



luminous and candid exposition which had been given on both sides of the House, he had no doubt but that the expiring of the War Duty on Malt would be a reasonable relief to the agricultural distresses of the Country. No man had a more earnest desire than he had to pay every attention and render every assistance he possibly could to the distresses of any class of his Majesty's subjects. [Hear, hear.] In the Committee he would, therefore, propose the abolition of this Malt Tax, and he would then state his views and trust to the wisdom of Parliament for the future exigencies of the Country. He also proposed (as we understood) to make some modification in the duty on Agricultural Horses. He could not think of relinquishing any other Tax at present, but he trusted the House and the Public would believe that he was actuated by the purest motives for the general good. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. COKE said, he was gratified to hear that the agriculturist was now to receive some relief. On the first day of the Session, the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Vanittart) had pledged himself to attend to the case of that class, and he was particularly happy to find that the pledge had not been given in vain. He was glad to hear that this was the first step for their relief. It was a step which he had no doubt would give general satisfaction. When the tax was considered, he thought it would not be found half so productive as was generally believed. He was therefore glad that the People, who had so long and so patiently borne the burden of war, would now have a wholesome beverage to animate their spirits. [Hear and a laugh.] He was sorry that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) should have charged the country with an "ignorant impudence" to get rid of taxation, and with raising an unavailing clamour. He was confident, had the Noble Lord witnessed the most incredible excesses under which not merely one district, but almost every corner of the land was groaning, he would not have used such an expression.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that he was as glad as any Member of the House could be, at the idea of affording relief to those who were labouring under hardships. He regretted that the expression he had used on one occasion had been most grossly misinterpreted, and consequences drawn from it, which he had never entertained the most distant idea. He never did charge the People with ignorant impudence; [Hear, hear.] but he charged Members in that House with a design to precipitate measures before they had been duly deliberated on by Parliament. He was anxious to give them relief; but he disliked the plan too frequently adopted, of Members being impatient of deliberation. [Hear, hear.] Let the Country be relieved, but let not its relief be the effect of precipitancy. Let the measures proposed for their advantage be duly weighed—let the consequences they are likely to be productive of be duly deliberated on—and then, and only then, permanent good might be expected. But he would again protest against ever using such an expression as what had been imputed to him. When he spoke of clamour, he meant not the clamour of people out of doors, but of Members in that House, who consulted not what was best to be done, but wished to carry measures forward, whether these measures were right or wrong. [Hear.]

Mr. BRAND congratulated the Country on the abolition of another Tax. [Loud cries of hear.] He particularly wished to know when the Tax was to expire, as the Act declared it should be abolished within twelve months after the ratification of peace. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that on Monday he would mention some regulations on that head which would be congenial to all parties, and he had no doubt would prevent much confusion. "As it was now very common to put questions, he would ask the Honourable Member (Mr. Western) if he had any objection to put off his motion relative to the agricultural interests for a few days.

Mr. WESTERN agreed to defer it till to-morrow's night.

Mr. PONSONBY rose with much satisfaction to congratulate the Public of Great Britain, that another Tax of a most oppressive nature was now to expire. [Hear!] He rejoiced, that, in consequence of the great exertions of the Public, they were emancipated from the most iniquitous, abominable, and hideous impost which had ever insulted a free nation; [Cheers.] and that that victory had compelled the Ministers of the Crown to give up another equally detestable Tax. [Cheers.] This was a victory solely achieved by the People, and reluctantly owned by the Minister. The People of England now knew their own energy, they now knew what was the consequence of feeling and acting as men. [Cheers.] He trusted, that it would be an eternal lesson to Britons to be true to themselves and their interests, to act with energy and firmness against every tyrannical impost, whether the body of Ministers might be who tried to establish it. He trusted they would narrowly examine the conduct of every Minister and of every Member in that House, and if they thus acted justly and faithfully to themselves, the cause was theirs. It was not consonant to the genius or feelings of Englishmen to be insulted; they knew their privileges, their free-born rights, and they were entitled to demand, that the House of Commons should respect them. [Cheers.] The House had lately been told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he could not afford to wait six millions; yet, compelled by the voice of the People and by the majority of that House, he had abandoned these six millions, and had voluntarily given up two millions more. [Loud cheers.] Was this not a proof of what Ministers would do, were the People of England alive to their own in-

terests? He trusted that the People would not rest satisfied with this victory, great and glorious as it was, which they had obtained. He trusted they would follow it up by measures of vigilant attention, and would compel Ministers to abandon their Military Establishment, and put an end to every unnecessary expense. If they were steady to their duty, the cause would inevitably be won, and the expense would be reduced within its natural bounds. [Hear.]

