

The following is the Report read to the Meeting which was held at the New Rooms on the 25th of March, 1816, for the purpose of establishing a Provident Society for the City of Waterford and its Vicinity.

In political as well as in moral science, no question has produced more interesting discussion than that of the best methods for providing for the support of the Poor; it has been, however, agreed on all hands, that the prevention of Poverty is more advantageous in every point of view than the best regulated plan for relief, whether by the encouragement of industry or the discovery of fields for their employment. This has frequently been the great object of eminent men, Philosophers and Statesmen, who have looked to the prosperity of Nations as connected with increasing population.

Of similar advantage must be every plan that can be devised for putting the means of attaining, or preserving, a comfortable situation within the reach of the lower order of the People. Whatever objections, real or imaginary, may have been made to former plans, I think, that scarce any can be found against the one I am anxiously desirous of seeing universally adopted; it has not the merit of novelty, though it has the advantage of experience. The benefits desired to every part of the community from the system of Banks for Saving have been proved so incontrovertibly at Edinburgh and at Bath, as to render it unnecessary to dwell much on them. The accounts published by both those Societies are so fully satisfactory, as to admit of very little addition. It is, therefore, more with the intention of giving to the Public the advantage of the experience of both, than with an expectation of offering any thing new, that I now make this address to it. I assume no merit to myself in doing this, beyond that of an endeavor to make their advantages as generally known as possible. Those who have opened the way for benefits to their Country almost incalculable are entitled to the thanks of every person in it. To the Gentlemen of Edinburgh and Bath commendations are pre-eminently due.

Before I proceed further, it will be useful to insert the Rules of a Society intended to be formed in a provincial City on so large a scale as to include any part of the County, and the districts adjacent to Waterford, the inhabitants of which shall choose to avail themselves of it, because it will thence be more particularly seen what the advantages held out are, and how they are secured to the Depositors.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

- 1. An office for receiving such small sums as may be saved from the earnings of Tradesmen, Mechanics, Labourers, Servants, &c. will be opened every Saturday between the hours of 12 & 2 o'clock.
2. The money deposited shall bear interest at 4 per cent. subject to the regulations after specified, and the capital shall be repaid, with the interest, when required.
3. No sum less than tenpence shall be received as a deposit, and no interest shall be allowed on any payments till after one month from the first deposit, nor until the deposits amount to the sum of 12s. 6d. on which interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed; every additional sum of 12s. 6d. that may be lodged will bear interest in the same manner, from the time it amounts to that sum.
4. Interest is to be calculated by months, as the calculation by days on such small sums would be extremely troublesome, without any adequate advantage.
5. Every Saturday the office will be open for deposits, and also for drawing out such sums as may be demanded, not exceeding £5; if more than that sum, one week's notice will be required.
6. The deposits and payments shall be regularly entered in a book in the office, and every person depositing money shall be furnished with a duplicate of his account, in which every payment shall be regularly entered as soon as made. This duplicate shall be regularly renewed at the end of the year, the amount of the sum already paid in, together with the interest due, being transferred to a new duplicate as principal, and a corresponding entry made in the books of the office.
7. As the object is to encourage the deposit of small sums, which a Bank will not receive, and which might be squandered away, unsafely deposited, or lost altogether, if not secured in this manner, whenever the sum deposited amounts to £100, the owner will be required to withdraw it, in order to its being deposited in the public funds, and a new account will be opened for the small sums of his savings as formerly.
8. The money paid in is to be deposited in an account with the Treasurer, and all orders on this account are to be submitted by the Clerk, and one Director; when more than £500 is collected, the surplus is to be invested in Government Securities. A Report of the Proceedings is to be made up every three months, and laid before the Committee of Management.
Under these articles, it will be seen, that the Depositors will be under no obligation to continue their payments a week longer than they choose; they may stop when they shall think it inconvenient to go on to make the savings, without incurring any forfeiture; and they may begin them again when they can afford to do so, with perfect freedom, without inquiry, whenever they shall have occasion to do so, for any purpose; and, to prevent any possible mistake as to the property of any one invested with the Society, each Depositor will have in his possession a paper in the nature of a receipt, in which will be entered every sum he shall deposit.

At Edinburgh, the Society have some advantage which we do not possess. There, the Depositor, by being required to withdraw his money as soon as it amounts to £10, and to begin a new account, is subject to no inconvenience, because he has the means immediately at hand of depositing the sum withdrawn in a Bank, where interest notes can be legally paid; but in this part of the United Kingdom, where that cannot be legally done, it is required, that the money should be vested in public securities; but, as it would be troublesome, as well as attended with some expense of transfers, to compel persons to withdraw very small sums for the purpose of placing them in the funds in their own names, they are allowed to remain here till they shall amount to £100, when they are required to withdraw them, and to begin a new account.

