

Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,274.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ASSIZES.

ASSAULT ON THE PRIEST OF MOUNTNATH.
This case came on to be tried at the last Assizes of Maryborough, before the Hon. Luke Fox, second Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Jury of the Queen's County.

Mr. Mac Nally, for the Crown, stated, that the complaint he had to lay before the Court and Jury, on the part of his Client, contained the grounds on which the Grand Jury of that respectable county had thought just and proper to find Bills of Indictment against the Traversers and the three—Mr. Walsh and E. Price. The charge was an assault and battery of the Rev. Philip Connolly, a Catholic Clergyman, and Coadjutor to the Parish Priest of Mountnath, where the Traversers resided. It was an offence that required serious attention and minute investigation. That Mr. Connolly had been assaulted in a base and cowardly manner, was a fact upon which no doubt could be raised, for the evidence on that fact was unequivocal; but whether he was struck by either of the Prisoners would be a question, under all the circumstances of evidence, for the Jury to determine, and whatever their verdict may be, whether guilty, or not guilty, he was confident it would be consistent with the solemn, sacred oath which they had taken; such a verdict as they could justify to the feelings of conscience, and as would give satisfaction to public justice. The assault charged could not be the result of personal animosity. Mr. Connolly was almost a stranger in Mountnath; besides, he was a young Clergyman of the mildest demeanor and excellent manners, incapable of giving offence, and who, like his Divine Preceptor, the Saviour of Mankind, not only preached peace and good-will to man, but, by his example, inculcated the conduct which should mark the progress of Christians through life. It was he said, with great reluctance, that, in addressing the Court and Jury, he found it necessary to be retrospective to the conduct of a certain set of men who resided in Mountnath, in order to show the Judge, who had not before been on the Circuit, but whom every honest man must wish to see again, that there were in that town a set of Irreligious, profane, and cruel miscreant Christians, who waged war against the preachers of the Christian doctrine, and by doing so, might be fairly charged with waging war against Heaven. The men he alluded to had persecuted the late Reverend Mr. Duane, Catholic Preceptor to Mr. Connolly—even to death. They had not actually murdered him by manual force, or by deadly weapon, or by the subtilty of poison; but they had so malevolently and inhumanly treated and persecuted that Gentleman, against whom no man could have genuine cause of complaint, that his death was the consequence. In speaking of these unthinking and unfeeling men, he did not in the slightest degree allude to the Protestants of Mountnath and its vicinage. No, he spoke of immoral conspirators, men destitute of religion, and who must be ignorant of the principles of Protestantism, which teaches its disciples to love God above all things, and our neighbours as ourselves. But these men were politicians, whose principal aim it was to set man against man, and to abolish not only civil but religious liberty, and to establish anarchy and confusion, under the pretence, the false pretence, of zealous loyalty.—From such men—add it to the Litany, "Good Lord deliver us!" The conduct of the Protestant Magistrates evinced, that they considered the Priest as entitled to protection, and his persecutors to punishment, and the finding by the Grand Jury showed, that the informations and witnesses examined on the part of the Crown had established probable cause to charge the Prisoners, and put them on trial. The assault and battery, it would appear, was on the 25th day of October last; and on the 28th of the same month a special meeting of the Magistrates was called at Mountnath, and on that day, and the 4th of November, the business was investigated, and informations taken; so that the Prosecution stood completely directed by party motives, and was founded merely in public justice, to which every offender was amenable—the law acknowledged no distinction; its correction fell upon the great as well as the poor.

The Rev. Philip Connolly, who appeared a very young Clergyman, was then sworn, and was examined by Mr. John D'Arcy. He stated that, on the night of Saturday, the 26th of October, he was going into a house in Coote-street, Mountnath, about the hour of eight o'clock, when he met Edward Price, the man standing at the bar—Price had a slip of deal in his hand, which was perforated in the end with four or five holes—Price asked him three times, with an insulting tone of voice, "what do you want?"—to which he, the Witness, answered, "I do not want you." Mrs. Drury, at whose house this passed, said to Price, "that is the Priest;" upon which Price, immediately went out, as he, the Witness, also did in five minutes after. On going out of the door, he saw Price and another person standing on each side of the door, and another person a few yards from them, on the street leading to where he lodged. This person told him "good night;" and he returned the salutation kindly—when, after walking a few paces together, he struck him a violent blow on the face with his left hand, which cut him on the mouth. On this the Witness ran and called for assistance, and on his turning about, he saw the person who had struck him standing in company with the two others, who had been standing on each side of Mrs. Drury's door, when he came from her house. The person who struck him was in the middle, but he could not identify his person. Mrs. Drury saw these three persons, and she must know the person who was in

the middle, and that was the person who struck him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Greene.

The night was light, and he believed the moon was up—Mrs. Drury dealt in spirits, but his business to her house was a professional duty—he could not say who struck him, but he was positive it was the man who stood in the middle of the three—he never had a dispute with any of them. Many other questions were put to the Witness, which he answered with mildness and candour.

Mrs. Drury was then examined by Mr. Mac Nally.

