



BALTIMORE, APRIL 11.—We have been favoured by Capt. Buckley, and a respectable friend, who was passenger in the "Paragon," with files of three different Havannah papers, from the 14th to the 26th ult. inclusively, containing several articles of interest.

MEXICO.—The sovereign provisional and governing junta of the Empire, having taken into consideration the necessity there exists of determining the imperial coat of arms, and the seals, which may serve to authenticate certain papers; and at the same time to fix the national flag, has thought proper to decree—first, that the arms of the Empire, for all sorts of seals, shall be solely the Nopal tree (the cochineal fig tree) grown from a rocky hill, proceeding from a lake, and on the left side of the field an eagle with an imperial crown;—secondly, the national flag and the colours of the army shall be tri-coloured, always adopting green, white and carmine colours in vertical stripes, and displaying in white, an eagle crowned, the whole in the form presented by the design.—Noticias General de Mexico, of Jan. 23.

On the 23d February, the Governor of Vera Cruz applied to General Davis, who holds the Castle of St. Juan de Ulua, for the Spaniards, to arrest for his surrender, but the latter refused.

The National Intelligence has nothing to do with the course determined on by Government relative to South America. That the intention of Mr. Polk is to return in the spring was well known in the circles at Washington a long time since.

### LONDON.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Stocks this day of One India Stock— 3 per Cent. Bond 75 1/2 1/4 India Stock 52 50 3 per Cent. Cons. 79 1/4 1/4 Ex. Bills (£1000) 1 1/2 1/4 3 1/2 per Cent. 80 Cons. for Am. 19 15-16 1/2 1/4 4 per Cent. Cons. 84 1/4 1/4 Cons. for Am. 20 1/4 1/4 5 per Cent. 104 1/4 1/4 South Sea Stock—

We have received New York Papers to the 17th ult., and Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Virginia ones, to various dates. These Papers also contain a Report made to the House of Representatives upon the subject of the American duty, which is of some importance, ere to ourselves. It details in substance, the progress which has been made in building vessels of war, during the last six years, pursuant to an Act of Congress which appropriated the sum of one million of dollars annually for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States. The general results are as follows:—

That pursuant to the instructions and objects of these laws, there has been built and equipped one ship of the line, viz. the Columbus; and that there have been built and launched three ships of the line, viz. the Ohio, the North Carolina, and the Delaware, and one frigate, the Potomac, at Washington; that there is now on the stocks, built, and ready to launch, one ship of the line at Boston; that there are now on the stocks nearly finished one ship of the line at Portsmouth, N. H., one frigate at Philadelphia, and one frigate at New York; that there is on the stocks about half finished, one ship of the line at Gosport, Virginia; that preparations have, for some time past, been making for putting on the stocks one ship of the line at Boston, one frigate at New York, one frigate at Portsmouth, N. H., and one frigate at Washington; and that the frames and nearly all the timber and other materials, have been provided for building one ship of the line at Philadelphia, one frigate at Washington, one frigate at Boston, and one frigate at Norfolk; that the live oak frames, and nearly all the other timber, and two steam engines, have been provided for two steam batteries at New York, and one steam battery at Washington.

The Committee from whose Report the above extract is given, were appointed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Act referred to, so as to appropriate a part of the annual sum to the construction of vessels of an inferior force; but they decidedly disapproved of such a departure from the original intention of the Legislature. The same Committee also reported a Bill to fix the naval base establishment of the United States. This Bill provides for the establishing the grade of an Admiral of the Navy, and to strike off the navy list 6 Captains, 8 Masters Commandant, 50 Lieutenant, 21 Surgeons, 11 Surgeons' Mates, 4 Purasers, 4 Chaplains, 38 Boatwains, and a number of Midshipmen. It was twice read and committed.

These Papers furnish the discussions in a Committee of the whole House of Representatives on the 28th of March, upon the question of the recognition of the independence of the late Spanish Provinces. The question being put upon the first Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 159 to one. The second question was unanimously carried. On the following day, the above majority was increased to 167, by a practice which is permitted in the American Legislature, that of allowing, upon a motion being made for the purpose, such Members as happen not to be present at the division to have their votes subsequently recorded on either side.

