulates the importation of corn, make provision for admitting corn, meal, or flour, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British colony or plantation in North America, for home consumption, when British wheat is at a lower price than 80s.; with regard to which colonies, it will be consistent with good faith and sound policy to preserve the same relative preference above foreign corn, in the event of any future alteration being applied to the scale of prices or of duties.

In compliance with an application made to them by several of the owners of the foreign grain now stored in warehouses, your Committee have already recommended, that permission may be granted, under sufficient and adequate regulations, to convert it into flour, and export it in that shape, by which means some portion of this large stock will be carried out of the kingdom, and remove all apprehension that the quantities so ground down can ever enter into competition with our home produce: but in the event of a large portion not being thus disposed of, and still remaining in store, it appears practicable to adopt a method which may render this remainder also advantageous, rather than detrimental, in its effect upon the value of British corn, whenever the average price of our wheat shall have arisen to 70s. and fluctuate between 70s. and 80s.; for if it be then allowed to be taken out for home consumption, subject to a duty of 17s. per quarter, for the first three months, and afterwards to a duty of 12s., the interest of the proprietors of this grain will be brought strictly into unison with that of the British agriculturist, and into direct hostility to that of all other importers of foreign grain; so that every endeavour will be resorted to, on their part, to advance the price to 70s. that they may liberate their own stock; but to keep it below 80s. that they may exclude all foreign competitors. The equitable claim which the holders of the grain already deposited under the act of the 55th of the late King, appear to possess, will thus be beneficially preserved to them, and the danger of an immense influx of foreign produce will be mitigated and deferred, if not wholly prevented.

It must of course be left optional to the proprietors in question, to avail themselves of this permission, or to abide by the conditions of the existing law, under which they imported; but in the first case, the payment of a moderate duty will enable them, at an earlier period, to enter a market over which they may exercise some control, conjointly with all the dealers in British corn; while in the other, they can hardly expect to stem the torrent of foreign produce poured in upon our existing supply, and the immediate depression of value which must unavoidably accompany it.

If the circumstances of this country should hereafter allow the trade in corn to be permanently settled upon a footing constantly open to all the world, but subject to such a fixed and uniform duty as might compensate to the British grower the difference of expense at which his corn can be raised and brought to market, together with the fair rate of profit upon the capital employed, compared with the expense of production, and other charges attending corn grown and imported from abroad, such a system would in many respects be preferable to any modification of regulations depending upon average prices, with an ascending and descending scale of duties; because it would prevent the effects of combination and speculation, in endeavouring to raise or depress those averages, and render immaterial those inaccuracies which, from management or negligence, have occasionally produced, and may again produce, such mischievous effects upon our market: but your Committee rather look forward to such a system as fit to be kept in view for the ultimate tendency of our law, than as practicable within any short or definite period. A protecting duty which might at this day be hardly sufficient to guard our home market from the most overwhelming competition, might, when the excessive abundance on the Continent shall have been absorbed, operate against the real wants of this kingdom, and subject the growers, as well as the consumers, to the greatest inconveniences.—Years of dearth may again make it indispensable to have recourse to foreign produce for a part of our supply, although in seasons of ordinary plenty it may be hoped that our own agriculture has been so improved and extended, as to secure this kingdom from a state of dependence upon other, and eventually hostile, territories for the subsistence of its population.

Your Committee have felt it their duty, for obvious reasons, to lay without further delay before the House the result of their deliberations; but they would consider that they had omitted a most material part of the task imposed upon them, if they neglected to inquire into the present system upon which foreign corn is warehoused. Your Committee are now engaged in carefully investigating this important subject, and they will not fail to report the result to the House as early as the nature of their inquiry will permit.

April 1, 1822.

ANECDOTES OF THAT ABSURD PERSON THE PROUD DUKE OF SOMERSET, WHO LIVED IN THE REIGNS OF ANNE AND GEORGE I.

On a quarrel with George I. the Duke threw up his appointment of Master of the Horse, in a manner which sufficiently evinces the littleness of pride. Having commanded his servants to strip off the Royal, and put on the family livery, he sent for a common dust cart, and directed that all the badges of his office should be thrown into it; he then, followed by his retinue and the aforesaid vehicle, proceeded to the Court-yard of St. James's Palace, and after ordering the driver to *shoot the rubbish*, he stalked back indignantly to Northumberland house, accompanied by the same cavalcade in which he had left it. This petty and petulant spitefulness would have accorded far better with the spirit of some retail demagogue of the City, than a Nobleman, the lustre of whose aristocratical honours depended solely upon the preservation of the Majesty of that Throne which he degraded himself by insulting. That his pride had little accordance with English humour, we need not be told. "Get out of the way," said one of his people to a country man, who was driving a hog along the path by which the Duke had to pass. "Why?" inquired the boor. "Because my Lord Duke is coming, and he does not like to be looked at," rejoined the man. The clown, enraged at the imperious manner in which the mandate was urged, exclaimed, "But I will see him, and my pig shall see him too!" and seizing the animal by the ears, held it up before him till his Grace and retinue were gone by. Lady Charlotte Finch, his second wife, once tapped him playfully on the shoulder with her fan; he turned to her with marked displeasure, and observed, "My first wife, Madam, never took that liberty, and she was a Percy." His two youngest daughters were accustomed to watch him, standing, while he slept in the afternoon; one of them overcome with fatigue, sat down, the Duke awoke unexpectedly—he assured her that he should remember her disobedience, and accordingly left her £20,000 less than her sister.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

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* Prices, 16 March 45. 11
9 ..... 46. 10 } the highest price of any one
2 ..... 46. 11 } week in 1820, was 60s. 7d.
23 Feb. 47. 7.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,850. THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE

COUNTY OF CORK ASSIZES.

OUTRAGE ON THE SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Timothy Connors, Pierce Nagle, and Patrick Foley, were indicted for assaulting and ravishing Anne Tapt and Jane Williams, and in another count for aiding and assisting therein.

Ann Tapt being sworn; deposed, that she is a married woman near ten years, and that her husband was a rifleman. She recollects the evening of Sunday, the 17th February, after they had passed through Kildorrery; there were three cars, on the last of which was witness. At about half-past six o'clock saw about a dozen men come up to the cars, two of whom stopped the first; and some more came to that on which the witness was, from which they took off one of the women; two more then came on, took her off the car, and one of them forced her into a ditch, whom she would know, and identified the Prisoner, Connors, as the person. The witness was then asked what passed, and described herself to have been ravished by Connors, and two other men. Nagle was there also; but she did not see him do anything but stand against the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell.—The night was very clear, though there was no moon-light. Had stopped at Kildorrery, and took a very little refreshment—only a noggin of whiskey between three women. Never had been at Kildorrery before; is an Englishwoman. Nobody came to save them while she remained; heard some pregons did after. When she made her escape, she ran back till she met the regiment, in advance of which the cars were. The outrage took place about a mile or mile and half from Kildorrery.—When Connors was shewn to the women in Kilmallock, can't recollect any of them, saying "that the man was taller;" it might have been said by some of the other women—when they stopped at Kilmallock, they did not go up stairs. 'Twas Mrs. Eastman that was taken off the car upon which the witness was; the third woman, Mrs. Blunt, ran away. She does not know any of the 40th regt. a party of whom was quartered at Kildorrery—was very much frightened, and her confusion increased during the scene.

