Poetry.

STANZAS FOR A BISCAYAN AIR.

O sweet are the breezes of even,
Succeeding the terrors of noon;
But sweeter, when rises in Heaven
The orb that we love—the fair Moon;
Her silvery light
Gilds our shadowy night,
Restoring a gentler day.
O! this is the hour which the Spanish Maids prize,
Glow their bosoms with joy, while it beams from their eyes;
Guitars breathe around,
Castinets sound,
And lightly winged footsteps in echoes rebound.

O! sweet are the breezes of even,
Succeeding the terrors of noon;
But sweeter, when rises in Heaven
The light that we love—the fair Moon;
Then serenades breathe
Each lattice beneath,
And, mingling with odours, arise.
All charming the vigil that's kept at such shrine,
Where pure is the worship—the idol divine.
Who then would choose
In slumber to lose
The hours o'er which Hope her own rich roses strews?

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, *May* 23.—The Irish Poor Employment, the Marriage Act Settlement, Manslaughter, and several other bills, were received from the Commons. On the first-named bill being read the first time, Lord KING said the measure was totally inadequate to the relief it proposed to give. The sum was too little, for even if not intercepted in its progress, and lost in jobs, it would not afford a shilling to each of the distressed. In another place, a learned person had said that the landlords of Ireland were rapacious; but it was not merely of the landlords that the people of Ireland had to complain. The learned person might have spoken also of the rapacity of the Church of Ireland, and the rapacity of the Government of Ireland, and in these applications of the terms he would have been equally justified.—The Earl of LIMERICK was sorry the Noble Lord should throw down the gauntlet of discontent on the present occasion; such a general charge against Irish landlords was unjust. As to the clergy of jobbing in Ireland, he believed that if public money were to be applied to works in any of the counties of England, as much jobbing would occur in them as in Ireland.—The Duke of ATHOL was sorry that his Noble Friend should use such language—language which he must say was exasperating.—Lord KING hoped that those Noble Peers who were so desirous of conciliating the Irish, would seize the opportunity of speaking and voting for the bill to restore to Roman Catholic Peers their right of sitting in that House.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL did not approve of the principle of the measure, as relief by individuals always injured others; but under the special circumstances of the case he gave the bill his concurrence.—Several other Peers said a few words, after which, the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose, the bill passed.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, on presenting a petition from Cork against the importation of foreign butter, alluded to the subject of tithes, as a necessary consideration in the state of Ireland.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL said a bill on the subject would be brought into the other House of Parliament, which was short of what might be anticipated; but it did not therefore follow that the Government would be satisfied with a partial measure; but no general measure could be proposed during the present Session in a state fit for the consideration of Parliament.

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Mr. CREEVEY, Sir T. LETHBRIDGE, and Mr. COKE, presented agricultural petitions from their respective counties.—Sir T. LETHBRIDGE stated that the country was not satisfied with what had been done by Ministers.—Mr. COKE said sufficient attention had not been paid to the numerous petitions: without the farmer and the labourer were restored to something like their former condition in society, those gentlemen themselves could not hope to sustain their own families, or to retain their own possessions; but they must be ruined, and their fortunes overwhelmed.

Mr. HORNBY presented a petition from the Rowditch family, setting forth the grievances they had sustained by the prosecutions against them at the suit of Maria Glenn, since convicted of perjury, but who could not now be found, to receive sentence. The Hon. Gent. arraigned the conduct of Judge Best, when he presided on the trial of the Rowditches.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY deprecated the importation thrown out in this way on Judge Best.—The petition was laid on the table.