The following extract from a Boston Paper gives a different account of the occurrences at Samana to what appeared upon the subject in the Monitor lastly:—

BOSTON, APRIL 10.—A letter has been received this morning by a merchant of this city, by a vessel from St. Thomas', dated Aux Cayes, March 9, detailing circumstances attending the

landing of a body of French troops at Samana. A warlike expedition, 2000 strong, it was reported some time since, had been fitted out and sailed from Martinique on the 11th of February, and had proceeded for Samana, at which place the troops were to throw up fortifications. They were to be followed by reinforcements, when an attempt was to be made to retake Spanish St. Domingo from the Haytiens. The expedition consisted of three frigates, three galleasses, four frigates, and half fifty pieces of artillery. The frigates anchored, one on the inside and one outside of the bar, and landed their troops, consisting of 4 or 500. When they commenced their service, the officers at the post forbade them to proceed. A skirmish ensued between the parties. The result of about twenty men were driven out of the town, and the Commandant of the place collected together from 100 to 150 of the troops, that were dispersed about the country at work. The enemy, however, proving superior, they were obliged to give way. Despatches were sent to General Cayé Latorre, who was stationed about ten degrees from Samana, to claim his support; but in the mean time the French plundered two plantations of the negroes, the cattle, and every thing valuable, and destroyed a little village in the neighbourhood. When they were about embarking, the Haytian General arrived with a regiment of 1000 men. A few rounds were fired and some soldiers on both sides were killed and wounded. After all were safely on board, the frigates approached and bombarded the place, which was entirely destroyed. The commandant wounded the General, and killed and wounded several Officers and men.

We have received Frankfurt Papers to the 11th instant. The following extract derives some interest from the late discussions in our Legislature:—

CARLSRUHE, MAY 7.—The highly important motion of M. Bayermann, relative to the introduction of a rigorous prohibitory system for the protection of the Agriculture and Manufactures of the Grand Duchy, of which he gave notice some time ago, was brought forward by him in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th inst.

"For a long series of years," said he, "France has persevered in its well calculated system of prohibitory duties; it never deviates from the principle of making as great a quantity of its productions as possible, go to other countries, and of receiving as little as possible from abroad. The cultivation of its soil has greatly gained by this, its manufactures become daily more extensive, and have attained the highest perfection. What it formerly received from Baden, and other neighbouring States, it now in a great degree possesses within itself. It annually adds to the number of the import duties, and so increases those which already exist, that they nearly amount to a prohibition. Doubtless, it will soon prohibit all our productions entirely. While the productions of our soil are at so low a price, that they scarcely repay the expense of cultivation, and yet meet with hardly any purchasers; while our manufactures are standing still, because they cannot maintain a competition with those of our neighbours; while our commerce is absolutely null, we continue to draw from France to the value of many millions, in the produce of its soil, and its manufactures, even such as abound in our own country, or which it would easily produce if encouragement were given; and lastly, even articles which we could do without, and which custom alone has rendered necessary." After some further remarks on the ruinous effects of such a system, in which all the profit is on one side, the Hon. Deputy continued thus:—

"I therefore propose respectfully to request His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, to cause a project of a law to be presented, by which—

1. The entrance of all French productions, without exception, should be absolutely prohibited, and the transit duties on those articles so augmented that they should amount to a prohibition.

2. Similar measures should be adopted towards the Prussian Provinces on the Rhine, unless Prussia abridges its exorbitant duties on importation.

3. Similar measures should be proposed with respect to Holland and England."

After the Hon. Deputy had concluded, great agitation prevailed in the Chamber; the Members all rose in a body to second the motion, on which M. Reinhard, Counsellor of State, declared in the name of the Government, that it was seriously engaged with this subject; he entirely approved of the motion, and said it was highly useful and important that this subject should be discussed in the Assemblies of the German States, because the measures taken by the Government appeared in this manner to be really national, and had a more solid basis; and besides, such a mode of proceeding might have a great influence on foreign countries, which have also representative governments. M. Reinhard then proposed, on account of the extreme urgency of the case (there not being a day, not an hour, to be lost), that the motion might not be adjourned, but immediately referred to a Committee, already engaged in examining another motion, a subject of a similar nature.