But, as it may frequently happen to persons in the lower classes of life not to know how to go about purchasing stock, or to receive the interest of it, the Institution undertakes to do both, so that the Depositors can be put to no inconvenience by being obliged to withdraw their money.

The interest of money in the 5 per cents. at present is somewhat more than £5 for £100, subject, of course, to fluctuation; it has, therefore, been thought advisable to allow only 4 per cent. to the Depositor, reserving the remainder of the interest for the expenses of the Establishment.

This arrangement, after much consideration, has been thought more easy and convenient to the Depositor, than that at Bath, where his money is invested in the Public Funds as soon as it amounts to 20s. and, from that time, it bears interest. These rules may be capable of improvement; they are not meant to be represented as perfect; but, in addition to the convenience of showing to persons intending to become Depositors, the effectual security of their money, and the duties of those entrusted with the management of it, great advantage may be derived from their being submitted to the general notice of the Public, as something for others to employ their talents and industry upon, in order to render institutions of this nature as beneficial as they can be made.

If those of the Institution here stated shall be found capable of improvement, when we shall have had the advantage of a year's experience, it will, of course, be competent to the governing Officers, with the consent of a General Meeting, to make such alterations as shall at that time be judged proper.

The advantages of these Institutions are too obvious to need it necessary to say much upon the subject. I will, therefore, allude only very generally to them. Apprentices, on first coming out of their time, who now too frequently spend all their earnings, may be induced to try by five shillings, or ten shillings, a week, and sometimes more, as in many trades they earn from 1s to 2s 11 shillings a week. The same observation applies to small Tradesmen; some that less forcibly to journey-men in most trades, whose earnings are very considerable, from not beginning so early; and to workmen in many branches. With respect to those, it has been made evident to those Members who attended the Monthly Committee, in the last Session of Parliament, that in many instances, when the gales have been large as above stated, the parties have been so imprudent as to have nothing to hand for the support of themselves and families, when visited with sickness, and have, consequently, fallen immediately upon the Parish. In some instances, the tools and implements of their trade have been carried to the Pawnbroker, whereby difficulties are thrown in the way of their labour being resumed on the restoration of their health. I will not, however, admit, that impudence and thoughtlessness are always the offspring of vice, as I am persuaded they are often the consequence of ignorance, or accident.

Domestic servants, whose wages are frequently more than sufficient for their necessary expenses (Carriage, Porters, and Servants in lower conditions, and others, may very generally be able to make small deposits. It is a trite observation, that drunken men are generally the best workmen; no one will, however, believe, that drunkenness can advance skill. The plain fact is, that such workmen earn a great deal more than is necessary for their ordinary support, and, not knowing how to dispose of the remainder, they spend it in drunkenness and dissipation of the worst kind.

With respect to day-labourers, the full advantage cannot be expected to be derived at first; as far as relates to married men with families, it too frequently happens, that there are two or three children; it is all that the father can do to support himself and those dependent upon him with his utmost earnings; but the single man, whose wages are the same as those of his married fellow labourers, may certainly spare a small weekly sum, by doing which, he would, in a reasonable time, have saved enough to enable him to marry with a hope of never allowing any one belonging to him to become a burthen to the Parish or to the Public.

Nothing is so likely as the encouragement of a plan of this sort to prevent early and improvident marriages, which are the cause, more than any others, of the heavy burden of the Poor Rates in England, and the distresses of the Poor in Ireland. When a young man shall acquire the habit of saving, he will be likely to go on, until he shall get together as much as will enable him to make some provision for furnishing a few necessaries to assist in the support of a family, before he thinks of marrying.

As a proof of the advantages of such an Institution as this, it may be mentioned, that 1s. 8d. saved each week, and continued for 20 years, will,

at the end of that period, produce £130, calculated at 4 per cent. interest. Apprentices in large towns have wages allowed them during the latter part of their apprenticeship, progressively increasing; these should begin to lay up a part of their gettings as early as possible, for early habits are the most lasting. An unmarried artisan, who earns 30s. per week, and lays by 10s. weekly, which, continued for seven years, would amount to £182—and, if placed in a prudent institution (the interest at 4 per cent. being suffered to accumulate), even after a small allowance is made for the chance of sickness, the sum would be £200 at the end of that term—and in 20 years, near £800.

By the same rule, a man earning 25s. per week, and laying by 8s. of it, ought, in seven years, to be worth £160—and in 20 years, near £640. A man whose weekly wages are 20s. saving 5s. of it, might, according to this rule, be possessed of £100 at the end of seven years, and in 20 years near £400.

Nor would it be unreasonable to expect, that an industrious man, working on a farm, may save, before marriage, supposing not before the age of 25, the sum of £60, since, though his wages are lower, his expenses are also smaller, than those of workmen in larger places. It is also natural to expect, that a prudent, industrious man, in contemplation of marriage, should make choice of a partner of like views and habits with himself. We may calculate such a prudent woman to have saved £20 or £30.