She stated, that she certainly told Mr. Price, that the person headdressed with the words, "What do you want?" was the Priest—he desired a person who was in her house to see if those outside were following the Priest—Roe said they were—she instantly ran out, and in a few minutes met three persons, one of whom the Priest said had struck him—the distance was not more than twenty yards from her house—she named the younger Mr. Cornelius, as one of the persons she saw—but she declared she knew not who struck. This woman gave her testimony in a manner very extraordinary, and, in a state of trepidation; and the Judge took great pains in examining her, as did several of the Jury.

Mr. Bell said, he would ask her some questions, merely to obviate an insinuation from Mr. Mac Nally, against the Protestants of the town of Mountnath.

The Judge said, no such insinuation had been made by the Learned Counsel alluded to—the very contrary was his position, and his statement was truly impartial.

Mr. Mac Nally thanked the Judge—said he never imputed, but always spoke out. It was not to Protestants he alluded, but to club politicians, who, assuming the name of Orangemen, were promoting discord, and attempting to divide the Protestant and Catholic interest, which, he trusted in God, would henceforth be found one and the same.

The Traverser called Mr. Cornelius, jun.—He admitted that Price and Edwards were in the street—he saw them, but he did not see either of them strike the Priest. There was no moon-light, it was a darkish night.

On his cross-examination, he said, "I do not know who struck the Priest?"—"I do believe he was struck."

The Learned Judge, in his charge, observed, that a blow was cruelly inflicted on Mr. Connolly was beyond all doubt—and the circumstances disclosed by evidence were very strong against the prisoner Walsh, and on those the Jury would have to deliberate; for nothing appeared that could attach guilt to Price—Here his Lordship recapitulated the evidence. He felt extremely sorry, and every man must regret, that a Clergyman of the Catholic Religion should be treated with contumely, or assaulted, as was certainly the case here. The Catholic Religion is professed by a large part of the People, who are entitled to the protection of the law in common, and to the same extent, with all others of the King's subjects. That the Priest was struck was in full proof, and wantonly struck, but then it did not appear that the party who assaulted him knew him to be a Priest; if it did so appear, that would be a very great aggravation of the offence, and would call for very exemplary punishment. He approved of the meeting of the Magistrates, and of the subscription they had entered into for bringing the delinquents to justice; and this honourable conduct and kindness of the Protestants he considered as the means most conducive to terminate those disgraceful and pernicious animosities which had taken place in the town of Mountnath, and which should be discontinued wherever they appeared with reprobation, and punished to the utmost extent of the law.

The Jury retired for a short time, and then acquitted both Prisoners.

A very extraordinary and interesting trial came on at the last Assizes held at Carlow.—The Prosecutor, W. Fitzgerald, caused Mr. P. Kelly to be indicted, for wickedly attempting to seduce him to take the oath of a Shanavert.

The Counsel for the Crown did not state a case; but Mr. Jebb, as leading Counsel in the Prosecution, examined the Prosecutor, Fitzgerald. This man swore, that, on the 10th of April, 1811, he was at the house of Mr. Kelly, at Clonskany, near Dorris—it was the second time he was there—he was a pedlar, and went first to sell goods. On his going a second time, Mr. Kelly brought him into a parlour, and told him he was not safe unless he took the oath of the Shanaverts, and took up a book and wanted to swear him. The book was either printed or written, he could not tell which, as he could neither read nor write. He refused to be sworn. Kelly pressed him, and followed him to the door, and wanted him to return and swear, but he would not, he would not take such an oath for any money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mac Nally.
Q. Did you soon after refusing the oath leave the county of Carlow, and where did you go to?—I went to the county of Tipperary, and staid there.

Q. Then you were not afraid of the Shanaverts, or you went among them. Where did you go next?—A. To Dublin.

Q. What brought you there?—A. I took the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

Lord Norbury.—How much did you owe to your creditors?—A. Eight hundred pounds.

Q. What is the man at the bar?—Some one answered, a respectable miller.

Mr. Mac Nally.—You got white-washed, then, in Dublin, that you might by false swearing blacken the character of Mr. Kelly, in Carlow. How soon after you refused to take the oath, did you swear informations?—A. In a few weeks.

Q. Did you not go first to Mr. Bennett, Sovereign of Carlow; and did he not refuse to take your informations, they were so stale?—A. He refused.

Q. Did Mr. Dillon, the Justice, refuse to take them?—A. No; he took them.

Q. When were you first at Mr. Kelly's house?—A. I don't know.

Q. Can you not tell the month?—A. No, I am an illiterate man.

Q. Then, Mr. Fitzgerald, how can you be positive to the month, and the day of the month, when you made the second visit?—A. Because I went there.

(Here the witness appeared much confused.)
Q. Can you tell what business brought you there?—A. It was about a bill for ten pounds.

Q. What was your business at Mr. Kelly's house the first time you went?—A. It was to sell goods.

Q. Did you sell any?—A. I did.

Q. To what amount?—A. To eight pounds ten shillings.

Q. How were you paid?—A. I gave Mr. Kelly thirty shillings, and he gave me a bill on Dublin for ten pounds.

Q. Did you pass it?—A. Yes.

Q. To whom?—A. To Mr. Moore, in Dublin. (Mr. Mac Nally to the Court.)—Here, my Lord, is the bill, and it bears date the 11th of January, 1811.