Lord CASTLEREAGH deprecated the idea which had been so vehemently insisted on by the last Speaker, "that the People of England owed this abolition of the Malt Tax to their determined opposition to the Income Tax." The expiry of the former arose, not from the decision of Parliament respecting the latter, but was a measure which Ministers had adopted for the relief of the lower class of society. He had always thought the Tax on Income was the best which could be devised for relief to the distress of the country, and he was of the same opinion still. Since the continuance of that Tax had been refused by Parliament, he considered the existence of the Malt Tax as very little relief, if indeed any, to public credit. When, therefore, his Right Hon. Friend had been deprived of the Property Tax, and was obliged to raise money by loan, it was a matter of very little moment whether he borrowed 6 or 8 millions. [Hear.] His feelings respecting the utility of the Tax were not altered, notwithstanding all that he had heard on the subject. But when the House had seen Proprietors relieving themselves of a Tax which bore solely on them, it was surely the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to endeavour to do something for the relief of the poorer classes. In the abolition of the Property Tax, they had gained nothing, but by the expiry of the one on Malt they would be materially benefited. [Hear.] He protested against the idea, that his Right Honourable Friend had been compelled to give up this Tax. He gave it up voluntarily, determined to do what he thought the best that could be done in a political, financial, and moral point of view for the distressed poor. The rich had emancipated themselves from a Tax which bore heavily on them, and surely the poor had an equal right to some relaxation of their burdens. Not to have relinquished the Malt Tax, after the loss of the other, would certainly have been an impolitic measure. Government were anxious to attend to every class in Society, and to adopt such a system as would do the greatest general good.

Mr. GOOCH was proud to hear that the tax on malt was to be abolished. He had uniformly supported the measures of Administration from a conviction of their propriety, but had conscientiously resisted their efforts to renew the tax on Property and Income, aware that it was hostile to the feelings of the People. [Cheers.] He would certainly in future take particular care in what manner he supported them, and declared his intention to oppose them in every thing they did, till he saw them attend to the most rigid economy in every department. They might rest assured, he would use the utmost vigilance in observing their conduct, and would never, on any account, sanction a single transaction which was not marked by the severest economy. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that the impression made on his feelings by the extraordinary statement given by the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) was so completely obliterated by the unexpected declaration of the last speaker, that he would with joy and gratitude express his thanks to him. It was a pledge on the part of the Honourable Gentleman, which reflected the highest credit on himself, and would be gratefully accepted by his country. If the Honourable Gentleman by his future conduct showed his determination to redeem that pledge, which in so many, so admirable, so constitutional and so honest a manner he had given (and of all objects it surely was the most desirable), his exertions and the exertions of every independent man in that House, in union with the sentiments of the British nation, would ultimately be crowned with success, and would infallibly compel Ministers to act in a different manner, and to do their duty. He repeated, they would compel Ministers, for it was only in consequence of the victory on Monday night that the Tax on Malt had been given up. The principle of economy was indispensable for the revival of our exhausted funds, and he trusted that the People of this Country would follow up their success, and the cause was theirs. [Cheers.] Grateful as he was to the Honourable Gentleman for what he had now said, he would shortly advert to what had fallen from the Noble Lord. The House had been told very gravely, that the Malt Tax had been given up only in consequence of the Income Tax being lost; and that it was given up solely to relieve the poorer classes. [Hear.] A generous host it no doubt was. [A laugh.] But was there a man in the House, he would ask, who did not perceive that this was a mere subterfuge—a mere pretext to conceal the true cause? What was the cause of their giving it up? It was because Parliament had chosen to do their duty; had chosen to vindicate the rights and liberties of an injured and insulted People. [Cheers.] It was because a majority in that House detected the idea of granting no relief to a People, who had borne for many years burdens unequalled in the history of Europe. [Cheers.] The Noble Lord had told the House, that his feelings respecting the propriety and utility of this odious Tax remained unaltered, notwithstanding the decision of Parliament. He (Mr. B.) had surely no reason to inform the Noble Lord, that he might again bring it before Parliament, as majorities in that House were not final. If he was so confident of its utility, he should again try the sense of Parliament. But the Noble Lord and his Tax had sustained too painful a defeat ever to appear again in that House with any proba-