Naval and Military Pensions.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee on this subject, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, and detailed to the House the plan which had been resolved on by Ministers, in consequence of the great capitalists declining to contract with them for the payment of the same. The Right Hon. Gent. stated, that he should now propose a series of resolutions, by which Government would retain the matter in its own hands, and share in the profit or loss accordingly. With this view, it was intended to grant an annuity of £2,800,000, a year, for 45 years, to be vested in Trustees appointed by Parliament, and charged upon the Consolidated Fund. These Trustees (who would be the First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Paymaster-General, the Treasurer of the Navy, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, as through the latter the business will mainly be conducted,) in return for this annual investment of £2,800,000, must annually furnish to the Treasury the amount needed to pay the yearly interest, payment of half-pay and pension charges, now not exceeding five millions, and in the 45th year reduced to 3 or £400,000. The first year, therefore, the Trustees would require £2,200,000, to make up, with the £2,800,000, of annuity which Government will pay them, the 5 millions for the use of the Treasury. To raise the sum of £2,200,000, perhaps the assistance of the Bank might be required, or the deficiency might be supplied by sales in the market; but the yearly payments would very rapidly diminish. The whole difficulty might be considered as belonging to the first year. The amount of the dead charge at the present moment was taken at five millions. The charge for Half-pay Annuities was £2,500,000; £1,200,000. *was to be given to the public in a remission of taxes*; and if to those sums were added £400,000, to defray any increase on the half-pay and pensions, it would be found to be equal to the amount of the dead charge of five millions. The Right Hon. Gent. next proceeded to state what taxes were to be remitted. The first was the Salt Tax. This in England amounts at present to 15s. a bushel, and in Scotland to 6s. The duties in both countries he proposed to reduce to 2s. being the amount of the duty now payable in Ireland, which would be attended with the further advantage of equalizing the duty in both parts of the United Kingdom; but to prevent inconvenience to the revenue in the interval, the reduction is not to take effect until the 5th of January next; all exemptions and allowances to duty-free salt, to be repealed, excepting for exportation. It was also intended to remit the Windows and Hearth Money Taxes in Ireland, amounting together to £250,000. per annum; one half of the present Leather Tax of £600,000. a year, being £300,000., and the whole of the tonnage duty on British ships, imposed in the year 1812, and amounting to £250,000., per annum. These altogether formed an aggregate of two millions, but the increased consumption of articles in consequence of being lightened of taxation, he expected would produce £300,000. Mr. Vansittart next observed, that unless the House watched the interests of the public narrowly, it was more than probable that the consumer would not reap the advantage he was intended to experience. With the view to obviate this, he hoped that those Noble Peers who were so desirous of conciliating the Irish, would seize the opportunity of speaking and voting for the bill to restore to Roman Catholic Peers their right of sitting in that House.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL did not approve of the principle of the measure, as relief by individuals always injured others; but under the special circumstances of the case he gave the bill his concurrence.—Several other Peers said a few words, after which, the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose, the bill passed.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, *May* 24.

SEDUCTION.

MRS. MARY WING *v.* AUGUSTA PAUL JENKINS.