Q. Did you ever see this young Lady? (pointing to Miss Kelly)—A. I did.

Q. That was when you sold the goods and took the bill?—It was.

Q. You saw her mother on that day, and a number of other children, and servants?—A. Yes.

Q. Now who did you see on the day you refused taking the oath?—A. Nobody but Kelly.

Q. What! not Mr. Kelly?—A. No.

Q. Nor this lady?—A. No.

Q. Nor none of the children?—A. No.

Q. Nor none of the servants?—A. No.

Q. Did you hear any of them?—A. No.

Q. Who desired you to prosecute Mr. Kelly?—A. No one.

Q. Have you, or do you know any one that has, private malice against him?—A. No.

Q. Then you prosecute merely for the sake of public justice?—A. Yes.

Why, Sir, you answer merely in monosyllables, like Orator Mam!—Q. Had you ever any conversation about this prosecution with Mr. Moore, the Hardware Merchant in Dublin?—A. I had not.

Mr. Moore called.
Q. Is that Mr. Moore?—A. It is.

Well, he shall be examined for your comfort.
Q. Did you see Mr. Moore at the time you denied having a conversation with him?—A. What matter whether I did or not.

Q. Did you see him?—A. No.

Q. Who carries on this prosecution?—A. I do.

Q. Do you fee the Counsel?—A. No.

Q. Do you pay the Attorney?—A. No.

Q. Did you never give any money to Mr. McMahon, the Attorney?—A. Never.

Mr. McMahon, (the Prosecutor's Agent)—"My Lord, this man does not deserve credit on his oath, for he gave me a pound note this day, and two guineas yesterday."

Cross-examined by Mr. Mac Nally.

Q. You say the deceased had been at dinner?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the prisoner take up a knife?—A. He did not.

Q. Can you account for this sudden frenzy, this madness?—A. Yes; he was offended because Fagan had set a grate badly for him.

Mr. Keonney, a Surgeon, examined the wound, and said it was the cause of Fagan's death.

Thomas Fagan, the elder, said the prisoner's wife was his daughter.

James Roche said the poker was used in the forge that day. He described the prisoner to be very outrageous, and attempted to force the door of Fagan's house; that he came into the forge, took the poker, and got into the room, the door having been opened.

Mr. Bethel asked him a few questions. The Recorder defined the crime of murder, and gave the legal definition of malice. The fact, he said, stood uncontroverted by any evidence whatever; and if the Jury believed the witnesses, they were bound to convict the prisoner.

The Jury immediately brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The Recorder, in a very pathetic and impressive manner, exhorted the Prisoner to repentance—and then pronounced the usual sentence, that he should be hanged till dead, on Friday next, and that his body should be dissected and anatomized.

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST OF THE 4TH.

On last Sunday night, a dispute arose in Mr. Hyatt's Tavern in Exchange-street. At the moment, a Constable of the name of Manning, belonging to the Police-Office, Duke-street, was passing through the street, and, being attracted by the noise, he went into the house, to preserve, as he said, the King's peace. But he behaved in so improper a manner as to excite the indignation of even all the Gentlemen present, who were not implicated in the dispute. Among others Colonel Colquhoun and Captain Hilliard, (who were mere spectators) could not endure his audacious conduct, and therefore they expostulated with the constable, desiring him to discharge his duty according to law, and threatening to complain to the Magistrate of the district, if he should not desist from his insolence.

Manning immediately took a warrant from his pocket, and cried out—"Here is my authority—come with me, and I will bring you to the Magistrate." Colonel Colquhoun and Captain Hilliard went with him, but the fellow, instead of conducting them to the Magistrate, brought the Gentlemen to St. Andrew's watch-house, and forcibly put them into confinement. The Gentlemen were immediately liberated on bail, but the very next day the constable had the audacity to charge those highly respectable gentlemen with robbery, and to persevere in every species of the grossest audacity. The fellow was dismissed, but their Worship, the Magistrate of Duke-street Office, did not carry their indignation further, in consequence, it is supposed, of the intercession of a Citizen of Dublin, who appeared at the Office to speak in favour of such a ruffian.

CLONMEL, APRIL 4.—On Monday night last, a number of fellows attacked the house of a man of the name of Rockett, between Carrick and Clonmel. They pulled off part of the thatch, and threw it in the chimney; but being afraid to enter the house, they fired through the opening in the roof, and killed a child of about four years old in its mother's arms, a ball having passed through its neck. The cause of this attack on Rockett was his having lately taken some ground in the above neighbourhood.

On the same night an old man of the name of Read was dragged out of his house at Carrick, and beat unmercifully; his son came at length to his relief, and repelled the aggressors with a pitchfork.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

On Tuesday week, in consequence of a requisition presented to the High Sheriff, signed by more than three hundred of the principal inhabitants of Birmingham, a very respectable Meeting of Merchants and Manufacturers, consisting of not fewer than seven hundred, was held at the Royal Hotel in that town, "to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature on the subject of the Orders in Council;" when, after a very animated debate, which did great credit to the talents and patriotism of several of the speakers, ten spirited Resolutions, declarative of the right and duty of British subjects to discuss political questions, and of the injustice and ruinous tendency of the Orders in Council, were agreed to, and Petitions for their immediate revocation were ordered to be presented to both Houses of Parliament. A very feeble opposition to some of the Resolutions was attempted, but they were all carried by a vast majority.