ble hope. He was glad to hear the Noble Lord, whatever his motives might be, relinquish the Tax, and he was equally glad to hear that Ministers were so disposed as to relinquish taxes from regard to the poor. [Hear.] He would express, not his hope, but his expectation, that they would instantly relinquish many taxes which were equally galling. A million or two of money was a matter of no moment to them when they went to the money market. Let them only borrow a little more, and abolish some of those Taxes which they say they are willing to do. [Cheers.] He trusted they would not fall from this excellent economical mood into which they had fallen, but would carry it on with vigour. [A laugh.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted the House should have rejected the Property Tax, as he still considered it the best which could be imposed, notwithstanding all that he had heard. He would not follow the advice of the Honourable Gentleman in bringing the business again before the House, as he considered the decision of Monday night final. [A laugh.] He was not pleased with the warmth on the opposite side, and again expressed his hopes, that the plan he had now proposed would be happily beneficial to all parties.

Sir F. BURDETT could not give credit to his own senses when he heard the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Vanittart), and what had also fallen from the Noble Secretary (Castlereagh). [A laugh.] It was almost incredible, that the British nation should have been emancipated from two taxes, the Ministry were carrying on in so capital a manner, that from the speeches he heard, he suspected the Noble Lord was going out of office. [Much laughter.] But he seemed to think his services of some more importance to the country. He thanked the Noble Lord for disavowing the pledge he had given of standing or falling with the measures of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Vanittart), and now, since the Property Tax had fallen, he expected to have seen him fall from office, but had been disappointed. [Hear, hear, hear.] He was glad to hear Ministers submitted to the decision of Parliament, as it showed how acquiescent they were in every measure for public good. [A laugh.]

Mr. METHUEN was extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of Ministers, in limiting the beneficial effects of the Tax to the case, when every man knew the contrary to be the case.

Lord LANCELLES said, that he was sorry to hear any advice given in that House to the People of England to petition Parliament perpetually—a circumstance which would certainly do much harm.

Sir J. NEWPORT, after the victory achieved by the Country, did not wonder to find persons who had voted for the Tax trying to gain popularity by participation in what had been wrong from Ministers. [Cheers.] The language of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) assured much of the revolutionary doctrine of France when war was proclaimed against the palace and peace to the cottage. [Hear, hear.] He thanked his God, the House of Commons had done their duty, independent of the instructions of any Minister, and he thought when the Members of that House opposed the wishes of their Constituents they should vacate their seats. [Hear.] Actuated by a desire for popularity, the Noble Lord and his Colleagues wish to grant the Public a boon, but he would tell the Noble Lord, the Country did not so much regard taxes as they desired the impudent way in which the public money was lavished. [Hear.]

Mr. ROSE was not affected in the opinion he had formed of the Tax, for he still approved of it; but he dissented from the doctrine of the Honourable Baronet, that Members should vacate their seats when they differ from their Constituents. Was this the case at the Corn Bill? He had heard much loud language, but he had heard no argument of any consequence.

Mr. S. WORTLEY did not think the hands of Members should be tied up, or they could not be considered a free deliberative body.

Lord MILTON stated, that though the Tax did not affect a man who had a simple annuity left him to the amount of £5, yet if he had as much stock as amounted to that, he was obliged to pay; and he would ask the Noble Lord how such a man could be called rich, and if the Tax did not affect him? He wished those who dealt so much in charges of clamour, to deal a little more in argument.

Mr. SHARP said, the Tax was not given up voluntarily, but from a conviction on the minds of Ministers that they would be obliged to give it up. They had told the House that since a loan was necessary, it was a matter of little moment whether they borrowed six or eight millions. He would assure them they might perhaps feel more difficulty than their system plainly showed they cared not what system was adopted, provided they could keep their places. [Cries of hear, hear, from the Opposition.]