Mr. STORKS having opened the pleadings, Mr. Serjeant LENS, stated the circumstances to the jury. The plaintiff, he said, came into that court for the purpose of seeking just retribution for one of the most painful injuries it was possible for a parent to sustain—namely, for the base seduction of her daughter, whereby her feelings had been deeply wounded—her family irretrievably disgraced—and herself exposed, in a pecuniary point of view, to serious inconvenience. Mrs. Wing was a widow, and lived with her daughter and her young son. The youngest of her daughters, Susannah Sophia, was not now more than eighteen years of age, and at the time when the circumstance which was the particular subject of this action took place, she was but sixteen. With regard to the defendant, his conduct seemed to have been attended with every aggravation which could belong to such a case. He had arrived at that time of life, when his passions ought to have shouldered entire more regularly into their place. He was thirty years of age; but independent of this, his introduction to the plaintiff had taken place under circumstances which ought to have rendered the members of her family peculiarly sacred. He had come to her house, in fact, as a medical man, and the object of his infamous arts had, from indisposition, been placed under his professional care. Taking advantage of the opportunities which the confidence thus reposed in his character necessarily induced, he at length succeeded in effecting his vile purpose; and having gratified his illicit passion, he now left his hopeless patient prematurely to sink into an early grave, borne down by the anguish of a mind incapable of sustaining the shock of disappointed love, and too sensibly alive to the dishonour which she had heaped upon herself and her connexions. In order that a correct view of this subject might be had, it was necessary to have should enter more regularly into detail. The plaintiff, he ought to state, when she first became acquainted with the defendant, kept a small public-house in the village of Meldreth, in Cambridgeshire; and she was here assisted by her son and two daughters. Shortly afterwards the proof is unfortunately too strong with her eldest daughter to the town of Cambridge, leaving her son and youngest daughter, as well as her father, to manage the business. After her departure, the defendant was constant in his visits to the daughter Susannah, and by his conduct and language indicated the most honourable intentions; holding out in fact the strongest hopes to the young woman that he would marry her. He (Mr. Serj. Lens) was perfectly aware that in the form of the pleadings in this action there was no damage for a breach of promise of marriage; nor did he presume to urge this topic further than to shew, that at this time the young woman was perfectly virtuous and free from all imputation on her character, and, at the same time, that there was not the least suspicion entertained towards the defendant. Every opportunity was offered him for the indulgence of an honourable attachment, and the mother, as well as every member of the family, were thrown off their guard. The defendant at length prevailed over the affections and mind of the young woman. She became pregnant, and ultimately, in the month of April in the last year, was delivered of a child. To observe the effect which this event produced on the minds of the unhappy parent and every branch of the family, was unnecessary; but in order to shew that they were free from blame, and were in no respect culpably accessory to the ruin which had befallen the daughter and honour of the defendant, he would read a letter addressed by him to the young woman herself; and from that a judgment might be formed how far his subsequent conduct was reconcilable with the sentiments which he then entertained. It was written a short time before the birth of the child, somewhere about March, 1821; but it bore no date. The letter commenced with the words "My dear Sophia;" and, after apologizing for not writing according to his promise, the defendant proceeded to say, that he could not consent to any proposition of marriage till after the ensuing assizes; but, at the same time, assured her he was perfectly aware of the distress of her family, that this delay did not arise from any unjust or sinister motives, but from the peculiar circumstances in which he was then placed.—[Mr. Serjeant Vaughan objected to the letter, upon the ground that evidence of a breach of promise could not be received as evidence in support of an action for seduction. The Chief Justice held the objection to be valid.] Mr. Serjeant Lens said it was far from his wish that any improper advantage should be taken of the letter, therefore, from making any further remarks on this document. He then proceeded to make some further comments on the peculiar profligacy of the defendant's conduct, and called upon the jury to give such damages as the aggravated features of the case justly demanded.

Mr. Thomas Chisholm was then called. He deposed that he lived at Cambridge; he was brother to the plaintiff; her husband died about eight years ago, leaving two daughters and one son; he had kept a small public-house at Meldreth. The plaintiff continued in that house, after his death, till Michaelmas 1820. At that time she removed with her eldest daughter to Cambridge, leaving her second daughter, Susannah Sophia, and her son, with their grandfather and mother, to manage the business on her account. Susannah was now between eighteen and nineteen years of age. She was living with her father and his sister's family. In the beginning of 1821 Susannah became pregnant. The first information witness had of this was in January.—Previous to that time he had seen the defendant with his sister's family; he understood he was paying his addresses to his sister, and he was received on that footing; he did not know this of his own knowledge. In consequence of the information he received in January, he wrote to the defendant, and received three letters from him. The letters alluded to were then put in and read: they consisted of apologies for not meeting the witness and his brother by their desire, and complained of Harriet, the elder daughter of the plaintiff, having come over to the village where he lived, and publishing what had taken place to his prejudice. He then stated that he was determined not to marry Susannah, but to go and live in the West of England.] The witness, in continuation, said he had taken the best of care of the behaviour of his niece, and never saw any thing amiss of her in his life.

The CHIEF JUSTICE: That is not evidence. Till the character is impeached, every person must be taken to be of good character.

In cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, witness said he was clerk to the plaintiff's attorney, and was so at the time of the correspondence which had been read. The letters came over to Meldreth bridge afterwards, when he said he was sorry for what had happened; it was very unfortunate, but he assured the family that he never intended any thing but what was honourable. He ultimately meant to marry Susannah, and would marry her.

The CHIEF JUSTICE: That is not evidence.

The witness further said, the plaintiff lived in Cambridge, where she had lived a year. There had been three assizes since January, 1821. The action had been brought in London, in consequence of the dangerous situation of his niece.