MARRIAGES.—In Tasman, Henry Irwin, Esq. of Woodville, County of Sligo, to Miss Burton, daughter of the Dean of Killala.—At Tipperary, Henry Sargent, Esq. of Milver, to Miss Sadler, daughter of Richard Sadler, Esq.—In London, H. P. Clough, Esq. of the 20th regiment of Foot, to Miss Westropp, daughter of the late John Westropp, of Meleagh, in the County of Limerick.—At Peterborough, Sir Robert Keir Porter, to Princess Maria Scherbatoff, in the Church of Dunbarton, Scotland, a young couple were regularly proclaimed; the ceremony was performed in Glasgow by an established Clergyman; the parties returned to Dunbarton, and spent the evening with their friends, but, before the bride set off with another young man for Glasgow, where they were married by two Justices of the Peace, and have since lived together. They have paid the disappointed lover all his expenses, and obtained his receipt.

WATERFORD.
Printed and published by the Proprietor, ANTHONY BIRNIE, Bookbinder, and Stationer, Queen's Street.

WEXFORD CATHOLIC MEETING.

A numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the COUNTY of WEXFORD, held at the County Court House, on Thursday, April 2, 1812.

St. THOMAS ESMONDE, Barr. in the Chair.
The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to—

Resolved, That we adopt the Petition to both Houses of Parliament, as prepared by the Catholic Board, and that some be signed as the Petition of the Catholics of the County of Wexford.

Resolved, That Earl Fitzwilliam be requested to present the said Petition on our behalf to the House of Lords.

Resolved, That the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan be requested to present the same to the House of Commons.

Resolved, That we approve of the Address to the Prince Regent, that we wish to our Senators, and that Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. Henry Lambert, of Carnagh, Esq. and Major Philip Hay, do present same.

Resolved, That as we consider the pure and independent exercise of the Elective Franchise the most essential mode which the Catholics possess, of doing themselves and the Empire justice, we will not give our Votes or Influence to any Candidate, who may lend his support to a Minister avowedly hostile to Religious Liberty.

Resolved, That we cannot withhold our admiration of the conduct of the enlightened Statesmen, Lords Grey and Grenville, who refused to accept of power at the expense of principle; and we consider them, as well as the Duke of Bedford, Earl Fitzwilliam and Moore, and the other illustrious Patriots who composed the virtuous Association of the United House in London, worthy of our Veneration and Esteem.

Resolved, That our Thanks are due, and hereby given, to our noble and liberal Protestant Constituents of this County, who have signed a Petition in our Favour, and who have this day attended our Meeting.

THOMAS ESMONDE, Chairman.
WILLIAM TALBOT, Esq. in the Chair.
Resolved, That the most grateful Thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. for his very proper, spirited, and dignified conduct in the Chair this day, and in Catholic Affairs in general.

WILLIAM TALBOT, Chairman.
JAMES MAYHEW, Secretary.

TO BE LET.
A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE, YARD, STABLE, and GARDENS, in BRIDGE-STREET, Apply to the Editor.
Waterford, April 9, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,
AT THE PUBLIC AUCTION ROOM,
ON THE 11th of APRIL INSTANT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
ON Monday, the 11th of April instant,
TWO BALES OF GOODS,
THIRTY BAGS BY SALE WATER, viz.
44 Pieces Cottons, Coats, and Veleetens,
40 Pieces Linens,
16 Pieces Cloths, Bases, and Corals.
SHEW TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
Terms—Approved Bills, or Cash.
WATERFORD, April 7, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY, THE 15th of APRIL NEXT,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,
SEVERAL LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD PREMISES, situate in and near said City, and now tenanted by a poor Annam, together with a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, and STABLES near the same, which a considerable sum has been lately expended in, and a large PITY on the WATERFORD CANAL, further Particulars apply to EDWARD COOPER, Esq. of WEXFORD, or to JOHN WATSON, Esq. of WEXFORD.

On Monday night last, a number of fellows attacked the house of a man of the name of Rockett, between Carrick and Clonmel. They pulled off part of the thatch, and threw it in the chimney; but being afraid to enter the house, they fired through the opening in the roof, and killed a child of about four years old in its mother's arms, a ball having passed through its neck. The cause of this attack on Rockett was his having lately taken some ground in the above neighbourhood.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, THE 25th of MAY NEXT,
AT THE HOTEL, CARRICK-ON-SUDR,
THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHDIRIS, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Wick, and within Two Miles and a Half of the Town of Carrick, and a Half of the County of Wick. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir James Osmund, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which the Tenant is to have a full and complete Receipt. The House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan, is to be sold by Auction, together with the Grounds, Houses, and other Buildings, by the late Sir James Osmund, Esq. at Carrick-on-Sudr, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen.
Carrick-on-Sudr, March 30, 1812.

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Carrick-on-Sudr, March 30, 1812.