Mr. THOMPSON stated that he found, on examination of the papers, that the poor paid more than the rich. He scorned the idea imputed to those who resisted the Property Tax, that they wished to relieve themselves. [Hear.] Such an assertion was derogatory to the House, and unbecomingly in its consequences.

Mr. FORBES considered, that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had rashly imputed unwarrantable motives to those who had thwarted his measures, and really seemed by his conduct to show his fondness for popularity. [Hear.]

Lord COMPTON concurred in the propriety of the Income Tax, and regretted that Ministers had been so foolish as to give up the Malt Tax. [Much laughter from the Opposition.]

Lord NUGENT moved for a Return of the increase of Salaries given to the Clerks of Admiralty; and of the number of Clerks who had retired from office on Pensions, with the period of their service. Agreed to.

Sir F. BURDETT thought, when persons were paid in proportion to their duty, it was ill-judged economy to stretch their salaries. [A laugh.]

Lord MILTON said he wished to move for a paper, to which he trusted there would be no objection from the Honourable Gentleman opposite. It was for a copy of the appointment of Master George to the Office of Secretary to the Provost of Nova Scotia, with the age of the said Master George at the time of his appointment, and the date of the appointment; also, a copy of the appointment of another Master George to the same Office, his age, and of the deputy nominated by him to execute the duties of the office. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]

Mr. BROUGHAM suggested, as an amendment, that the name of the school should be mentioned in the return, from which they were removed, upon the appointment to the office in question.

The question was put and carried without the amendment of Mr. Brougham.

Mr. METHUEN rose to bring under the notice of the House the Order in Council by which the Salaries of the Secretaries to the Admiralty were to be regulated in time of peace. He said it was a subject as important as had ever come under the attention of Parliament; but at the same time he could assure the Noble Lord he had no wish to condemn the Government unheard. There were positive facts, however, which justified him in complaining of the evil, and the *onus probandi* would devolve upon the Ministers, to show, that no breach had been made in the promise from the Crown, that economy should be attended to, by proving the absolute necessity of the case in question. He brought the matter forward, perfectly uninfluenced by any thing like party feeling. It could not, indeed, be supposed, that he was one who would lightly call at the proceedings of Government, when he had been among the foremost to support their measures, so long as he thought they deserved support; but he would never afford that support, when he saw, that the proceedings of Ministers were calculated to promote neither the glory nor the prosperity of the country. [Hear, hear.] He should first of all beg leave to read some extracts from papers which had been laid upon the Table of that House, to prove the little attention which was really paid to economy and retrenchment. It appeared from those documents, that in the Excise Office, for example, the salaries of two of the Chairmen of that Office had been raised from £1700 to two thousand pounds a year each; and the salaries of four Commissioners, from twelve to fourteen hundred annually. In the Board of Customs, a similar increase had taken place, the salaries of the Chairmen being augmented from twelve to fifteen hundred per annum; and those of the Commissioners from eight hundred to one thousand. Such were some of the proofs of the disposition on the part of Government to redeem that pledge of economy, which had been put into the speech of the Prince Regent at the opening of Parliament. [Hear, hear, hear.] He now came to the most important of those documents, he meant the Copy of the Order in Council, relating to the salaries in war and peace of the Secretaries to the Admiralty. That Order was dated the 21st of June, 1815, and set forth, that, whereas, by a former regulation, the salaries of the Secretaries to the Admiralty were reduced one-fourth, and those of the Clerks one-fifth, in time of peace, a regulation which was a solitary instance, and not applied to any other department, and whereas it appeared an unjust principle—that persons, who had devoted all their time and attention during war, should suffer a diminution of their salaries when the war ceased—it was ordered, that the said salaries should be the same in peace as they were in war, &c. With respect to the regulation complained of being a solitary instance, continued the Honourable Member, there was a very easy way of removing that complaint, by extending the same system to all the other departments of the Government. [Hear, hear.] Looking, however, at the question itself as one of economy, he would ask his Majesty's Ministers, whether there was ever such a moment chosen for augmenting the expenses of the country, in the wildest intemperance of Ministerial indelicacy? Instead of increasing salaries, they ought to be reduced, not only on account of the unequalled difficulties in which we were placed, but on account of the diminution in price of all the articles of life. He really did not believe, that a similar instance could be found in the official details of any Government. With respect to the Gentlemen who held the different situations in the Excise and Customs, he wished to be understood as imputing no blame or censure to them; and he trusted, that nothing which he had said would draw upon them any injurious accusations. [Hear.] He had precisely the same feeling with respect to the Secretaries of the Admiralty. He took up the question entirely upon public grounds. Why did the Government increase the salaries? Had the duties of the different offices been increased? Certainly not. If, however, the Government were permitted to do these things without check or control, the duty of that House, in watching over the expenditure of the public money, would degenerate into mere form. He called upon every Member who heard him, and who was anxious for the prosperity of the Country, and who knew its distresses, to prove by their vote that night, that the resources of the nation were not to be squandered away by the