Elizabeth Blunt being sworn, stated that she knew the last witness, and was in company with her on the car on the Sunday evening, going to Charleville, about six o'clock. 'Twas a lightish night, not dark. Mrs. Tapt was taken off the cart by a man, whom she, the witness, said she would know, and was desired to look into the dock, which she did, and selected a person of the name of Morrisy, who was in the back of it.—[This failure of identification excited a great sensation in the Court.] She was then asked if she saw any other man that she knew, and she pointed out Nagle, but said she did not see him do any thing on the night in question; that is any harm to any one. When the man took off Mrs. Tapt, the witness ran across the fields with a child, and followed by Mrs. Tapt's daughter.

Cross examined by Mr. O'Connell.—Would not have put the wand on the man's head if she was not sure of him. His clothes are altered, but his face is the same. The best in the world may mistake, and if she saw the man she would know him.—was not in Court to-day before, and was not shewn the man in the dock by the Peelers.

Jane Williams.—Is wife of one of the Rifle Brigade, and was sitting on the middle car on the evening of the assault, when she was taken off, and carried down at the side of the road, where she was used in an improper way, by two men, against her consent. It was a very clear night—light enough to distinguish any one, if they were not so much frightened. She would know one of them positively, and identified Nagle as one of those who used her in the manner she had described. She was desired to look in the dock, and see if she knew any one else there. She did so, and said she did not.

Cross-examined.—Can't say whether the man that took her off the car was one of those that illused her, she was so much frightened. She was never in that part of the Country before, and is a Scotchwoman. It happened suddenly; they all came on them together, but can't say the cars were all attacked at the same time, she was so much frightened; but the best account she can give of it is that they were.

Mary Gollin.—Remembers the night the soldiers' wives were attacked. She is herself a soldier's wife, and was one of the women on the first car. She saw a man standing near one of the cars, but did not see him molest any one. She was desired to point him out and identified Foley. When the car on which witness was was stopped, a man with a brown great coat came and took away Mrs. Flower, one of the women; and another man with a white coat came up, putting his foot on witness's foot, said nobody should have her. The car drove on, and a man came and asked if there was either an officer's or a sergeant's wife on the car, at which the witness, being the latter, was much frightened, and said there was not; he then asked if there was any ammunition on the car and she said not, that it was with the soldiers. He said he would let the riflemen know it was *Capt. Buck's* men.

Cross-examined.—Would know the faces of two of the men who carried her; she has since seen one of them, he behaved very well. She was in confusion, but it was not dark; it was about dusk when they left Kildorrery.

The case for the prosecution closed here, and for the defence of Connors was called,

John Lee, a private of the 40th regiment, and an Englishman; he is in the regiment, and was at Kildorrery on the night of the outrage, upon which night he saw the women there; is himself a married man, and was billetted on the house of Anthony Carroll, who kept a public-house there, and in whose employment Connors was. When the women passed through Kildorrery, it was about half-past five o'clock; he asked one of the women how far behind the regiment was, she said they were coming up the hill, and he then went out on the road to look, and on coming in saw Connors by the kitchen fire; when the cries came up, some of them came running into the house, and he saw Connors handing porter to them. This was about an hour or an hour and a half after the women passed, and he can say that Connors was not out of the house, as he, the witness, continued sitting by the kitchen fire; his wife and the servant maid of the house were there also.

Mary Kelly, the servant alluded to above, was called and sworn, but not examined.

Daniel Leahy.—Is acting Constable at Kildorrery, and is in the habit of being out with the military. Recollects the night of the outrage on the women, and saw Nagle in the house of a Mrs. Magner, a publican in Kildorrery, and sat in his company till after the Rifle Brigade passed.—When Nagle was arrested, he (witness) mentioned to Mr. Batwell, the Magistrate, that he had some evidence to give in his favour.

Court.—Can't say that it was half an hour, or forty minutes after the women passed, that he first saw Nagle that night, who, he heard, was turned out of the house by the military. He had known Nagle for six years, and never drank with him, nor did he ever know him to be given to be out, or to drink.

Patrick Walsh.—Lives within 18 perches of where the outrage took place. Did not hear it while it was occurring; but a woman ran into the house, and begged of him to save them. He seized a pitchfork, and ran out, and met two other men crying out, to whom he said, "take out your rage—they should not be harmed." Witness's wife then came up, and the women asked if they would be safe in going with them? They went into the house, and witness went on the road, turned back the cars, and invited the other two men to come into his house and remain for the night, and they should be protected; they did, and staid there for some time. The witness was next asked what kind of a night it was, and he said it was so dark, that if he met his nearest neighbour, and that he did not stand upon the road, he would not know him. There was a man of the name of Patrick Callaghan sitting with him when the woman came in, and he accompanied him out to save them.

Counsel for the prisoners here requested that the women who had given evidence should be shewn to this man, which was done out of Court, where they were removed. This was done by direction of the Court, after which Callaghan was brought up and stated that he saw two women just now in the hall, Mrs. Giffin and Mrs. Brown.—He was present at the Magistrates at Kilbrannan, when they were there, and was asked if the night was dark, and he said it was, which the women did not, and could not, contradict.

Nicholas Foley, a publican in Kildorrery. Knows Foley, who was in the employment of Thornhill, the Postmaster of that place. On the night of the outrage, Foley was in his (the witness's) house, and was turned out by the military between six and seven o'clock, with other people that were there.

John Keogh.—Knows Foley, and was in company with him at Kennedy's the night of the outrage. After they were turned out by the military, they went looking after cattle belonging to Mr. Thornhill, the postmaster, in whose employment Foley was at the time. Witness had been in company with Foley from four o'clock on that day. A number of people were taken up for this transaction, and among them the witness himself.

Nancy Murphy.—Recollects the night the Rifle-women were attacked, on which she saw Foley in company with the last witness in her mother's house in Kildorrery, from about half-past six o'clock in the evening till nine. She did not hear on that night what had happened the women.

The Learned Baron charged the Jury, recapitulating the entire evidence. After a short consultation the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against Nagle and Foley, and acquitted Connors.

The Learned Judge then proceeded to pass sentence of death on them, prefaced by a most solemn and affecting address, which was frequently interrupted by the sobs and lamentations of the Prisoners, who were much affected. When they were ordered to be removed from the bar, Nagle requested to be heard for a few minutes, and silence being obtained, he declared solemnly before the Almighty, that he had neither hand, act, or part in the transaction, and was not present at it. He and the other convict were then removed; but their cries were heard for a considerable time after, mixed with bitter curses on "the Peelers." They were at length taken from the Court-house, without any day being fixed for their execution.