TO BE LET.
THE IRON A BOLLING MILLS at MOUNTDREW, with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon, such Reports as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have immediate possession.—Apply to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel.
Waterford, April 4, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.
TO BE LET, from the 25th March last, for such Terms as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPEY, situated near Mullinacree, in the County of Tipperary, midway between Dunmel and Kilkenny, and 2 1/2 Miles from Carrick-on-Sudr. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storages for the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime Quality.
Apply in Writing, to be made to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel, Mullinacree. JOHN SULLIVAN will show the Premises.—The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required.
March 18, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.
LARGE spacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, doing a large Business in the Manufacture of PROVISIONS and reception of CORN, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of Large Burthen to receive their Cargo, and to discharge the same, by using much labour and preventing injury to the Cargo.
Apply in Writing, to JOHN ARKIN, No. 7, Waterford, and to the Proprietors, apply to J. B. BARRY, Waterford.
August 25, 1811.

BARONY OF IVERK.

A MEETING of the MAGISTRATES and GENTLEMEN of the BARONY of IVERK, held at PLETTOWN, on Friday, the 3d of April, 1812.

Whereas, it has appeared to us, that, on the evening of Thursday, the 26th of March last, the House of the Rev. THOMAS MURPHY, of White Church, in said Barony, Clerk, was beset by three armed men, and whereas it appears to us, that a shot, or shots, had then and there been fired, with the intent to murder the said Rev. THOMAS MURPHY; now We, the Committee of the Iverk Fund, for rewarding information of illegal acts committed in said Barony, and for the preservation of the peace, and tranquility thereof, do hereby offer a REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS for any information that may lead to the discovery and subsequent Prosecution to conviction, of all or any of the said three men.

MICHAEL COX,
Chairman of the Committee.

In addition to the Resolutions entered into at a Meeting of the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the Barony of Iverk, held at Plettown, on Friday, the 3d of April instant, for the purpose then and there stated, and particularly for offering a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS for the discovery and subsequent Prosecution to conviction of any or all of the party liable on an attack upon the House of the said THOMAS MURPHY, of White Church, in said Barony, on the evening of Thursday, the 26th of March last—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay, when called upon for the above purpose, such sums of money as are adjudged to our names—

Michael Cox, 10 0 0
Benjamin Cox, 5 0 0
Thomas Labor, 5 0 0
Richard Saur, 5 0 0
Henry Brieney, 5 0 0
Earl of Bessborough, 22 15 0
Peter Walsh, 6 16 6
Wm. Bourke, 4 11 0
Joseph Sandys, 5 0 0
M. and E. 5 0 0
Henry Blackmore, 11 7 6
Samuel Blackmore, 5 13 9
Richard Blackmore, 5 13 9
John Blackmore, 5 13 9
Robert Blackmore, 5 13 9
Edward Elliot, 10 4 9
John Elliot, 5 13 9
John Newport, 5 13 9
John Newport, 10 0 0

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August 25, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25th of MARCH INST.
THE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, in which Mr. ROBINSON now resides.
Also GARDENS, COACH HOUSE, and STABLES for ELEANOR HOUSE, in SPRING GARDEN ALLEY. Apply to JAMES WALLACE, Custom-House.
Waterford, March 3, 1812.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD.
MR. HEAD will let or sell the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILLFORT, near Portlaur, containing about Forty Acres.—Visitation may be had next May.—Application to be made to Mr. Head, at Millfort, near Portlaur, or to ANTHONY BIRNIE, at the Office of this Paper. Milfort, March 23, 1812.

NOTICE.
TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the Term of 40 years, commencing the 25th March instant, part of the LANDS of FRIORS KNACK, in the Liberties of Waterford, (the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital) containing 50 Acs. 37 R. The Tenant to be declared by the Master of the Hospital, to pay down a year's Rent as a fine, and above the Rent bid, to build a good slated House on the Premises, within two years from the Commencement of the Lease, and to pay all the Expenses of the Lease.
Waterford, March 21, 1812.
PEARSON, Auctioneer.

DISTILLERY.
WM. ROBINSON has for sale, at his Rectory, the DISTILLERY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, SPIRIT OF WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHISKY, all of most superior quality.
His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty Puncheons of Prime CORN WHISKEY and his prices for every article in the Line will be found as moderate as those of any other House.
£7 No Credit will be given, where the quantity purchased shall not amount to Fifty Gallons.
Waterford, March 15, 1812.

TO BE LET.
FROM THE 25th INSTANT,
THE HOUSE, in PATRICK STREET, in which Mr. CHAS. DOBSON now resides. Inquire of him, at said House.
Waterford, March 12, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,
Either in the Whole or in four Lots,
AS LATELY WORKED OUT,
THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKES TOWN, in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River Barrow, within two miles of the town of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The

COUNTY OF DUBLIN SESSIONS.

On the 7th, the Quarter Sessions for the County of Dublin commenced at the Court-house, Kilmaluham, before Mr. Serjeant Moore, several Magistrates, and a very respectable Grand Jury. The Learned Judge, in a most excellent Charge, took a view of the present situation of the County, which he described as being kept in continual terror, by midnight robbers. He was happy, however, that plunder appeared to be their only object, and that there was no ground even to suspect that any seditious association existed. He then, in a perspicuous manner, laid down the law enacted by the White-Boy Statutes, within which, persons assuming any name or denomination, as Defenders, Threshers, &c. become delinquents.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Griffin and Patrick O'Carroll were tried for highway robbery. The indictment charged, that they, on the 18th day of March, in the 52d year of the reign of our Lord the King, to wit, with pistols, &c. at the Parish of Glasnevin, in the County of Dublin, did forcibly and feloniously make an assault on William Hunter, and put him in fear; and did on umbrellas, one great-coat, an eye-glass, &c. did forcibly from his person take, and carry away, against the peace of the King.