Susannah Sophia Wing was now brought into Court. She appeared to be helpless, and trembling at the last stage of a decline. She was carried by her brother and placed, supported by pillows, in the seat of the crier, and was throughout attended by her brother, who administered various restoratives to sustain her through her examination. Some time elapsed before she had sufficiently recovered from the effects of her exertion in coming into court to be able to speak. The oath was then administered, and her answers, which were given in almost an inaudible tone, were kindly repeated by Mr. Serjeant Rosanquet. The substance of her testimony was as follows: "I know the defendant Mr. Jenkins; I first became acquainted with him upwards of two years ago; my mother lived at Meldreth; he was in the habit of calling at my mother's house; he was a surgeon and apothecary. He was frequently at my mother's house before she went to Cambridge. After that he came to attend my brother in his medical capacity. I was myself at the same time and kept my bed, and he attended me likewise in my bed-room; I was confined for a week. The witness now described, evidently with feelings of deep anguish, the circumstance of the defendant having obtained his wishes with respect to her while she was thus confined to her bed, and at the end of this statement she was seized with a dreadful fit of coughing, from which it was some time before she recovered. On resuming her testimony she said, the defendant frequently visited her afterwards, and said, if she did not submit to his wishes he would never marry her, but if she did he would. She did under this threat comply with his desires, and ultimately became pregnant, and a child was born in May, 1821. The defendant always professed honorable intentions. —The unfortunate girl now underwent a close cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, the object of which was to elicit from her that she had had criminal intercourse with the defendant before the time she had described, and further, that she had had similar intercourse previously with other men, especially with two brothers of the name of Course, and a man of the name of Codrington. To all the questions on these points she answered promptly and solemnly in the negative, and as far as her irritable state could permit, with apparent indignation. She admitted that her brother detected her in the first freedom taken by the defendant; but she was insensible, and did not know what had passed. The defendant, she believed, had entreated her brother not to tell her mother, and had made the strongest professions of his honorable intentions. She was at length quite overcome by her feelings, and Mr. Serjeant Vaughan declined putting any further questions. The witness then said, she could be again removed out of Court.—The case for the plaintiff was here closed.

Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN then addressed the jury for the defendant. He declared, with sufficient sincerity, that in the whole course of his professional experience he had never witnessed a more distressing case than the present. A man must be wanting in the common feelings of his nature if he were not deeply impressed by the melancholy and painful exhibition which had been made by the introduction of the daughter of the person who complained on the present occasion, and whose deplorable situation it was impossible to disguise from the commonest observation. He thought, however, he had reason to complain of his learned friend for introducing into the cause matter which was not strictly legitimate evidence; and although the learned Judge had declared that it could not be received, still it was impossible to erase it from the mind it was weight. He was persuaded however that the gentlemen, whom he had the honor to address, were made of sterner stuff than to have their feelings or their judgments so far overpowered as to impede the administration of justice; and he trusted, that in the discharge of their duty, however painfully their minds might have been excited, that they would look calmly and deliberately to the whole case, and come only to that conclusion which an impartial view of the facts would warrant. The learned counsel then proceeded, with great ability, to comment on the evidence which had been given on the part of the plaintiff, and to advert to the want of that testimony which it was in the power of the plaintiff to have introduced. He certainly did expect to have seen the brother of the unfortunate young woman placed in the witness box; and he was disappointed in not seeing him, as from that young man he could have elicited much which was now involved in obscurity. Above all, he had no doubt he should have been enabled to get from him a fact which was of peculiar importance in this cause; namely, that he had communicated to his mother the criminal connexion, which, it was stated, he had discovered her upon his sister and the defendant; and the silence respecting which must lead to the inference, that this was not the first criminal intercourse in which she had been engaged. If this were the case, why should there was any presumption that it was, then surely the plaintiff, knowing and conniving at the fact, could only be entitled to nominal damages. The learned counsel then adverted to the circumstance of this action having been brought at the instance of the father of the plaintiff, who was clerk to the attorney in the cause, and remarked on the singular circumstance of its being tried in London, in preference to the assizes at a place where all the parties were well known and known. He should, however, put the character of the young woman beyond all doubt, by calling witnesses who would distinctly prove, that from an early age, notwithstanding her own solemn declaration to the contrary, her habits had been of the most profligate description; and that with three of these witnesses she had, at her own solicitation, had criminal intercourse. It would be the painful task of the jury to weigh all these conflicting statements, and to pronounce either the one side or the other guilty of perjury. He was sure, however, they would not shrink from their duty; and if they thought the witnesses he had cited deserving of credit, they must come to the conclusion, if they found for the plaintiff entitled to damages at all, that the smallest sum they could mention would meet the justice of the case.