John Norman, Edward Sadler, and William Roche, for having, on the night of the 15th of February last, stolen two wooden boxes, a watch, a case of pistols, gold rings, &c. from Frahologan-house, the seat of Colonel Roche, who being sworn, deposed that he knew two of the Prisoners perfectly well—Norman he did not know so well. Roche lived with him first as a footman, and after as an overseer. On the 15th of February was sitting in his drawing-room at Trabolgan, after dinner—no one in the house but servants, and heard some one tread softly in the bed room over head. The noise ceased, and in two or three minutes heard something fall. At bed-time, when he went up stairs, found two curricle boxes broken open, and missed two canvass bags, in which were about two or three pounds in silver. The wardrobe was also broken open, and from this a small box had been taken, in which were several curiosities, such as rings, cameo's, a watch, which he had picked up during 11 years in Italy; in one of the boxes was a pair of pistols, which were also taken; saw these articles after in Mr. Trevor's possession, and would know some of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—There was a man, in his employment of the name of Coghlan, but he, Colonel Roche, never suspected him; but he himself confessed he had been concerned in a previous robbery on his, Colonel Roche's house, in which there are a number of servants. The articles which are the subject of this trial, were found in Coghlan's house.

Mr. Frazers recollects the 15th Feb. on the night of which he made a search for the property, and found the watch, nineteen rings, and two cameos in a canvas bag, in Coghlan's house.—The articles were here produced, and several of them identified by the Colonel as his property.

On cross-examination, the witness stated, that one of the Prisoners, Roch, accompanied him, with a constable and others in the search. Coghlan endeavoured to get out of the house, but the witness ordered him to be brought back; he was accordingly, and turned his back to the fire, into which he dropped the bag in which the property was. As they approached Coghlan's house, he saw Norman coming from that direction, but did not see him coming out of it.

Timothy Coghlan, approver, identified the three Prisoners. Was at Work in Col. Roche's house in February, as a slater. Five days before the robbery, Roche came to him, and said he had two men on whom he could depend, that he knew where the Colonel kept his money, and how they could get in. If they swore them not to divulge, and laid the plan for getting in, by a ladder which he brought from the ice-house on the Friday evening the robbery took place. At about six he came out, and told them he would unbolt the window while the servants were at dinner, and to draw lots who should go in. They did, and it fell on witness and Sadler, who entered, committed the robbery, and threw out the things to Norman who remained below. Roche then came and asked whether they got what they wanted. Sadler said he believed they did, and the ladder was removed; they made a partial division of the property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—You're a robber, Coghlan? Yes, Sir.

Don't you deserve to be hanged? I don't know, Sir.

Is this the first robbery you committed? No, Sir.

Were you ever charged with any other crime? I don't understand you.

Were you ever charged with any other crime but robbery? Nothing but cutting a bit of a switch.

Nothing else. Were you ever charged with robbing Colonel Roche before? I was, Sir.

Anything else. Anything at Cove? Something about a bit of a note.

Did you come here to save your life? I did, Sir, but to tell the truth.

Oh! to be sure—for the love of justice.

Were you charged with stealing a silk handkerchief from a gentleman at Cove? Never.

Are you sure? Not that I recollect.

Will you swear positively that you were never charged with stealing £2 and a silk handkerchief from a gentleman in Cove? Never, but I gave £2 and a handkerchief to a woman to keep for me.

Were you ever charged with changing a £3 note into a £30? Never—unless wrongfully.

Were you ever in jail for any offence? No; nor in Bridewell, except for a debt of £20.

Were you ever charged with any offence but those we have enumerated? Not that I recollect. (Upon explanation it turned out that the £20 debt was a bad note which he passed.)

Would you take a man's life to save your own? I would.

Were you ever charged with passing base coin? The witness said first—No; then that he was not sure; and lastly, that people used to say that he could do the like.

Is there any crime, from the cutting of a stick to the most atrocious robbery, that you have not been guilty of? Sir I never committed any robbery.

Tell me any one crime that you have not committed? The witness was silent—Go down.

Several other witnesses were examined, who proved by a number of corroborative circumstances, the connection of the Prisoners with the transaction. They were accordingly found guilty, not of the felony, but of stealing to the value of two shillings, and were sentenced to be transported for seven years.

IMPORTANT MOTION.
"THE BLUE EYED MAID."

Mr. O'Connell came into Court and stated to his Lordship that eight men of the "*Blue Eyed Maid*," a smuggling vessel, lately captured by the *Gannett* sloop of war off this coast, and who had been committed by some Magistrates, had been this morning given up to Mr. Dombrayne, Inspector General of the preventive Service, in this district, who produced an order from the Commissioners of Customs to the Gaoler to give them up, with which he complied. Mr. O'Connell moved that his Lordship would order the Sheriff to have them forthwith brought back, as, in consequence of their being returned on his Lordship's calendar, they had no right to be discharged but by the order of this Court.

Baron Pennefather agreed in this opinion, and said that unless they were at once brought back into his custody, he would impose a heavy fine on the Sheriff.

Mr. Grady, Counsel for the Commissioners, now came into Court, and stated, that under a particular statute, to prevent smuggling, the Commissioners had the power to order any British subjects found on board a smuggling vessel to be sent on board the fleet, after they were declared by three Magistrates to be British subjects. This had been done in the present case, and the Sheriff and Gaoler were bound to obey the order of the Commissioners, which they had done in this instance.

Mr O'Connell now prayed for writs of *Habeas Corpus*, directed to Admiral Lord Colville and Captain Domvenne, to produce these men, and the writs were ordered to be forthwith issued. It was stated that they were sent on board the Semiramis at Cove.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Parker Mills, John Mills, and James Mills, were given in charge for the murder of Owen Murphy, at Grange, on the 30th of March, by shooting him with a pistol.

Robert Croker, Esq.—Resides at Woodville, in this County; identifies the Prisoners; recollects the 30th of March; was proceeding from the town of Fermoy about a quarter past six; was going home by the road from Fermoy to Mallow, and as he passed the Church he perceived three men on the road, with another man between them, who was on his back; the elder, Parker Mills, the constable, and the son, had a hold of him; James Mills, the soldier, had a slight switch, beating him as witness came up. Witness rode up to them, and asked what the man did that they were beating him so, and the soldier said, to mind his own business, it was nothing to him; the others had a hold of the deceased man. Witness then applied to Parker Mills, who gave much the same reply. The deceased said he would give himself up to witness, and to do with him what he pleased. Witness desired him to return to Fermoy with him, and they should not molest him further. At this time four men came up with cars, returning from Fermoy; they alighted from the cars, and recognised the deceased, who had a struggle with the soldier; the soldier tripped the deceased, who fell and brought the soldier on his knees; two of the carmen took the deceased three or four yards, and put him against the wall. Mills, the constable, and his son, were in consultation at some distance with two more of the men; at the time they put the deceased against the wall the soldier still held him; two soldiers they left the deceased against the wall, in company of the two men, and went to Parker Mills, the constable, and was returning to the deceased; before he reached him young Mills ran before and caught the deceased by the collar; the soldier then came up, and there was one of the men standing before the deceased; the soldier said to him to stand out of that, that he did not want to shoot him; he immediately fired and the man then dropped; they then ran in different direc-

ment of the Austrian army, as well as the French sending a large force on their frontiers.