improvident prodigality of Ministers. They might be again, perhaps, reproached with exciting clamour, because they kept a strict watch over the conduct of Government; if it was clamour, he was willing to take his share of the reproach; to such clamour, however, we owed the possession of that liberty we still enjoyed, and he would reulnd the People of England, that it was owing to such clamour that they were not now harassed with the Property Tax. [Hear.] The Hon. Member then concluded with moving, that the House approved of the Order in Council, dated Jan. 13, 1800, which provided, that the salaries of the Secretaries and Clerks of the Admiralty should be lower in time of peace than in time of war, and that it considered the departure from such a wholesome regulation as an unnecessary expenditure of the public money. He added, that in order to enable Ministers to have every benefit which could arise from the circumstances of the case, he should also move for copies of all correspondence between the respective Boards and the Treasury, respecting an increase of salaries, since the 1st of January, 1815. [We are obliged, from want of space, to postpone the speeches of those who followed Mr. Methu. The motion was rejected by 150 against 130—Majority 20.]

## LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Consols	89 1/2	3 per Cent. Consols	89 1/2
Do. for Account	89 1/2	Do. (money) 12 1/2	12 1/2
8 per Cent. Red. St.	100	Ditto (payment)	100
4 per Cent. do.	100	India Stock	100

This forenoon Mr. Mills, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at Lord Castlereagh's Office, in Downing-street, with despatches from the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels.

We have not received any French Papers for some days. Three days are now due.

Quebec and Montreal Papers of the 10th ult. arrived this morning:—

"The Speaker of the Legislature of Lower Canada, in opening the business of the Session, recommended in his speech that precautionary measures should be adopted in consequence of the great influx of emigrants from France and other parts of Europe."

"The British have erected a new fort on Drummond's Island, between Lakes Huron and Superior."

Courier Office, Two o'clock.

Paris, March 17.—Madame Lavolette was set at liberty definitively, by a decree of the Chamber of Accusation, on the 16th instant. The keepers and domestics of Lavolette have been sent before the Court of Assize, on the charge of having facilitated his escape from the Conciergerie.

Messrs. Wilson, Bruce, and Hutchinson are sent before the same Court, as accused of having conspired to assassinate the said escape. Hence the first head of accusation against them is done away by this Arrêt.

Gen. Mouton Darnet has been taken.

Corn-Exchange, March 22.—We had a short supply of Wheat this morning, and the demand being increased, sales were brisk at an advance of 2s. per quarter; early in the morning barley sold rather higher than on Wednesday, but the demand afterwards subsided, and sales were heavy at Monday's prices. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

## Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

An oppressive extent of matter precludes us from attending to various articles which require our observation. The Property Tax, falsely so called, was rejected, by 238 against 201—Majority 37; and never was a decision of the British Commons limited with such acclamations of gladness.—No mail due.

Yesterday, a meeting of the Freeholders and Landholders of the County of Waterford took place, relative to the Agricultural Distresses of the County. A more respectable meeting, except in point of number, could not have been assembled, but that deficiency is to be attributed to the number of Gentlemen who left town before the Meeting was held; we have, however, decidedly to say, that the Resolutions convey to Parliament the opinion of the whole County of Waterford.

On Sunday, a very numerous meeting of Catholics took place in this City, but we should do injustice to the two or three respectable Gentlemen who attended, if we should say, that it was a respectable meeting. The proceedings will be found in our columns.