Thomas Hawkes swore, that between four and five years ago he saw Susannah Wing sitting on the knee of John Course, with her arms round his neck, and his hands in a most indelicate situation.—John Course spoke to his having had repeated intercourse with the plaintiff's daughter, when she was in her solicitation. She was then about fourteen.—Wm. Course, the brother to the last witness, said that he had been granted a similar favour on one occasion.—Wm. Codrington, rather an elderly man, also spoke of the young woman having been improperly familiar with him, too often.—All these witnesses gave their testimony with a degree of unblushing effrontery, which excited general disgust.

Mr. Serjeant LENS then addressed the jury in reply. He said, that with regard to the attacks which had been made on the moral character of the plaintiff's daughter, these were as wicked as they were unfounded; the strongest proof that they never had had any weight with the defendant was, that he had actually urged them, in all his correspondence, as an excuse for his perfidy. Had he believed them, no doubt they would have been the first, as they were the most plausible, reasons which he could urge in his own justification. The jury, however, had heard the testimony which the witnesses called by his learned friend had given; they had seen the wicked speed and testy with which they had told their story, and contrasting that with the modest and unoffending manner in which the young woman whom they had been called to contradict, tottering as she was on the verge of the grave, had denied the truth of their accusations, they would pronounce a just judgment, and come to that conclusion which their own consciences might fairly and honourably dictate.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in his charge to the jury, said, the indubitable fact of the mother had in any part of the transaction consented to the defilement of her daughter, no action could be maintained; but without stopping to inquire whether the brother did right or wrong in concealing the shame of his sister from his mother, he was sorry to observe, that from the evidence, that the plaintiff had such knowledge, or had given such consent to the fact. In considering the action, it would be asked what was the situation of the defendant? It was that of a medical man—a situation different from that of every other person. He was open, and he was supposed to approach the bedside as an administering angel. No door could be shut against such a character—no one would follow him, for he was the sole judgment, and come to that conclusion which their own consciences might fairly and honourably dictate.

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The jury inquired what were his circumstances?

It was answered that no evidence had been given on that subject; and after some consideration they found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £150.

In Ireland, so slow is the progress of improvement, the peasantry do not lay up their potatoes in caves or houses, as in England, but let them remain in the ground, and dig them as they want them. No wonder the rains have proved destructive.

On Friday evening the 17th inst. Mr. Moritz, the famous sleight-of-hand performer, left the Spread Eagle, in Salford, on horseback, with the intention of proceeding to Bullock Smithy, at which place he had intended to exhibit his talents shortly the next day. Unfortunately, however, on reaching Bank-top, his horse flung him and he pitched upon his head. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but he was found to be beyond the reach of human aid—life being entirely extinct.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Friday, *Aldred Hoare and others*, this was an action against the defendants, as common carriers from Wisbech to London, to recover the value of a parcel containing a quantity of coral beads, booked at the defendants' office, and which was alleged to have been lost through the negligence of the defendants' servants. This was the second trial of the same cause. The defendants rested their defence upon the usual notice of their restricted liability, unless the property was insured, and it was proved that the plaintiff was in the habit of sending parcels by the defendants' coaches, and could not but have known the course of business at their offices. The Chief Justice said, that if there was any case in which the defendants could be entitled to discharge themselves from liability, by reason of notice, this was one, as the plaintiff could not be ignorant of the notice which in the course of business must frequently have come to their knowledge. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

EPSOM RACES, THURSDAY, May 23.

The Derby Stakes of 50 gs. each.

The Duke of York's c. Moses 1
Mr. Rogers's b. c. by Haphazard 2
Duke of Grafton's ch. Hampden, by Rubens 3

Six only started, and they all kept closely together until they came to the turnpike, when the Government's colt having the lead till then. Here, however, Moses, Hampden, and Mr. Rogers's colt pushed forward a-breast in dashing style, and afforded an instance of the best running ever witnessed, as had been taken place on this course. Whip and spur were brought into action unsparingly; every muscle of the riders as well as of the horses was strained to interrupt this serious equality; every effort was vain for a considerable distance, when Moses, at last, forced ahead the winning post, Moses was declared the winner only by a head. The above three only were placed.