OLIVER, THE SPY.—The *Cape Town Gazette* (Cape of Good Hope) of the 12th of January announces, that "Mr. William Jones is appointed "to the office of Surveyor of Government Build-"ings, in the room of Mr. Melville, resigned."—This William Jones is no other than the noted *Oliver*, the spy, whose services are here rewarded with a place nearly sinecure, producing, as we are informed, little short of five hundred pounds per annum. This, too, is in addition to emoluments arising from two other places scarcely of inferior amount.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—This morning Mr. Nix, boot and shoe-maker, residing at Mr. Bartlett's, corner of White Hart-yard, Drury-lane, in a fit of delirium, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife was in bed with him at the time he perpetrated the dreadful deed, and was awoke by the noise of the blood issuing from the wound. He divided the jugular vein and the windpipe, and, in fact, nearly severed the head from the body, at one stroke. He has been for months subject to rheumatic pains in the limbs, which have recently affected his head. Excessive pain, it is believed, produced temporary derangement, and in that state of mind he committed the lamentable act.

DUEL.—A meeting took place at an early hour yesterday morning on Blackheath, between Mr. A——, attended by Colonel M——, and Mr. C——, attended by Mr. W——. The first fire nearly proved fatal to both parties, Mr. A—— being struck on the elbow of the pistol arm, and Mr. C—— being grazed on the breast by his adversary's bullet. The seconds then interfered, and a satisfactory explanation took place.

The East India Company's ship *Herefordshire* has arrived in the Channel. She left China on the 23d of November, and St. Helena on the 6th of February. All the Company's ships of the season had arrived at China except the *Vansittart*.

☞ A prodigious number of very fine pilchards were last week taken on the coast of Cornwall. This is a very remarkable circumstance, the pilchard season being in the autumn.

The number of commitments for trial at the approaching Old Bailey Sessions, on the 17th instant, already exceeds the unprecedented number of 300.

His Majesty's revenue cruiser Prince of Wales, Benjamin Oliver, commander, arrived in Leith Roads on Saturday (the 30th ult.), with a large smuggling lugger, captured by her on the 25th ult. near the Orkney Islands, after a keen chase of three hours, in which his Majesty's revenue cutter Royal Charlotte participated. The smuggler is a handsome vessel, having on board upwards of 1200 kegs of gin and brandy, besides tea, tobacco, and snuff, with a crew of 20 men; and is supposed to be the most valuable smuggler brought into Leith Roads within the last 30 years.—During the chase a part of the cargo was thrown overboard by the logger.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The House of Lords adjourned yesterday evening to Thursday, the 18th, and the House of Commons to Wednesday, the 17th of this month.

Mr. C. Wynn obtained leave yesterday evening to bring in a Bill transferring to the county of York the franchise of which Grampound has been deprived, and thereby enabling that county to elect two additional Knights of the Shire. The extent of the county, and the immense number of the freeholders, have suggested to Mr. Wynn the expediency of dividing the county of York for the purposes of these elections. He therefore proposes that two Members shall be elected by the West Ridling, and the other two by the East and North Ridings.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Walker, of the retired list, was appointed Governor of St. Helena. At the same Court, Captain T. W. Aldham was sworn into the command of the extra ship Astell, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

We lay before our readers the Agricultural Report. A press of matter prevents us from offering any comments on it at this time. It is sufficient to observe now, that it will afford no relief for Agricultural Distress, that it is full of inconsistencies and absurdities, admitting the great change in the value of our currency, and the gradual adjustment of the prices of labour and every thing else to that value, and yet imposing a duty on importation, when wheat reaches a sum which would involve the labouring classes in the utmost misery. This wretched production merits the execration of the whole country, and will satisfy no class.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Comparative Statement of the Commerce between the United States and the West India Colonies of several European Powers.

(FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.)

	Imported into the U. S.	Exported from U. S.
Swedish West Indies.. Dol.	611,110	Dol. 560,296
Danish ditto.....	1,983,574	1,861,779
Dutch ditto.....	860,950	683,043
British ditto	927,316	265,102
French ditto.....	900,610	896,435
Spanish ditto, inclusive of Cuba.....	842,691	415,545
Dol.	6,126,996	Dol. 4,682,131
Cuba.....	6,384,569	4,540,680

It appears that our commerce with Cuba exceeds that which we have with all the West India Colonies of all the European Powers: this is a striking illustration of the magnitude of our trade with that opulent and productive island.

Dol.....Dol. 2,940,257 Dol. 2,270,601

The Report of the Agricultural Committee was attacked on Wednesday night in the House, both by the country Gentlemen, and the advocates of commercial freedom. Mr. Bennett, of Wiltshire, observed, "Gentlemen were about to return to their constituents, and what language were they likely to hear? Were not the farmers likely to say they expected great things from you, and we have got nothing?" What could they get?—We hope this delusion is now [illegible] well out of the head of the farmers. All that [illegible] are entitled to expect from Members, [illegible] of rents, suited to the altered situation [illegible] Country, where this has not already taken place. The case of the landlords and farmers with respect to Corn Bills is perfectly distinct; and if the farmers do not yet understand this, they soon will, notwithstanding all the attempts on the part of the former to mislead them.

It was well observed by Mr. Ellice, "that the intention of the framers of the Report was evident throughout, namely, either to raise the price to the consumer, or to gain credit with the petitioners for doing that which it was evidently not in the power of the House to do." Without being prepared to go with Mr. Ellice all the length of his doctrine with respect to the prices here and on the Continent (the reasons we have not now time to assign), we are ready to allow that the prices of agricultural produce cannot be maintained permanently high here and low in other countries. It was justly observed by him, "that it ought to be recollected that the actual price paid by the consumer was not to be estimated by average prices in *The Gazette*, that the average had been greatly reduced by the great quantity of damaged corn, and was now about 47s., but the price of sound bread corn in the great markets, was from 55s. to 58s., *twenty per cent. higher than that of any country in the world.*" Well might he ask those who contended for further restrictions, to increase the difference—"How long did they expect this Country to maintain its pre-eminence in trade and manufactures, after the price of provisions, and consequently the price of labour, were double to those in other countries?"