## WATERFORD ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

Saturday, March 21.—The Court sat this day about 10 o'clock. The first trial which occurred was that of

Margaret Lyons, Catherine Winton, and Mary Winton, charged with assaulting William Winton, on the 13th of January, at Donatona, and resulting from him four shillings, disordered for rent. It appeared that the sheep were not taken off that part of the lands out of which the arrears of rent was due, and there being no evidence to show that any time they had been removed to the place where they were found, the distress could not be considered legal. The Prisoners were therefore acquitted.

John Ring was then put on his trial. He stood charged with conspiring with others, on the 20th of

June, 1814, at Kilkenny, to murder Francis Woodley, Esq. a Magistrate of this county. After a long trial, the Prisoner was found guilty. Want of space prevents us from giving the particulars in this publication; they shall appear on Thursday.

Edmund Hayes and John Costin were tried for feloniously shooting at Mr. William Adams, at Ballisquin, on the 15th of February last—and for robbing the house of James Paul Gee, Esq. at said place and on said day, of a blunderbuss and two pistols. We are obliged, also, to postpone till Thursday the particulars of this interesting trial.—Hayes was found guilty—Costin acquitted and discharged.

Patrick Shanahan, who was examined yesterday on the Trial of Timothy Crowley, Patrick Crowley, and Patrick Flannery, and committed to the dock, was tried for wilful and corrupt perjury. Edmund Barrett, Esq. the Magistrate before whom he swore his examinations, deposed that, on taking the examinations, he was very particular in explaining them fully to Prisoner, and cautioned him to be careful in what he was going to swear. Prisoner swore positively to the identity of the three men.—John Heary, Esq. Sub-sheriff, who interpreted his evidence yesterday on the trial, deposed that he did not then swear positively to their being the same. Gully; but recommended to mercy by the Jury, on account of his age and previous good character. To be imprisoned six months.

John Shea, for attacking and robbing the house of James Hennebery, at Glendoune, near Clonmel, on the 23d of December last. The Prosecutor described the circumstances of the transaction, but was unable positively to identify the Prisoner.—Not Guilty. Detained on another charge.

Edmund Loneragan, for stealing a Cow, the property of John Curran, of Curran, on the 28th September last. Convey deposed to having lost a cow, which he described, on the day laid in the indictment; he found her, two days after, in the pound of Wiltfort. The wife of the pound-keeper proved that the cow claimed by Curran was brought thither by Edm. Flinn. Mr. Flinn and two other witnesses proved having found the cow in possession of the Prisoner, who was driving her along the road.—Guilty. To be transported for seven years.

Andrew Glasgow, for assembling with others in arms by day, and assaulting Thomas Power, a process-writer, on the 26th September, at Glynn. Power swore to his having been assaulted at the place and time above mentioned by 3 men, with sticks, one of whom, he said, was the Prisoner.—Michael Duggan, a relative of Power, swore that he was on the road at the time of the assault, but did not see it; that Power told him of having been struck, and pointed out the men who had done so; and that the Prisoner positively is not one of the men so pointed out, but that there was a man there who was of the same appearance.—Not Guilty; discharged.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

Monday, 25th.—Patrick Curran was tried for stealing four lambs, the property of Edm. Daniel, at Knocknagilla, on the 30th of Aug. last. Daniel proved having lost the lambs, which he said were marked with a slight raddle on the back, and the tops of their right ears cut off; could not tell who took them, and never saw them since. John McCarthy said he knew the lambs, and saw the Prisoner and another man taking them away; described them as not having any cut or mark on their ears.—Not Guilty; discharged.

Thomas Hennebery, for stealing two sheep, the property of John Byrne, on the 30th of December last, at Monasterevin. The evidence against the Prisoner was that of J. M. Costin, one of the witnesses in the last case, who said that he was with the Prisoner at stealing the sheep; but the Jury, not crediting his testimony, found a verdict of Not Guilty.

Michael Birmingham, and John Hennebery, for stealing five sheep, the property of Edmund Daniel, at Knocknagilla, on the 30th of Aug. last.—Edmund Daniel proved having lost the sheep, which were marked with the figure of a three-pronged fork, but could not say any thing to affect the Prisoners. McCarthy was again called up, and said he saw the Prisoners taking the sheep off the pasture; he described them in the same manner as Daniel, adding, that their ears were cut, which was contradicted by Daniel.—Not Guilty. Birmingham discharged; Hennebery detained on another charge.