"This was immediately agreed to, and five other Members of the Chamber added to the Committee in question."

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last have arrived; but we do not find in them any intelligence worth extracting. The French Funds have improved a little: the five per Cent. opened on Tuesday, at 87. 5/8c, and closed at 88. 1/4c; the Exchange on London was— for one month, 25. 1/2c; for three months, 25.

COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM.—The death of the amiable Countess Fitzwilliam took place at Milton-house, near Peterborough, on Monday morning last, after a long protracted illness, in her 75th year. Her Ladyship was Charlotte Pennington, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Bathurst, by Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire.

### The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday, leaving to mail day, have arrived, but their contents, although interesting in many respects, did not require attention in this place.

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

#### COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

(From the Moderator of May 21.)

We have received the subsequent communication from an authority which strongly entitles it to public credit. It details the particulars of a daring and unprovoked attack on the detachment of Major Nicholson's Police, stationed at Eirke, in the Barony of Galway, when in the execution of its duties on the Fair-Green of Bawn, last Thursday evening, the 16th instant:—

About the hour of ten in the morning, a party of one Sergeant and ten Men, under the direction of Lieutenant Wray, Chief Constable, proceeded to the Fair of Bawn, for the purpose of preventing riot or disorder, and remained there until half-past four. Up to that hour, all was perfectly quiet. The party then returned to Eirke to dinner, a distance of three quarters of a mile; but previous to this Lieutenant Wray took the precaution of warning each individual post owner, to remove his property by half-past six, at which hour, he said, the party would return to disperse the crowd and clear the green.

Instantly on the arrival of the party, they were violently attacked with stones and various weapons, and several of the Police knocked down, evidently with the intent of disarming them, as at one moment the mob took possession of one stand of arms, which the Police with great difficulty retook.

Lieutenant Wray, finding himself and party surrounded by the mob, retired to a short distance, and took up a position of defence in the execution of which movement he received several blows of stones, which nearly unburied him. The party seeing the imminent danger of their officer, (and having with great forbearance borne the previous repeated attacks of the mob, observing, also, the crowd press in upon them, shouting and huzzing, fired a few shots, not exceeding five or six in number, one of which (unluckily to the mob) took effect, and killed a woman. The mob then took up their position behind a wall, from five to six feet high, where they had collected immense heaps of stones, and with which they kept up an incessant attack on the Police, some of whom were again knocked down. Lieutenant Wray advanced his party, outflanked the rioters, and, without firing a shot more, dislodged and dispersed them.

The party then (the green being cleared) returned to their quarters at Eirke, at about half-past eight in the evening.

Many highly respectable Gentlemen, who were on the spot, will concur, if necessary, and attest the correctness of the above statement, as also the coolness and steadiness with which the Police conducted themselves on this occasion."

### MELANCHOLY AFFAIR AT BAWN.

(From the Leinster Journal of May 22.)

We briefly alluded in our last to the death of a young woman at Bawn fair, on Thursday, the 16th instant, in consequence of a shot fired by one of the Special Police, commonly called Peeler, under the command of Major Nicholson. In consequence of the numerous and contradictory reports in circulation as to the cause of the firing, we proceeded to the place, to obtain the facts elicited on the Inquest at the fountain here. The Inquest was held on Saturday by Warden Phillips, Esq. before the following Jury, a Jury which, in point of rank, wealth, intelligence, and respectability, has been seldom equalled, certainly never surpassed, at a Coroner's Inquest:—

George Hely, of Violet Hill, Esq. Foreman, Benjamin Bubbly, of Johnsons, Esq. Robert Neville, of Greaton Lodge, Esq. Peter A. Hely, of Johnsons, Esq. Murray Fitzpatrick, of Urrillgrove, Esq. Michael J. Byrne, of Bayswell, Esq. Thomas Piek, of Bunsod Castle, Esq. Richard Hely, of Johnsons, Esq. Pierce Scully, of Hillingford, Esq. Matthew Delany, of Hillingford, Esq. Michael Murphy, of Mount Pleasant, Esq. and Mr. Michael Carroll, of Urrillgrove.