But the most monstrous of all absurdities, namely, the recommendation by the Committee of a trade open to all the world hereafter, subject to a duty compensating to the British grower the difference of expense at which his corn can be raised and brought to market, compared with the expenses of production and other charges abroad—that is, a duty which may be made to amount to any sum according to the fancy of those who might choose to grow corn (for, as was once observed in an article in the *The Quarterly Review*, the very idea of a remunerating price is in itself an absurdity, as corn may be grown on the sands of Dartmoor, or on the streets of the Metropolis, if a remunerating price be afforded)—was triumphantly exposed by Mr. Ricardo. "All the absurd notions (he said) as to the nature of countervailing duties had been advocated. It was asserted that a countervailing duty should be equal to the difference of the expense of raising corn here and in other countries, whereas a countervailing duty should only be equivalent to the taxes by which the growth of corn was burdened, and to be safe and effectual, should be accompanied by an equal drawback or bounty on exportation, so that the grower of England might enter into fair competition with the foreign grower, both at home and abroad, just as if no taxes existed. But there could be no end to this system of counteracting duty, if it were to depend upon the quantity of expense incurred in the cultivation of poor lands for an imperfect produce. For the imposition of countervailing duties on this score would apply to the produce of grapes in this country through the process of hothouses, in order that these grapes should be manufactured into wine, which the English should exclusively prefer, with its enormous expense, to all foreign competition." Here Mr. Ricardo showed himself the true friend of the farmer, who is every thing but interested in that gambling system in which the landlords would involve him—stimulating him with the hope of high prices, that when he has made his arrangements accordingly, he may see himself, by a sudden and excessive fall, stript of his all. Steady prices can only be maintained by an approximation to those of other countries, admitting of exportation in years of abundance, and it is steady prices that the farmer requires. The price of food being permanently low, his expenses, into which food enters so much, will soon adjust themselves to it.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A Return to an order of the House of Commons of the number of Officers brought from Half-pay, on vacancies by death, dismissal, or otherwise, and not by exchange, to the Royal Regiment of Horse and Foot Artillery, and of Artillery Drivers, from 25th Jan. 1816, to 25th Jan. 1822, states—

Colonel-Commandant ...	1	Second Captains	15
Colonels	2	First Lieutenants	36
Lieutenant-Colonels	3	Second Lieutenants	30
Major.....	1		
Captains	15	Total.....	103

MEN.—All the Commissions granted to the above officers were issued to the Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, there being no distinction by the Commissions, for the Horse Brigade, or for the corps of Artillery Drivers; the posting of the officers to the same being subsequent and depending upon the Master-General.

SINGULAR AND AWFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.—At the Warwick Assizes, on Monday last, an action was brought to set aside the codicil of a will, and thereby get possession of a legacy of £200, and about nine acres of land. Two of the witnesses for the Plaintiff were guilty of such gross prevarication, that the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the Defendant; and the Judge, after indignantly commenting upon their criminal audacity, and observing that two others (whom his Lordship did not more particularly specify) appeared to be implicated, ordered them to be committed for perjury. At this moment a person informed the Court, that the Plaintiff, who was apparently in good health in the morning, had died suddenly at one o'clock in the day.

GOLD.—We yesterday stated, that on Monday last, *silver, gold coin*, and *gold bullion* had been entered, at the Custom-house, for exportation to Calais, to the amount of about 300,000 pounds. Since that, that is to say *since Monday*, there has, we understand, been nearly as much more entered. We also find that the gold is going, as we said yesterday, by the means of *smugglers* and others, as it necessarily must. Therefore, unless the paper money be further *contracted*, every bit of coin, and every *bar*, must leave the Country. It will all go to the *French mint* again, as it did in 1817, when the *Old Lady* began to pay, when she made an attempt to be honest out of *pure spite*, as it were, to the *prophecies* of the ill-boding prophet then in Long Island. It is this compulsion to *pay in bars* at the *mint price* that works the ancient dame in Threadneedle-street. Let the paper lords do what they will, they cannot, as long as this compulsion exist, overlay us, smother us, with their rags. We have now before us a proof of the truth of what the ill-boding prophet so clearly laid down in his Letters to Landlords, and in his rustic harangue at battle: namely, that unless Peel's Bill be repealed, the prices in this Country must, in the race *downwards*, follow those of France till they *overtake them!* That is enough for the English *farmer* to know; for, as to the *landlord*, he (wise man!) has very frequently, the office of *making laws for us*; and, of course, he most already know *all about the matter!* Bless his wise pate!

PUNISHMENT OF DUELLING
BY THE LAW OF SCOTLAND.

When a duel takes place upon a challenge, and is followed by the death of one of the parties, this, according to the Law of Scotland, is murder on the survivor, how fair and equal soever the manner of conducting the combat. But the better to repress such irregularities, to which the fervent temper of the Scots so strongly disposed them, the Legislature, by the statute 1600, c. 12, raised the base act of engaging in a duel to the same rank of a capital crime, as the actual slaughter, without distinguishing whether any of the parties did or did not suffer any wound or material harm on the occasion. To complete the restraint, it was by statute 1696, c. 35, made punishable with banishment and escheat of moveables, to be concerned in the giving, sending or accepting of a challenge, even though no combat should ensue.—Hume, vol. 2, p. 281.

It is a singular coincidence that Sir Alexander Boswell should have first proposed the repeal of these Acts. On the 31st March, 1819, on his moving—"that leave be given to bring in a Bill for repeal certain Acts of the Parliament of Scotland regarding Duelling," after some observations on the Scots Acts in general, and stating that they might be divided into four classes, one of which was that of "Statutes held to be in force of an objectionable nature," he added, "he wished to confine himself at present to moving the repeal of one Statute of an exceptionable nature—a Statute with respect to Duels, on which an individual had lately been tried. By this Statute a person sending or bearing a challenge to fight a duel, forfeited all his moveable property, and suffered banishment whether the duel took place or not."

The Bill passed into a Law, and thus the punishment applicable to all those concerned in the affair in which he fell, is, through his instrumentality, very different from what it otherwise would have been.

It is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that no fatal duel has taken place in Scotland since Sir George Ramsay's in 1790. Mr. Livingston shot Mr. Booth in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, about 1804. In 1810, Surgeon Cabill, 25th Foot, shot Captain Rutherford, at Haddington; and was afterwards tried for murder before the High Court of Justiciary, when the jury, by a plurality of voices, found Mr. Cahill "Not Guilty."—*Scotch Paper.*

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE. Yesterday, Captain ——, of the army, was brought up in the custody of Wales the Officer, charged with stealing a Bank of England note for £20, the property of Mrs. Probin, f Hampstead. The case was heard in the public room, all strangers being excluded, before H. M. Dyer, Esq. The Captain was attended by several military friends, and Mr. Esplin as his Attorney, and Mr. Alley appeared as his Counsel. Mr. Harmer appeared for the Prosecution, and examined Mrs. Probin, who stated she resided at Frognell-cottage, Hampstead, and the Prisoner was introduced to her family about two years since by her father, and since that period, he had been on terms of very close intimacy with the family, and in fact was considered as one of its members. About this time 12 months, the witness received from her banker, in exchange for a check, £80, which was composed of three £20 and other notes, two of which she immediately paid off, one to her son's school-master, and the other to a tradesman in her employ; the third note she placed in a banker's book, with a £5 and £2 note, which book was deposited in a cupboard in the drawing-room, to which the Captain had access. She left town, and on her return, went to the cupboard to take out the remaining £20 note to pay a bill then become due; but to her astonishment the note was gone. She instantly mentioned her loss to the Captain, who said he thought it might have been her son, or the servants, and advised her to make no stir about it: she took his advice. In the Levy's cross-examination by Mr. Alley, she said she had arrested the Defendant, but not for the stolen £20 note. The other part of her examination by the Learned Counsel merely related to business of a private nature, and she firmly denied ever having given or lent the note missing to the Captain.