The Derdoin Stakes of 10gs. each.

Major Ormsby Gore's gr. h. Snowden 1
Mr. Parrell's b. c. Moult, 4 yrs. old 2
A good race.—Won by a neck.—6 not placed.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

The Oaks Stakes of 50 gs. each.

Duke of Grafton's b. f. Pastille, by Rubens 1
Duke of York's (Major Wilson's) f. by Rubens 2
Lord H. Thynne's (Major Wilson's) ch. f. Cecilia, Mr. Wilson's Sister to Neva, the Duke of Grafton's ch. f. Whizzig, and seven others started.—Whizzig, rode by Buckle, took the lead and made play for Pastille, but being so hard pushed when getting near home by Major Wilson's Tippitywitch, who succeeded in getting a head, and seemingly likely to win the race, Pastille passed her just in time to win the race by barely a head.

The Deaniee Stakes of 10gs. each.

Mr. Field's b. f. by Crispin 1
Mr. R. Walker's ch. f. Prosody 2
Major Gore's b. h. Cupp 3
Mr. Parrall's b. f. Phantom ..... bolted

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

If the voice of a plain, disinterested man can be heard in these clamorous and arduous times, allow me to address a few sentences through the medium of your paper to the adversaries of the beneficed Clergy, who are at late very active in the object of their hate, the political Sciolist and the traducer of constituted authorities, in various parts of the country, but especially in the county of Norfolk. Without entering, *a priori*, into the history of the Church and its apparentances, I will put these questions to the divers orators who strive to be prominent at the provincial meetings. Who in England has an older, a more legitimate, or better title to his estate than the Rectors have to the tithes of their livings? Has his Grace of Bedford or his folk, the Earl Fitzwilliam, or Mr. Coke, a superior title to theirs? If the tithes are not the parson's, whose are they? Those who purchase estates, as well as they who have inherited them, know there is a certain charge upon them, called a tithe, or tenth part of the produce, and that purchasers pay a sum proportionate to their value with this incumbrance upon them. There are two or three thousand Laymen, called rectors, who receive the tithes, and not one word is said of them, though it is notorious they make infinitely more of the rectorial tithes, and exact them with ten-fold the rigour, than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Clergy, who are the incumbents of the kingdom. Assuming that what I have advanced is incontrovertible, I proceed to ask why there is so much virulence and asperity emitted against the Church? Why is opprobrium thrown upon the Clergy, and the dutiesses of the Agriculturist in an unmanly manner? Is it from, when, to a reflecting mind, it must be evident that they neither have directly nor indirectly any thing to do with it? If those orators who are in the habit of exposing the frailties of human nature, but not one word of lampooning them, can of their own knowledge impugn the honourable conduct of any Clergyman, or show that some one who compounded for his tithes has not lowered the composition proportionably to the reductions made by the various landlords of his parish, they should name them, and not censure the whole for the avarice of a few. That great distress universally prevails is but too manifest, though the several causes assigned for it are as various as the opinions of men; it is questionable whether the crop last year was much more than sufficient for the consumption; but no doubt can be entertained, that the great depression of prices of all kinds, was mainly occasioned immediately after the harvest, by an unprecedented glut, and the want of money amongst the farmers forced into the markets. This caused a panic, and a factitious appearance of a superabundance, from the effects of which the farmer has not recovered, and not one of the direful consequences. Poor lands, which were brought under the plough on the spur of the occasion, should now return to their pristine state, as the produce of them will not remunerate the farmer for seed, expense of labour, and rates. To call on Parliament to legislate and devise remedies for the evils with which the agriculturist is beset, is futile and absurd; as well might it be asked of them to make a black horse white. That many are ruined, and more will inevitably be, ruined in consequence of the present state of things, is but too true: it is a misfortune deeply to be lamented and deplored, and the more so, because it is not within the scope of human sagacity to devise means to avert it. The slow but certain operations of time will eventually effect a cure, and again bring things to a sound and healthy state; till then, those who are embarked in the pursuits of agriculture must resign themselves to the sole decrees of Heaven, and with patience await a change in their favour. Not a little of the evil under which farmers now labour has been brought upon them by the rapacity and folly of certain dealers in farming, who have elevated a useful and respectable class of men into a sphere in which they never ought to have moved, and without adding an iota to their happiness, or a particle of what is good and useful to society.—I have imperceptibly digressed from my subject, and written more than I intended; but I cannot take my leave without repeating, for the information of those whose delight it is to rail at the Clergy, and lessen that veneration and reverence which their office claims from all ranks and degrees—that all Church property is, *bona fide*, as really and absolutely the several Rectors', Vicars', &c. and must continue to be secured to them as sacredly and effectually, as other freeholds or other property is to the humblest individual and the most opulent Peer. It is their's, and who will dare to propose to wrest it from them? Many whom I could name, that harangue on the subject of tithes, are very tenacious of their own rights, but are vastly disposed to trench upon and even despoil the Clergy of their's