The investigation lasted nearly seven hours, and the following is a brief but faithful outline of what appeared in evidence as to the cause which led to the melancholy catastrophe:—

Early in the evening, David Delany, steward to Michael Byrne, of Bayswell, Esq. sent his daughter, Mary Delany, into one of the tents at the fair to obtain change of a thirty-shilling note. The woman of the tent, in the hurry of business, gave the girl twenty shillings, and put up the note. Mary, equally in error as to the amount of the note, carried the twenty shillings to her father, who, observing the mistake, went to the tent, and demanded the additional ten shillings or the restoration of his note. High words ensued, and the people in the tent took a share, on opposite sides,

with the disputing parties. While the difference was at its height, some of the Special Police entered the tent and began to "kick and cuff" the people. Opprobrious words were returned for this treatment, and general confusion ensued. The Police were ultimately drawn off by, we believe, Sergeant Finlay, and took up a position on a rising ground considerably beyond the reach of the stones which the people showered after them. From this position Sergeant Finlay sent for his Officer, Mr. Wray, to Bayswell, about a mile and a half from the fair green, where that gentleman was engaged at dinner. Others ran thither, declaring that "the Peeler was murdering the People." Mr. Wray turned instantly. It was now between 6 and 7 o'clock. Mr. W., on reaching the custom-gate, drew his sword, and endeavoured to clear his way with the flat side of it, to get up to his party. This increased the irritation of the people, who threw stones at him, two of which struck his horse, and he states that one struck himself. When Mr. W. reached his party, a loud cry to "fire" was given, but by whom could not be ascertained. The party immediately began to fire, and one of their bills passed through the head of the unfortunate Mary Delany, as she was urging her father to leave the fair. It entered at the lower part of the temporal bone, and penetrating the matter of the brain, escaped at the opposite side. She died instantly. It is remarkable that no other person was killed or wounded, though so many shots were fired among the crowd. When the firing began, Mr. Wray distractedly waved his sword in the air and continued calling aloud to "cease firing" until he was obeyed by the whole party. Contrary to rumour, it distinctly appeared, that Mr. Wray neither fired either of his pistols, nor had even drawn one of them from the holster. Such are the facts, and they induced the above most respectable jury to find, that the unfortunate girl came by her death by a ball fired "rashly and unaccountably" by the special police quartered on the county, at a great expense, for the preservation of the peace. The loss of Mary Delany is much greater than that of an isolated individual. She was a lovely girl, but as amiable as she was lovely, and was the mother of six younger brothers and sisters, having the sole care of her disconsolate father's household, who is a widower, and in which capacity she obtained universal esteem. We are aware that a boy, one of the sons of Delany, and we believe some others, have been arrested for throwing stones at the Police, but this fact cannot, we presume, arrest the institution of a more solemn inquiry into this melancholy and disastrous contempt of human life by the special peace-keepers. There was no war of factions at the fair, and it would be absurd to assume, that Government must unnecessarily to interfere with the movements of the People, or intended, by the enactment of the Peeling law, that the assemblies of our rural population should become as a Quaker meeting. That the military police were insulted we admit, but it is equally obvious, that the disturbance originated in their own outrageous and uncalled for interference in a private squabble. It is, however, unnecessary to argue the matter further. Twelve of the most respectable gentlemen of the Barony have declared in their oaths, that the firing by which one valuable life was lost, and many more were endangered, was "rash and unaccountable." These testimonies are sufficient to demand a serious investigation on the part of the Government, if we cannot for a moment doubt, and give it to be administered to the Peeler and the People.

It is but fair to add, that Major Nicholson's corps are no dispersed through the County, that that Gentleman was unaccountably absent from Galway, and that we heard more than one person say, "if Lieutenant Cruise (who is now stationed at Castle Morris) had been here no such accident would have happened." We attribute no blame to Mr. Wray, of whom we know nothing except as connected with this melancholy air; and we are unacquainted with the regulations of the Police as to fairs and the presence of Officers or Magistrates. We have noticed with pleasure Mr. Wray's promptitude in commanding the firing to cease, and equal justice required that we should account for the absence of Major Nicholson and Lieut. Cruise.