Mr. Harmer re-examined the lady, and she said that she kept a book in which all monies paid were entered, and also all the accounts balanced, and had she lent the note, the entry in the book would have signified that; but, on the contrary, the word "stolen" was written, and the note there entered.

Mr. Brooks, schoolmaster of Hampstead, proved having received from the last witness £23 for schooling for her son, on the 28th March, last year. In payment he received a £20 note, which was the same now produced by the clerk of the Bank of England.

Mr. Fernell, clerk of Mr. Watson, ironmonger, of Hampstead, also proved having received a £20 note in payment of a bill from Mrs Probin, which was the same note now in the hands of the Bank of England.

Mr. Dobree, pawnbroker, was called, and his shopman appeared, and stated that about 12 months since the Captain released a large gold watch, which was pawned for £10. He paid that sum with a £20 note, the one now produced, and which was sworn to by the number to be the one received by Mrs. Probin from her bankers, by the entries in the bank books, and subsequently stolen from that lady. This was the case against the Prisoner.

Mr. Alley, then addressing the Magistrate, observed it was impossible that a man holding the distinguished military situation of the Gentleman charged, could be guilty of so mean an act, and he should prove, in contradiction to the lady's story, that the note was actually lent by her to the Captain. After some other observations, the Learned Counsel called a young lady, who, on the book being placed in her hand to swear the usual oath, was requested by Mr. Harmer to kiss the book, which she instantly did.

Mr. Harmer then requested the young lady to consider what she was doing, and to speak truly and cautiously, as from her letters and documents in his possession he could refute all she had to say. Mr. Harmer then asked the young lady whether she was a Christian, and what creed she professed. The young lady replied, "Yes, she was, and a Protestant."

Mr. Alley objected to this mode of proceeding as very ungentlemanly, and examined the young lady, who said she was a niece of Mr. Probin, and at present resided at Weldon with her uncle, and about 12 months since she was intimately acquainted with the Captain, to whom she, at his request, lent her watch, and after some time he informed her that he had pawned it. Her father coming from the country, she was anxious to get back the watch, and spoke to the Captain, who brought it back to her, and gave Mrs. Probin some sorel reigns change. She believed the Captain had borrowed a note for £20. She had reason to believe this, from seeing him return Mrs. Probin some change, but did not see her lend him any money. He said to Mrs. Probin, "Here are the sovereigns;" and then handed me my watch.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harmer. She heard of the note being stolen, and heard Mrs. P. mention the loss of the note, as she had no money to pay a bill then become due; she also said that she had placed that note apart for the purpose of paying the bill; the witness said she and the Prisoner wished to have the matter investigated, but Mrs. Probin declined.

Mr. Harmer here submitted that a most palpable and clear case of felony had been proved, and demanded the committal of the Prisoner.

Mr. Alley asked whether bail would be taken.

Mr. Harmer said, certainly not: if a servant had committed this offence, they would be sent ignominiously to prison without mercy, and he certainly could perceive no distinction of persons in such a case as the one laid down. If the party wanted bail, the regular way would be to apply for a copy of the depositions by affidavit, and then make application to one of the Judges. Before he had commenced this case he waited upon the Prisoner's Solicitor, and stated to him all the evidences he could produce in support of the accusations, and at the same time signified that he could make no concession, as the flagrancy of the offence, and many other circumstances, had placed the conduct of the Prisoner in an extremely reprehensible light. Therefore, the Learned Gentleman must excuse his mode of conducting this case, as he was obliged to perform his duty sternly, and he should consider that bail could not be given before the Magistrate now.

The Magistrate said, that he considered he could not receive bail for a charge like this, and the evidence produced certainly justified the committal of the gentleman charged.

Mr. Alley was aware of the line of conduct necessary to be pursued, and the Prisoner of course was the best judge what he was to do, whether to go to prison or find bail. He should not call any more witnesses now.

The Captain was then fully committed to Newgate for trial, and quitted the office in the custody of Wales. He was accompanied into the lock-up-room by his friends. The Captain, during the examination, was permitted to stand near the table, not whose Prisoners usually under examination are placed. All the witnesses were bound over in the penalty of £40 each to prosecute the Prisoner at the Old Bailey. The investigation lasted several hours, and was regarded with extreme interest.

HATTON GARDEN.—AN IRISH MODE OF TAKING A NUMBER.—Thomas Wilson, a *Knight of the Sod*, by profession a *translator*, not of *languages*, but of *dilapidated soles*, was brought from *durance* in the Foundling watch-house, before the sitting Magistrate, charged with felony by taking a coachman's number under the following circumstances:

John Turner, a driver of the hackney-coach, No. 302, stated that about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning his coach was standing singly on the stand at the Foundling Hospital. Some disorderly persons at that time were taken to the watch-house, which is only a few yards from the stand, and witness left his vehicle to see what was the matter. He had scarcely got to the watch-house door, when he observed the Prisoner in the act of removing the number from his coach. Witness returned as fast as he could, but before he could get up to him, he ran away with the plate with all speed; a cry of "Stop thief!" took place, and the watchman pursued him and took him to the watch-house, with the plate in his possession. Witness gave charge of him for the felony.

Magistrate—Well, my friend, you have got yourself in the wrong *din* by stealing this *plate*.

Prisoner—*Place your Majesty*. I never knew before that taking a coachman's number was *staling a plate*.

Magistrate—Then, my good fellow, your ideas are not the same as mine on the subject, and the offence you have committed, under a certain Act of Parliament of the late King, would incur a penalty of £5, because a coach plate is the property of his Majesty.

Prisoner—I cannot, your Worship, believe that; and I think I am at liberty to take a coachman's number whenever I see a *braich* of the *pace* committed.

Magistrate—So you have, if you take it in writing, but not take it from the coach door and run away with it.

The Prisoner persisted he had acted according to the will of the Legislature, and explained his reason for taking the number, which was, that as he was returning home from this club, he saw the said coach standing, without the driver being near it, and thinking that was a breach of the law, he took the number in order to lay an information against the coachman.

The Magistrate observed, that in this case the *biter* was *bit*, and after cautioning the Prisoner to be careful how he *took* a coachman's number again, he was discharged.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived.—No mail due.

There are almost conclusive reasons to believe, that war will speedily commence between Russia and Turkey. Even the *Courier* appears to have abandoned all its hopes of peace, and its statements on the subject may be regarded as nearly official. The Reis Effendi is said to have addressed a note to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, refusing on the part of his Government to assent to the principal points contained in the *ultimatum* of Russia. The demands of the Court of St. Petersburgh tended chiefly to deprive the Porte of the power of nominating Hospodars for the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia; and the Porte was further required to satisfy the expenses which have been incurred in assembling the Russian army upon the banks of the Pruth. The dignity of the Ottoman Porte would, no doubt, feel disposed to reject the former, and necessity would preclude the possibility of acceding to the latter. It is said that the answers returned to the notes of the mediating Powers were couched in arrogant and haughty language, and that, in consequence, all negociations have been interrupted. The resolution of the Turks to encounter the chances of war is ascribed to their exultation at the death of the once formidable Ali, and the birth of a son to the reigning Sultan, to perpetuate the line of Othman. A considerable fall in the Austrian and French funds implies an apprehension in Vienna and Paris that hostilities will commence. The Austrian funds fell three per cents in one day in Frankfort, and the French Five per Cents closed in Paris on Monday at 87f. 85c.; Bank Stock was at 150f. 50c.