VIATOR.

Sons of the Clergy.—On the 23d inst. the anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated at St. Paul's cathedral, which was crowded to excess.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state, and there were present the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Ely, Bangor, Carlisle, St. David's, &c. &c. The music was admirably executed. Previous to the *Final* an excellent sermon was preached by the venerable Charles James Blomfield, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester. The subscriptions were very liberal. On the closing of the performances the patrons of the institution repaired to Merchant Taylors' Hall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for nearly 300 persons. Prince Leopold sent a donation of £50.

MURDER.—*John Chapman* has been committed to Devon County Gaol for the wilful murder of his wife, who had formed an attachment for a fellow workman with whom she was eloping, when the prisoner took a gun, and on pursuing them, found his wife arm in arm with his rival; when he fired at his wife and shot her dead on the spot. Her paramour received part of the shot, but not material injury. Chapman did not attempt to elude justice, but said he was contented to die for them.

There is at present a clergyman residing in Lincolnshire, whose servant was lately executed for robbing him, attended with circumstances of a very aggravated nature. The man was hanged for the clergyman's house, christened by him, married by him, hung for robbing him, and conveyed to the village, and buried by him.

Mr. Crisp Brown, of Norwich, in order to promote the consumption of barley, has offered to make and sell the farmers malt at 55s. per bushel *for the sake of their labourers*, provided the latter are charged only 4s. per bushel for it.

London Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, *May* 27, 1822.

The supply of Grain in general during the last week has been considerable, and the market closed with some dullness on Friday. This morning the arrival of Wheat was tolerably large for the season, and the mealing trade was exceedingly dull, the sales being entirely confined to the better sorts, which we consider from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, while scarce and fine sorts bid fair for the ordinary descriptions, with which the stands remained overed at the close of the market.—Barley continues exceedingly dull of sale, and must be noted rather cheaper; and Beans scarcely maintain the prices of this day se'nnight. In Pease of both sorts, however, we observe but little alteration in value. Though we have been largely supplied with Oats of late, yet having a tolerably brisk demand, sales are readily effected at a trifling reduction in value.—Flour remains as last stated.

PRICE OF GRAIN on board Ship as under.

Es. Red Wheat	32s to 42s	Hog Pease ...	21s to 22s
Fine	46s to 48s	White ditto...	23s to 25s
Old	50s to 54s	Boilers.....	30s to 32s
Ess. White ..	34s to 44s	Small Beans..	24s to 25s
Fine.....	54s to 56s	Old	30s to 32s
Superfine....	56s to 58s	Tick Beans ..	18s to 20s
Old	—s to —s	Fine.....	21s to 22s
Rye	20s to 24s	Feed Oats....	14s to 15s
Barley	18s to 19s	Fine.....	17s to 18s
Fine.....	20s to 22s	Poland ditto ..	16s to 18s
Superfine....	—s to —s	Fine.....	20s to 21s
Malt.....	37s to 42s	Potatoe ditto ..	22s to 24s
Fine.....	43s to 46s	Fine.....	23s to 25s

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Town-made Flour..45s to 50s } per Sack delivered.
Ditto Seconds.....42s to 45s }
Essex and Suffolk Flour..40s to 45s } per Sack on board ship.
Norfolk and Stockton do..38s to 40s }

PRICE OF SEEDS.

Carraway	56s to 67s	W. Mustard..	8s to 10s
Coriander.....	10s to 15s	Brown ditto..	10s to 14s
R.Clover(For.)	25s to 56s	Turnip W....	32s to 36s
Ditto English..	24s to 56s	C