At three o'clock the Court being opened, Daniel Lincelan and Thomas Lynch were arraigned as idle and disorderly, having been found absent from their dwellings at unlawful hours.

On the prosecutor being called, and not appearing, Mr. Sergeant Lloyd stated to the Magistrates, that the informations had been sworn against the Prisoners on the 6th instant; they had been committed on the 9th, and though they had declared they were then ready for their trial, it is informations which should have been returned immediately, had not been returned for some days, and even now another prosecutor or Magistrate were in attendance; he therefore submitted to the consideration of the Magistrates whether after such a lapse of time, the prisoners could consistently be detained longer in custody.

Robert Courtenay, Esq. renounced it would be unreasonable that they should, and he considered it a very great hardship, and one for which an sufficient excuse could be offered, that the informations had not been, as the law required, immediately returned; particularly after the frequent explanations which had been given on the subject from the Bench since the commencement of the Session. It was also, he considered, highly improper that the prosecutor was not in attendance, and therefore, under all the circumstances, he thought the prisoners ought to be discharged.

Mr. Newsman, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Saxe, and the other Magistrates concurred in Mr. Courtenay's observations, but it was desirable some evidence should be examined as to the character of the prisoners.

Mr. A. Chatterton said he understood they were men of good character, and that at the time they were arrested, they had a Magistrate's pass in their possession—other gentlemen spoke to the same effect; it was therefore deemed unnecessary to proceed further, and the prisoners were discharged.

John Dwyane was next arraigned for libelling a threatening message or notice to Mich. Connelly, and compelling him to surrender his ground. The evidence of the prosecutor in this case was given with such obvious reluctance and hesitation, and with such awful simplicity and offered ignorance, and was so directly contradictory in the most material part to what he had sworn in his Informations, that it was evident he was more of a knave than a fool, which he wished to be considered, and that influenced by fear, or some other cause, he was now desirous to give the transaction quite a different character from what he had at first. After being repeatedly cautioned of the consequences of this conduct, without any effect, he was, therefore, on the suggestion of a Magistrate, taken into custody to be prosecuted for perjury. Under these circumstances the indictment against the Prisoner could not be sustained; but in the course of the examination enough was elicited to raise a very unfortunate opinion respecting him—not only as to the particular transaction, but to his general character, and it was therefore deemed advisable by the Magistrates, at the suggestion of M. Sergeant Lloyd, that he should be held in custody until the Assizes, and that an indictment of another description should be prepared against him. The Court was then adjourned.

Monday, May 20.—Only three Magistrates being present, the Court did not sit this day.

Principles to be attended to in the distribution of the Money granted to alleviate the scarcity of which at present prevails in some districts in Ireland.

The present local scarcity that prevails in parts of Ireland, diffusively in general, and suggests (in some respects) a different course of proceeding in the efforts to mitigate its severity.

In general there are but two resources in Famine—Economy and Multiple Alms of Food. The former, though at all times important, is not so essential in the present case, (save only in our article, Potatoes,) because there was a superabundance of Provisions in general throughout the Country, though unequally dispersed.

The multiplication of Food in the districts where scarcity prevails, ought in general to be sought from our internal resources. Importation would aggravate another calamity—a depressed market; and thus perpetuate the Importer's speculation also.

The difficulties in the way of multiplying Food, or procuring supplies in the distressed districts, seem to be chiefly two.

1.—Want of money, and general impoverishment (more or less) of all classes.

2.—The ignorance and prejudices of many of the lower orders, and the local disturbances.

If those two difficulties were out of the way, the markets would find their level. The object of all should be to bring things as nearly as possible to their natural state.

The pecuniary aid proposed to be afforded by Government, will mitigate the first difficulty.

Wherever difficulties of a local nature, or connected with the present disturbances, obstruct the transit of Provisions, they ought to be immediately pointed out to Government, that all practicable measures may be adopted to remove them.

To the general rule of not encouraging importation, there may be an exception—namely, potatoes, as in point of fact, there may be a scarcity of that article, on an average of the whole Island.