The following letter from Paris is of a very serious nature on this important topic:—

"*WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.*

"Paris, Five o'Clock p.m., April 4, 1822.

"What I gave you in my last as the decided opinion of the best informed and most opulent houses in this City, is this day become a fact of which no more doubt is entertained. The war between Turkey and Russia is so much believed as if the declaration was published. The constants but until this day unaccepted, sales of French funds that have been made within the four preceding days by the house of Rothschild, had confirmed the opinion of war that had been already entertained, but the letters which have been delivered by this day's mail from Vienna leave no further doubt on the subject. The consequent fall in the price of funds has been from 90f. 80c. to 87f. 80c., the point at which they closed this day, at four.

"It is useless to say, that every other subject and interest of whatever nature and complexion they may be have ceased for the moment to occupy the public mind. The Budget, the Ministry, the right, and the left, and the centre, have all disappeared before the awful phantom of war. True it is, this war is at a distance, but its consequences are incalculable. Party speculation is on tip-toe, and the remainder of the present session will, in the discourses of the Leaders on each side of the Chambers, unfold, under transparent veils, the hopes and the fears by which they cannot fail to be agitated.

"The *Moniteur* has this day, for the first time, given in its first column a detached article of news received from Constantinople of the 25th of February. The *Journal des Debats*, a semi-official Paper, gives another nearly in the same words.—The extraordinary convocation of the Divan with the Chiefs of the Janissaries and the principal Civil Authorities of the State, to sanction the unexpected and unfavourable answer given by the Ottoman Porte to the Ministers of the Mediating Powers, prove that the great and long-waited decision is irrevocably taken."

Friday was a holiday at the London Corn Market, and at all the Public Offices. On Thursday, Consols were at 79¼.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Evening Post.)

The Charge of the Lord Chief Justice, in Kilkenny, has caused a considerable sensation. That the Peasantry in Munster should be in possession of some arms, cannot excite much surprise, when we know that the houses have been extensively plundered; but that they could have been so formidably provided, we could have hardly supposed possible, if we had not the authority of the first Criminal Judge of the Land. We are told, indeed, by a contemporary, "as a fact beyond all controversy," that arms have been landed off the Coast of Cork, by a smuggling vessel from Flushing. Never having before heard of the *fact*, we are not aware that it has ever been controverted, but until we learn the grounds on which it has been asserted, the Public will be justified in withholding their belief from the statement. All we know for certain is this, that arms are in a constant and rapid course of *surrender*. The last Limerick and Cork Papers contain an account of the surrender of nearly seventy stand of arms, owing principally to the exhortations of the Roman Catholic Clergy in several parts of those Counties.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—The Sessions under the Insurrection Act are still going on in Limerick and Cork. In the County of Limerick alone, 47 persons have been convicted. Among the last Convictions (at Rathkeale) was that of a *Hussar* for serving a threatening notice, signed by "General Rock, Commander-in-Chief of the Roman Race," which is stated to have made a prodigious impression on the People, who fancied, it seems, that the Act did not extend to women. Another curious trial took place at Rathkeale, which goes to show the temptation which this Act holds forth for the gratification of private malice. A man swore that he was desired by the Prisoner to post a threat ning notice, but what was the consequence? from his own evidence, the falsehood of his testimony was apparent; and, indeed, so clumsily did he proceed, that it is astonishing his man was brought to trial at all. Had there been a Grand Jury, it would have been impossible. The accused was acquitted, and the Prosecutor sent to gaol, for the purpose of being tried next Assizes, for perjury. The Court adjourned to Newcastle on Wednesday—on Thursday it was again to meet at Rathkeale. Yesterday there was no Meeting; but on Saturday it will assemble to clear the City gaol at Limerick. Several outrages are still committed, but they are limited in extent, and do not differ in character from those with which this County has been afflicted. We do not think it necessary to enumerate them. We should observe, and we do so with pleasure, that the attending Magistrates are more numerous than on any former occasion.

COUNTY CORK.—The Coroner's Inquest has brought in a Verdict of Wilful Murder against the Dragoons and Constable who killed the man at Fermoy. In the City of Cork Calendar, the number amounts to 115, but, as was observed by Serjeant Lefroy, the going Judge, the crimes were rather those of individual delinquency than of a combined or affiliated Conspiracy.—We have already given the opinion of one Judge on the State of the Country. We shall here quote a few passages from Serjeant Lefroy's Charge, regarding the general character of the present disturbances.

"It was impossible that the peace of the City could be unaffected by what was passing in the Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, and therefore he would detain them while he stated the result of his observations as he had passed through these, which it may be satisfactory and useful to them to know. With respect to this County, he was sorry to perceive that there still existed an extent of crime of an alarming character, which required every thing that the wisdom of the law or private wisdom could suggest, to arrest and suppress. In Kerry, the same species of crime existed to as great an extent, not assuming indeed the hopeless or black die which overspread the County of Limerick, but still of a character of enormity. The examples which had been made to the offended laws appeared to have affected the sensibility of the People to a considerable degree—but while such a cheering hope was held out in that County, with respect to Limerick, from every thing he saw and heard since he left it, he regretted to say that its population was reduced to a state of the most hardened apathy and utter demoralization. The last painful duty he had to perform there was to pass sentence of death on seven men; yet within less than two miles of that City, in the very immediate neighbourhood of where the Judges slept, and while the awful sentence of the law was still sounding in their ears, a most barbarous murder was committed, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, on one of their own associates, who was to have given evidence on a trial, but whom they had inveigled away on that day from the Court-house, on a promise that he would be taken back and restored to their favour; but the return they made was almost to beat him to pieces. On the following day, before his own or his brother Judge's backs were turned, another foul murder was committed on a Scotch Captain, for having given evidence of an unlawful oath having been attempted to be administered to him, though the punishment to be inflicted for that crime was only transportation. Though crimes of so black a die had not disgraced this City or County, it was the same spirit that dictated those that had been committed, and what hope could then be of future peace and order or security from a Population actuated by such a spirit and feelings? Every man should take home to himself, and consider it well—when they saw day after day the same committed, and examples made without any effect—but, unless *they came to the root of the evil*, it was vain to expect any change in the system of Outrage."

BARONY OF FERMOY.—We understand, that a Meeting of the Barony of Fermoy took place yesterday, for the purpose of memorialling the Lord Lieutenant not to place that Barony under the Insurrection Act. No particulars of the proceedings have as yet reached us.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
MANOR COURSE, WATERFORD.

This convenient and agreeable place of entertainment was re-opened yesterday, for the first time this year. The course, which has been much improved since last season, was thronged by a multitude of all ranks; and the liveliness of the weather contributed greatly to the pleasure of the day. Four horses started for the bridle and saddle, but only two of them could be placed, viz.