Mr. Greene narrated the circumstances of the case, which after appeared in evidence: observing, that the prosecution was carried on by the Police. As Counsel for the Defendants were, by the policy of the law, precluded from stating a case, he had avoided all deduction and animadversion.

Mr. William Hunter, examined by Mr. Greene. Said he resided at Finglas-Bridge—on the 18th of March, in the evening, he was returning from Dublin—it was seven o'clock—the two Prisoners came up to him—they put pistols to his head—they both demanded his money—he knocked Griffin down with his fist—Carroll then tripped him, and he fell on his back—they both struck him on the head with their pistols—he received four cuts—they took from him a surcoat coat—it was Griffin took it—Griffin seized it, and said, "You bloody thief, you must give this coat"—he refused, saying, "There are papers in it"—they took also from him, a two and sixpenny piece, and two ten-pennies—(he here described the papers)—identified a parchment produced, and which was bloody—he heard Griffin say, "We will blow the bloody villain's brains out, for making this resistance"—on which he rushed on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mac Nally. I can have no doubt, Sir, on the truth of your testimony, but memory is not infallible.

Q. Had you dined?—A. No.

Q. Were you perfectly sober?—A. Yes.

Q. Then will you say you cannot possibly be mistaken?—A. I am positive they are the men—I described them to the Magistrate, and knew them the instant I saw them.

James Armstrong, examined by Mr. Greene. Apprehended Griffin—he had a surcoat coat on his arm—the other prisoner was seized by another person—took a pistol from Griffin's breast, drew the charge, which was powder, without ball—on Carroll he found the papers—on Griffin some silver and a pocket-book were found—on Carroll a powder-horn with powder.

Mr. Hunter again examined by Mr. Mac Nally. Q. You say each had a pistol?—A. Yes, Carroll had a horse pistol.

Q. But you hear now that one pistol only was got, and that not loaded?—A. I do.

J. Armstrong, examined by Mr. Bethel. He considered that a man might be mistaken.

The Prisoners called no Witnesses, either to controvert the facts sworn to, or to character—saying, they were strangers from the County Meath.

The Judge recapitulated the Evidence—observing, that the whole depended on the credit of Mr. Hunter, and corroborating circumstances, of finding the surcoat coat on one Prisoner, and the papers taken out of it on the other.

The Jury, after retiring for a few minutes, brought in a verdict, against each Prisoner, of Guilty.

The indictment was then read to them—and being asked, by the Clerk of the Peace, what they had to say, why judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against them, and not offering any matter in arrest of judgment, sentence of death was immediately pronounced.

In doing this, the Learned Serjeant, in language humane and pathetic, exhorted the unhappy convicts to prepare for death. He observed on the state of the County of Meath, particularly about Garristown, whence miscreants were daily issuing to plunder the property of the industrious; but the Law would be found too strong for any banditti or confederacy of such villains—it had been found effectually so in the South—it would be found so in every part of the Nation. Of mercy in this world they could have no hope; their days were numbered, and they were but few. Repentance and atonement would recommend them to Almighty God. They were condemned to be hanged by the neck until dead. They called for a long day, but were informed by the Court that was impossible, considering the circumstances of the case.

Patrick Carroll and John Smith were indicted on several charges, against Stat. 14 and 15 Geo. III. called the Whiteboy Act, and also for robbing the house of Margaret Rogers, widow, and robbing Hugh Rogers of a double-barrelled gun, at Baldwinstown, county Dublin, on the 4th of March last.

Mr. Greene stated a case, and then examined Hugh Rogers.

The Witness said he lived with his mother, Margaret Rogers, at Baldwinstown; her house was at-

tacked on the 4th of March, between nine and ten o'clock; he was in bed; the noise was all broken in; the persons outside fired several shots, and called for arms; they threatened to burn the house; they attacked the roof, and tore off the thatch; can't say any got through the roof; he took up a two-barrel gun and went to the window, when a man in the garden fired at him; they demanded admittance for one; he refused; they called for arms; he handed out the two-barrel gun. Under his mother's advice, he opened the door, and the banditti rushed in, armed with pistols; he was positive that the Prisoner, Smith, was one; Smith wanted to shoot him, but was prevented by another, who said, "we will have no murder"; he was positive, that Carroll was also there; Smith carried out a piece of frize; all were equally busy in carrying off the chests; they got candles in the house, and lighted three or four; they took off all the wearing apparel, some watches, a powder flask, bed-clothes, four pounds in silver, &c. &c.—He would have every man who came in; he saw seven or eight; he had a conversation with Smith about his gun; they remained two hours; they carried off the goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mac Nally. He pursued in the most positive manner in swearing to the identity of the Prisoners, and said he would be equally positive to every one of the seven or eight persons who rushed in.