Michael Doolan, senior, and Michael Doolan, junior, indicted for stealing leather, postponed their trial till next Assize.

James Dwyer, acquitted on Friday of a burglary and felony, was arraigned on a fresh indictment for a similar offence.—Trial postponed.

John Shea, acquitted on Saturday, was also arraigned on a similar indictment, found this morning. He expressed a desire to have his Trial go on immediately, but at length yielded to the earnest and humane exhortation of the Judge, and it was postponed till next Assize.

John Hennebery, acquitted of sheep-stealing, as above mentioned, was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery. Trial also postponed.

Michael Greene, indicted for knowingly uttering a forged 50s. note, declared his readiness to be tried, but his legal advisers having gone out of Court, his trial was likewise postponed.

John Ring, James Leary, and Michael Hayes, capitally convicted during the Assizes, were then brought up to receive sentence. Baron Grouse withdrew them separately in a brief but impressive manner, and then terminated the criminal business of the Assizes by pronouncing on them the awful judgment of death. Ring, upon being sentenced, spoke a few words in Irish, the purpose of which was, that he would not desire a better kind of death—that he acknowledged his participation in the

murder of Daniel Hennebery, and other crimes—but that he was totally innocent of that for which he was to suffer. The other two remained silent. Ring is to be executed at Kilkenny, on Saturday next.—Hayes and Leary, on Saturday, the 6th of April, at the usual place of execution.

## PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 23.

ARRIVED.

92d—Garden Packet.

23d—Merrill and Gower Packets: Surprise, Mace, Bristol, Gage, Connaught, Stewart, from Tron, coals, Gage, Kelly, Simons, Newry, ballast; Triumph, Youden—Hou, Morgan, and Prince Regent, Evans, Cardiff, coals; Naomi, Williams, Lally, ditto Ann and Betty, Watkins, Swains, ditto; Emily, Edwards, steel, cutlery, Resolution, George, Cardiff, iron, steel, and coals.

24th—Felicity, Timothy, Brown, Belfast, ballast, a secker; Mercury, Gibraltar and Milford, staves and heading; Fame, Lowther—Dodd, Beer—and Fortitude, Griffiths, Swains, coals; Lord, Richards, Swains, coals and clover seed; Lord Packet; Hope, Liverpool, white salt; Earl Louisa, Lord Revenue Cruiser, A. Bolton, from a cruise; Thomas, Bally, Teignmouth, ballast.

24th—Surprise, John, Cardiff, coals, Ross; Freeing Packet.

SAILED.

22d—John and William, Dench, from Allent, Newry, Cardiff, wine, fruit, &c.; Victory, Brown, from Loughor, Dublin, ballast, shank, &c. under quarantine; Four Brothers, Hazard, Belfast, Pandora, Bridale, Newfoundland, provisions; Louisa, Evans, Barcelona, wheat and barley; Good Intent, Thomas, Newport, ballast and luggage; Freeing and Garden Packets.

24th—Merrill and Gower Packets, 25th—Wood S. S. E. at 8 morning.

## COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

A MEETING OF FREEHOLDERS and LANDHOLDERS of the COUNTY OF WATERFORD, held at the NEW ROOMS, on MONDAY, MARCH 25.—

Wray Palliser, Esq. High Sheriff, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That the present depressed condition of the Agricultural Interests of Ireland, and the privations and calamities which that depression has produced, and which menace still more extensive evils, are emphatically entitled to the serious deliberation and consideration of the Legislature.

Resolved—That the domestic business, the commercial and financial prosperity of Ireland, essentially depend upon its Agriculture, and that the protection of Parliament is indispensably necessary to the maintenance of these important and vital objects.

Resolved—That the depreciation of all Agricultural Produce tends, not only to depress the industry of the Farmer, but to undermine the resources of the State, while it leads to the alarming apprehension of a deficiency in the means of subsistence.