Mr. Flood's br. mare by Champion..... 1 1
Mr. Webb's c. horse by Washington ... 2 2

The race between the mare and horse was an admirable one; in the first heat, the mare won by about two lengths; in the last round of the second heat, the horse fell, when very close to the mare—otherwise the success might have been very dubious. Much interest was excited. We understand that another meeting will take place on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.—We had but little doing in the Wheat trade to-day, having scarcely any demand for the middling and inferior qualities, which have only a nominal value; but prime samples, although heavy sale, support Monday's prices. Barley went off very slowly at Monday's quotation. Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper, the arrivals being very considerable. Peas and Beans are also rather cheaper.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There were only 14 packages of newly made Butter at mark (yesterday), which sold mostly at 92s. Wheat, of which very little appeared, about 16s. to 22s.; the latter rate for picked samples. Oats, generally, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; in a few instances, 9s. 2d. Barley, 8s. 6d. to 11s. Singed Pigs, 22s. to 23s. 9d. No Scalded Pigs brought yesterday. No material change in other articles.

General Return of Butter received last Month.

Weighed at the City Crane ..... 1866 firkins.
Received at the Cellars..... 68

Total supply in March ..... 1934 firkins.

SHIP NEWS.
ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At Bristol—Eliza and Ann, Hammett; Joseph and Mary, Read; Expedition, Stacey.
At Liverpool—Marin, Morris.
At Holyhead—Venus, Lowther, for Liverpool.
At Portsmouth, 5th—Concord, Hollis—Frances and Mary, Quinton—and Favourite, Duck.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 8.
ARRIVED,

5th—Trinity, Keane, Dublin, ballast, for Ross; Mariner, Churchward, Liverpool, rock salt, &c.; Yare, Aiken—and Albion, Price, do. rock salt, sugar, &c.; Deben, Dale, do. rock salt, tobacco, &c.; Favourite, M'Kenzie, Wick, herrings, a market.

6th—Hope, Harris, Swansea, culm; Oulton, Evans, Chester, bricks and fire-clay; Harmony, Angel, Newhaven, ballast; London, Foss, London, ballast.

7th—Good Intent, Miller, Fluero, herrings; Sripio, Boadle, Whitehaven, coals; Sportsman, Coster, Southampton, oak-plank, hoops, &c.; Brothers, Sinclair, Inverness, herrings; Aurora, Garrett, Ulverstone, brooms, locks, empty sacks, &c.; Brothers, Connolly, Galway, kelp; New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, culm, iron, &c.

8th—Alfred, Maine, Swansea, coals; Mary, Anderson, Glasgow, coals

SAILED,

5th—Williem, Beer, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

6th—Sedulous, Mathias, Swinow, ballast; Maria, Key, (from Ross,) Quebec, ballast and passengers; Speculator, Cooke—and Alpha, Tyrer, Bristol, live pigs; Providence, Robinson, Bristol, flour and bread.

7th—Ambiance, Derby, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Penrose, Foley, Quebec, salt, glass ware, blue, and passengers.

8th—Wind North, past 7 morning.

BIRTH.

At Milton-house, on Tuesday last, Lady Milton, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

THE PARISHIONERS of TRINITY, ST. MICHAEL'S, and ST. OLAVES', are requested to take Notice, that there will be a VESTRY held This Day at One o'Clock, to Elect Churchwardens and a Treasurer, and the other usual business.

Waterford, April 9, 1822.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.

THOMAS JACOB
IS NOW LANDING,
700 *Barrels, Crown Brand, and well cured as this market.*
Bridge-st., 9th of March, 1822.

CLOVER SEED.

JAMES E. WHITE, King-Street,
HAS FOR SALE,
A FEW BAGS OF VERY PRIME,
Which he will dispose of on encouraging terms.
Waterford, 4th mo. 9th, 1822.

Auction of American Flax Seed.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORES OF PIM NEVINS,
ON MONDAY, THE 15TH APRIL,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
100 *Hhds. prime New American* FLAX SEED,
IMPORTED DIRECT.
☞ If Buyers attend, it will be sold without reserve.
Waterford, April 4, 1822.

RICHARD HELY and ANNE HELY, Minors, *Plaintiffs*;
GORGES WALSH & OTHERS, Trustees in the last Will and Testament of HAYDEN HELY, Esq. deceased, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an Order made in the Cause, bearing date the 16th day of November last, I will, on MONDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, at my Chambers, at the Four Courts, Dublin, at the Hour of One o'Clock precisely, set up to be Let, during the Minority of the Defendant, HAYDEN HELY, Esq. a Minor—All that Part of the Lands of MULLOUGH, in the County of Tipperary, late in the possession of the Rev. THOMAS O'CONNOR and MICHAEL CAHILL, part of the Estate of said Minor; and I will also, at the same time, set up to be Let, during the Minority of Plaintiff, RICHARD HELY, the PARKS or FIELDS in the City of Kilkenny, late in the possession of TIMOTHY NOWLAN—Dated this 14th day of March, 1822.

WILLIAM HENN,
A. T. MONTGOMERY, Solicitor for Plaintiffs, No. 5, Home-street, Dublin.

For further particulars, reference to STEPHEN WIGHT, Esq. the Receiver in this cause, Foulkrath Castle, Freshford.

☞ *The above Setting is adjourned to* SATURDAY, *the 20th of* APRIL *next, at the time and place above mentioned.—Dated 25th March, 1822.*
WILLIAM HENN.

TO BE LET,
For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. NEVINS.

For Particulars, apply to CHAS. and CHAS. SAWKER TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.
November 19, 1821.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1797.

THOSE Members whose term of Seven Years has expired are requested to take Notice, that the Agents of the Society are duly empowered to make the Returns of Premium, on application being made to them.

The amount paid in Returns in the last Seven Years is as follows.

1815.....	£7,983 13 0	1818.....	£17,800 10 3
1816.....	9,462 0 6	1819.....	9,133 8 0
1817.....	10,772 14 9	1820.....	8,484 13 8
		1821.....	£10,000

The new business of this Society, in the last year, has amounted to nearly *Ten Millions*, and the whole risks of the Establishment are guaranteed upon a capital of £500,000. *The parties insured are free from all responsibility.*

LIFE SOCIETY.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

Fire of the Increase of the Society in the last Six Years:

Amount of Premium at March, 1815,	£33,441 5 11
Amount of Premium at March, 1818,	66,226 8 9
Amount of Premium at March, 1821,	99,890 16 7

A SECOND Bonus will be declared next year.

By Order of the Directors,
MAURICE FARRELL,
Agent at Waterford.
Union-Office, Norwich, Feb. 4, 1822.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND SHIPS, FROM FIRE;
Also, for the Assurance of Lives.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives are effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Future Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good Losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 29th of March, are informed, that their Premium is not paid on or before the 9th of April, the Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then cease.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAITE,
SANDHAM ELIAS,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.
Waterford and Ross, March 21, 1822.