Robert Rogers, examined by Mr. Greene. Corroborated his brother in the circumstances of the attack, threats, &c. He identified the Prisoners, and swore that Smith struck him, and threatened to shoot him—he found a pair of his own shoes on Smith.

Mary King.—She lives with her husband in Ballinacree—Carroll lodged there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mac Nally. I'll ask you a few questions, pro bene publico—Were you put into prison?—A. I was confined.

Q. Was your husband imprisoned?—A. Yes; for two days.

Q. What is he?—A. A labourer.

Q. So the Police did not hold him, though stolen goods were got in his house?—A. He will never be rich enough; he kept a customer in the barrack, and will have three hundred guineas.

Q. The produce of stolen goods; is it so?—No answer.

DEFENCE.

Eleanor Byrne, examined by Mr. Bethel. Proved a complete alibi as to Carroll—and, on a long cross-examination by Mr. Greene, proved a perfect consistency, and appeared a fair, innocent Witness.—She said she gave Carroll a most excellent character—said he was a stammerer, and had served part of his time in jail.

The Judge charged the Jury minutely and perspicuously, and the Jury having retired for a short time, brought in a verdict of Guilty against both Prisoners.

Sentence of Death was immediately pronounced on the unhappy men, by Mr. Serjeant Moore, in a manner which drew tears from every hearer. He could not cheer them, he said, with the slightest hope of pardon or remission of sentence, or even of what they prayed for from the dock—a length of time before execution. He advised them to send forthwith for their Spiritual Fathers, for in this world they had but a few hours to remain, and mercy in the next world should be the only object of their thoughts.

Extracts from the Corrasco Papers.

VILLAFRANCA, MARCH 21.—Persons who have arrived from Madrid state, that the French had demanded 17,000 rations for six weeks, which were expected from Andalusia, and that a considerable conveyance had set out for France, was supposed King Joseph would, one of these days, take a similar direction.

VILLAFRANCA DEL VALDE, MARCH 20.—About 3000 French have again entered in Leon, and although some people assert their intention is to penetrate into the Asturias, we do not believe it.

In Valladolid have entered the equipages of some persons of high character from Madrid, and more are expected. A person who has just arrived from Bayonne affirms, that through that place more than 15,000 French have passed, and by other routes 4000 Poles, all of whom took the direction to the Russian frontiers. We are assured that 40,000 in the whole are to leave the Peninsula.

Ten thousand French, belonging to the Imperial Guard, and 4000 Poles, from Sacher's Army, have arrived at Vittoria, from whence they are to proceed to France.

Lampelona suffers all the rigours of a siege, in consequence of Espoz y Mina's decree. The 2500 French in Gascon have refused to obey the Governor, Obe.

A singular circumstance is stated in the case of Wyatt, of Fowey, convicted of the murder of Valentine, the Jew. The prisoner was brought up to receive sentence on Thursday, and Mr. Justice Chambre, supposing it to be Friday, sentenced him to be executed on the Monday. The Act of Parliament enacted, that persons convicted of murder shall be executed within 48 hours after their conviction; they are therefore generally tried on the Friday, in order that they may have the benefit of Sunday, which is a *die curie*. The sentence, however, not being conformable to law, as it allowed a longer period than 48 hours between the conviction and execution, the prisoner was brought up again on Friday, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday.—The execution was reprieved till the 1st of May, and the opinion of the Judges is to be taken respecting the legality of the sentence.

The Monitor of the 30th of March had been received, announcing, that the celebrated Heronemann, who, about from Cairo, to discover the interior of Africa, was king of Ferzan, the defence of the Sultan, and a had been carried into slavery incredible hardships. Heronemann, who ever penetrates into such a Kingdom credit of the Moors. Ferzan, placed in the midst of Tripoli, near five hundred miles from the coast.

Letters from New South Wales, that great improvement that colony since the accession to the Government. The now planned and laid out into districts, with stables, watchmen, &c. been appointed the head of ships have been laid out George rivers. The roads and Hawkesbury, which have been repaired, bridge streams, and turnpikes estimated from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per colony equal to the continent to be the first staple of character were furnished by Government stores, on col value, in money or grain, population of Sydney is of which number 80000 is land as convicts.

A new method of preserving has been discovered. A piece having been at sea five months after the usual method, has missions for virtualising spection. The pork, it is large pieces, then put into with vinegar, and closed prevent the admission of any from being so unpleasant, expected; while the pork out being at all hard, as if that which is salted.

It is said to be a specific a cabbage leaf to the part a leaf, cut off the protuberance place it on the part with a ing to bed. It will produce on two or three repetitions.

A separation, by mutual place between the Crown P consort, who has an irrec climate and the society of.

Although the mysteries well understood in this co appears to be a refinement:— any Bill of Exchange is droney, and such bill is prot or non-payment, it carries ter the rate of ten per cent. ney be fully satisfied and p stance occurred some time.

An usurer, not satisfied v interest, refused to advance, Gentleman, unless, by we give him a bill of Exchange p protested, by which he pounds per cent. The Gen tal occasion for the money, had any transaction, or p pendence. The merchant, bill, observing the name ly honoured it, knowing person of great property, meant to enter into a con The usurer, upon this, b pounds per cent. He v therefore, at being, as he and complained very pe his having given him a g one!