And with respect to this article, the most rigid economy must be exercised; it should as far as possible be interdicted as food in the distressed districts during the ensuing three weeks, and reserved for seed.

Every encouragement should be held out for the cultivation of Potatoes in those quarters.

The modes best adapted to raise the potatoe district will occur to the Managers on the spot; but it is obvious that until an adequate supply of other Food is procured, all efforts to accomplish this object must fail.

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Mr. A. Chatterton said he understood they were men of good character, and that at the time they were arrested, they had a Magistrate's pass in their possession—other gentlemen spoke to the same effect; it was therefore deemed unnecessary to proceed further, and the prisoners were discharged.

John Dwyane was next arraigned for libelling a threatening message or notice to Mich. Connelly, and compelling him to surrender his ground. The evidence of the prosecutor in this case was given with such obvious reluctance and hesitation, and with such awful simplicity and offered ignorance, and was so directly contradictory in the most material part to what he had sworn in his Informations, that it was evident he was more of a knave than a fool, which he wished to be considered, and that influenced by fear, or some other cause, he was now desirous to give the transaction quite a different character from what he had at first. After being repeatedly cautioned of the consequences of this conduct, without any effect, he was, therefore, on the suggestion of a Magistrate, taken into custody to be prosecuted for perjury. Under these circumstances the indictment against the Prisoner could not be sustained; but in the course of the examination enough was elicited to raise a very unfortunate opinion respecting him—not only as to the particular transaction, but to his general character, and it was therefore deemed advisable by the Magistrates, at the suggestion of M. Sergeant Lloyd, that he should be held in custody until the Assizes, and that an indictment of another description should be prepared against him. The Court was then adjourned.

Monday, May 20.—Only three Magistrates being present, the Court did not sit this day.

Principles to be attended to in the distribution of the Money granted to alleviate the scarcity of which at present prevails in some districts in Ireland.

The present local scarcity that prevails in parts of Ireland, diffusively in general, and suggests (in some respects) a different course of proceeding in the efforts to mitigate its severity.

In general there are but two resources in Famine—Economy and Multiple Alms of Food. The former, though at all times important, is not so essential in the present case, (save only in our article, Potatoes,) because there was a superabundance of Provisions in general throughout the Country, though unequally dispersed.

The multiplication of Food in the districts where scarcity prevails, ought in general to be sought from our internal resources. Importation would aggravate another calamity—a depressed market; and thus perpetuate the Importer's speculation also.

The difficulties in the way of multiplying Food, or procuring supplies in the distressed districts, seem to be chiefly two.

1.—Want of money, and general impoverishment (more or less) of all classes.

2.—The ignorance and prejudices of many of the lower orders, and the local disturbances.

If those two difficulties were out of the way, the markets would find their level. The object of all should be to bring things as nearly as possible to their natural state.

The pecuniary aid proposed to be afforded by Government, will mitigate the first difficulty.

Wherever difficulties of a local nature, or connected with the present disturbances, obstruct the transit of Provisions, they ought to be immediately pointed out to Government, that all practicable measures may be adopted to remove them.

To the general rule of not encouraging importation, there may be an exception—namely, potatoes, as in point of fact, there may be a scarcity of that article, on an average of the whole Island.

And with respect to this article, the most rigid economy must be exercised; it should as far as possible be interdicted as food in the distressed districts during the ensuing three weeks, and reserved for seed.

Every encouragement should be held out for the cultivation of Potatoes in those quarters.

medically, had not been returned for some days, and even now another prosecutor or Magistrate were in attendance; he therefore submitted to the consideration of the Magistrates whether after such a lapse of time, the prisoners could consistently be detained longer in custody.

Robert Courtenay, Esq. renounced it would be unreasonable that they should, and he considered it a very great hardship, and one for which an sufficient excuse could be offered, that the informations had not been, as the law required, immediately returned; particularly after the frequent explanations which had been given on the subject from the Bench since the commencement of the Session. It was also, he considered, highly improper that the prosecutor was not in attendance, and therefore, under all the circumstances, he thought the prisoners ought to be discharged.

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