Resolved—That about 5000 Tons weight of Foreign Butter, amounting in value to nearly one Million Sterling, were imported into Great Britain last year; that the rearing and maintenance of Cattle, the purpose of producing that quantity, would have occupied nearly the Million of Acres of Land, the occupation of which would have conferred incalculable advantages; that such Imports, unless prohibited by the Legislature, will become more and more numerous, and will tend to undermine the industry of the Farmer, but to increase the means of subsistence to the Irish Farmer, whose main hope is to be able to pay his rent and taxes; in this season of unexampled distress, and that it has become necessary, that such a duty should be imposed upon Foreign Butter, as to enable the Farmer, as shall enable the Merchant to pay a fair price to the Farmer for the produce of his Dairy, and thus to give security to what may be termed a staple commodity of Ireland.

Resolved—That it would most materially and extensively promote the interests of the British Empire, to limit by law the Colonies to home supplies; that other nations, particularly France, without that commanding Name which Britain possesses, have so often had a monopoly of the Market of the United Kingdom, for their produce, that those Islands should receive the same care of British protection, and be allowed to export their produce, and that a regulation of this kind would create mutual and durable advantages.

Resolved—That we have seen with the highest satisfaction the officially proposed extension of the War Duty upon Malt, and that, as we entertain no doubt of the same liberal donation being extended to Ireland, we anticipate from it the most propitious consequences to the Agriculture of our Country.

Resolved—That it appears to us, that the grant by the Legislature of an encouraging Bounty upon the exportation of home made Spirits would be of essential benefit to the Agricultural Interests of Ireland.

Resolved—That a Petition, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions, be transmitted to both Houses of Parliament.

A Petition, which had been previously prepared, was here read, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, be requested to present the said Petition to the House of Lords, and to support the same; that our Representatives, Lord GEORGE BUCKLE and Richard Power, Esq. be requested to present to the House of Commons, and to support it; and that the Right Hon. Sir James NEWPORT, Baronet, Representative for the City of Waterford, be also requested to support the said Petition.

WRAY PALLISER, High Sheriff.

It was moved, that the High Sheriff should leave the Chair, and that it should be taken by RICHARD POWER O'SHEE, Esq.

Resolved—That the Thanks of the Meeting be returned to the High Sheriff for the promptitude with which he acceded to the Request to assemble it, and for the attention and propriety with which he conducted the proceedings of the day.

Resolved—That the Thanks be returned to HARRY ASSOCK, Esq. Mayor of Waterford, for his obliging kindness in granting to the Meeting the accommodation of one of the Public Rooms.

RICHARD POWER O'SHEE.

The Petition lies at the Chronicle Office for Signatures, where it will remain for the day, and during to-morrow, and no longer, it is immediately transmitted to Parliament being necessary.

Waterford, March 26, 1816.

A GENERAL MEETING of the CATHOLICS of the County and City of Waterford, on the 24th March, 1816, the following Resolutions, moved by JOHN SHERLOCK, Esq. and seconded by THOMAS QUAN, Esq. were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That we are this day assembled for the purpose of explaining to our fellow countrymen the motives which govern our conduct, in still persisting humbly to petition the Legislature for the total Abolition of those galling and painful Laws which have so long and so unjustly excluded us from the Blessings of the British Constitution, on account of our conscientious adherence to the Religion of our Forefathers.

Resolved—That we adopt the Petition and Address approved by the Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, on the 31st day of March, as the Petition and Address of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford.

Resolved—That we behold with the deepest regret, and most heartfelt sorrow, the melancholy and mischievous division which distracts the Catholics of Ireland, and which is so much calculated to prolong our degradation. We, therefore, earnestly implore those of our countrymen, who, with honourable and noble views, have differed from the bulk of our Fellow Sufferers, or who, judiciously, or from misconception, have signed a Veto Petition, to which Signatures are now solicited through the Kingdom, to reconsider and retract a measure so injurious to the object which we all wish to attain.

Resolved—That to yield the Veto to the Crown would be in effect to surrender to the Ministers of the Day an unavailing influence over the Catholic Clergy, which, warranted by history, we fear might result in rendering them the corrupt and most dangerous tools of Despotic Power—a result, considering the present state of the Kingdom, and the body, that could ever be sufficient to deplore, and which, therefore, we ought to use every