A ministerial paper, states, that an Act of sep tritious personages, the Pri was signed by the King a

On Monday, the 6th, Noblemen and Gentlemen took place at the Thatched the Report of the Committee favour of the Catholics w quis of Landsdowne was Petition to the Lords, and Commons. Amongst var occasion, there was one fr in which he declared, " cordially in the spirit aud and hoped to be able to effectually than by his sig

ROBBERY OF THE NEWRY FLY COAST. It has been ascertained, that Francis Fox, Esq (one of a City of Dublin,) at the desperate struggle, appar ago, when the ruffian had is an unfortunate Geant known to the Public, brought to justice, but again on society.

Chronicle.

MAR 18, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT. Enter in the Office of the Stationer.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, containing a copy of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Trade of the Colonies, and to give effect to the several Resolutions of the House of Commons, passed in that behalf, on the 17th of March, 1812." Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, in the 26th Year of His Majesty King George the Third.

TO BE LET, ON THE GOVERNMENT SOLD. The HOUSE OF COMMONS, containing a copy of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Trade of the Colonies, and to give effect to the several Resolutions of the House of Commons, passed in that behalf, on the 17th of March, 1812." Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, in the 26th Year of His Majesty King George the Third.

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handsome manœuvres, and well clothed troops! It is impossible for any troops to have a more magnificent appearance than those regiments, whose existence is to be dated from the establishment of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; they rival the stentorian legions, and most warlike and best disciplined soldiers of France. These brave men appear to regret leaving Spain, the climate of which they much like; they speak with the most sovereign contempt of the bands which they name Guerillas. All is in motion in our town. Whilst on the one side it is encountered with foreign troops returning from Spain, and a considerable number of Spaniards, who are to be conducted to the interior of France; on the other, the speedy arrival of a great number of troops, proceeding from Toulouse to Spain, is announced. At Perpignan several regiments are expected, on the same destination.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 10.

On the motion of Mr. MILLS, a Committee was appointed to search the Lords Journals for the proceedings of the Peers on a Bill relative to the erection of County Infirmaries in Ireland.

HIGH PRICE OF BREAD.

Mr. CURWEN said, "Seeing the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) in his place, I feel myself reluctantly called upon to attract his attention to the present high price of grain. I say reluctantly, because I am fully aware, that extreme caution should be used in mentioning any thing that may be likely to create alarm on so serious a subject as a scarcity of provisions—[Hear! hear!]-But, impressed as I am with its importance, I could not excuse myself, if I were not now to bring it under the notice of the House. The Right Hon. Gent. will do me the justice to bear testimony, that the views I have taken are not the creation of a moment, since at the conclusion of the last year, in the end of October or beginning of November, I stated to him my firm conviction, (the result of a journey I had just made) that the crop would be deficient, and that early measures ought to be taken to guard against the incon- veniences which I foresaw must ensue. These sentiments I conveyed to the Right Hon. Gent. at a time when the competition between sugar and grain in the distilleries was in contemplation. I now, therefore, again beg leave to state the confirmation of my fears, and to tell him, that there has been a most alarming advance in the price of grain in various parts of the country, and this very day's post has conveyed to me intelligence, that, in a place particularly connected with my interests, and inhabited by my constituents, serious disturbances have broken out, in which some lives have been lost, and more are endangered [hear, hear, hear!]. I trust, that, in stating what I now feel it my duty to mention, it will not be said that I am exclaiming that there is not sufficient grain in the country to avert the calamity of a famine, if it be properly managed, but if the same rapine still exists, which I have previously complained of, with regard to the main basis of national prosperity, I mean the agricultural interests of the country, the most melancholy consequences are to be apprehended [hear, hear!]. I should have thought that the proof, that in the last year there were no less than two millions quarters of grain imported into the kingdom, would have been a sufficient inducement to a wise and prudent Government, to have adopted some legislative measures to prevent it in future. I do not mean to spread any unnecessary alarm, for my firm belief is, that, if well husbanded, there is a sufficient supply of grain to answer our necessities. I do not dread any thing like a famine, but I think that the price will soon be so high, as to press with great severity upon the labouring poor. I therefore think that my duty would not be performed, if I did not attempt to point out at least a partial remedy, which, without bearing hard upon the lower orders, would leave the principal burden to be sustained, as it ought, by the higher classes of society. At least, in all cases like the present, the comfort of the lower orders, to whom most of the arduous occupations of life are assigned, should be contemplated much more than our own. I calculate that there are yet about twenty weeks to be passed before any new grain can be obtained, and I think by a simple measure we might be enabled to save sufficient for the supply of the country during three weeks of that period. For our colonies the exportation has generally been about 200,000 quarters, from which I apprehend a saving of nearly 80,000 quarters might be made. I would likewise suggest, that the Act of the 41st Geo. III. ch. 16. should be renewed, by which, it will be recollected, it was provided, that bread should be made only of one quality. Taking a Winchester bushel as the usual weight of 60lbs. it is calculated that it loses, by grinding, something more than 6lbs. so that when the bran is extracted there remains only about 54lbs. of flour. I think, that by having in a part of this bran, the quantity of postage only 5lbs. another saving might be effected, while the bread made would be perfectly wholesome and nutritious, although not so palatable—