It shows the plan is suited to every part of the British Empire, but to Ireland most particularly so, as in this country there are no Benefit Societies, nor Poor Laws; and, unless the lower orders begin to save in the early part of their lives, there is little chance of their being able to do it afterwards, the consequence of which is hourly visible, for, in the lower classes here, when they get infirm or old, are not admitted into some of the numerous Charitable Asylums established in this country, they are forced to beg, or starve—whereas, if, by proper attention to early saving, such sum could be accumulated as to give them a comfortable provision for their old age, much of their sufferings might be obviated, and, in the progress of their saving, it would not only induce decent habits, but give them an interest in the State, and an attachment to it, very different from what is felt at present.

The plan has also in it the germ of valuable moral principle, and, if it can be fairly brought into action, will tend more than any thing to infuse into the minds of the lower order a legitimate spirit of independence. Its merits are so well expressed, where its advantages have been experienced, that I cannot do so well as to quote a few words from the last Edinburgh Report.

It secures independence without inducing pride; it removes those painful misgivings, which render the approaches of poverty so appalling, and often paralyze the exertions which might ward off the blow; it leads to temperance and the restraint of all disorderly passions, which a wasteful expenditure of money necessitates; it produces that sobriety of mind and steadiness of conduct, which attend the best foundation for the domestic virtues in humble life.

The effects of such an Institution as this upon the character of the People, were it to become universal, would be almost incalculable. If any Parliamentary sanction or protection shall be found necessary for the support of these Institutions, or for a general extension of them, reliance may, I am persuaded, be had on an application of that nature being listened to with attention.

In Scotland, I believe, the Parish has been found a very efficacious means of giving furtherance to the measure of the Banks, as well in the Congregations of Dissenters as in the Established Church—it being considered as one tending to the advancement of religion and good morals, as well as to great temporal advantages. How far the same practice may be adopted in places in this part of the United Kingdom, where Societies are formed, or intended to be proposed, I must leave to more competent persons to decide; in any event, the exertions of the Clergy among their parishioners may be of infinite use.

I can make this appeal with the greater confidence, when I contemplate, I hope with not too sanguine an expectation, the advantages which the proposed Institutions hold forth to the best interests of Society. The plan which I have ventured to recommend seems to me calculated to produce the most essential improvement in the condition of the lower order of the People, whether we look to their temporal welfare, or beyond that. In that object all ranks are concerned, even were we to set considerations of humanity aside, and coldly calculate upon it as a measure of prudence.

I would not, however, do such injustice to the Irish character, as to suppose, that the People of this Country will require any other incentive than that of benevolence to prompt their exertions; but it will not lessen those exertions to reflect, that, in the sound and extended view which I trust, I have taken of this measure, benevolence is patriotism, and the indulgence of private feeling an exercise of public virtue.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25. We received this morning Paris Papers of Monday last. General Delle has been named to death, but the Ministry of the Court have determined to improve his Majesty's ceremony in his favour. At Rome, Lieutenant-General Travot has also been condemned to death for rebellion.

We received this morning Letters from Paris, dated last. One of them says, that Count de Villat (to which we attach not the slightest credit), of the Austrian Army having received France.—Courier.

Paris, March 25.—I should think I was deficient in my duty towards you, were I not to apprise you, that rumours of an alarming nature are now current, in societies which, from their opportunities of correct information, rarely have room for supposititious intelligence. It is affirmed that the Austrian armies passed the frontiers of the French Kingdom on the 13th instant, and that declaration of their views was published at Embray, in Dauphiny, on the 15th. Various are the conjectures here on the motives of this invasion; some pretend, that it is connected with the refusal of the power to restore Galicia to Poland, which was considered as an indemnity for the aggrandizement of the Austrian territories in Italy. A manifesto of the Emperor of Russia against Austria was said to have been received yesterday, complaining of this country's want of faith in the accomplishment of its Treaties. On the other hand, Austria is reported to have refused to give up the possession of ex-acting an indemnity for the Emperor of 25 millions, but willing to sound the public mind, and should circumstances prove propitious, after establishing the Regency of Maria Louisa, to form an offensive and defensive alliance with France, and not at defiance Bavaria, Prussia, and Russia. I can communicate to you this intelligence, without pretending to ascertain the degree of credibility it is entitled to, whether it be the exaggerated description of some previously understood arrangement, or whether it be the pure invention of the audacious and disaffected.

The Prince Regent arrived at Carlton-house last night, attended by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. His Royal Highness's health is much improved. His Majesty's arrival was immediately communicated to the Queen at Buckingham-house, where Her Majesty and the Princess Elizabeth and Mary had retired about two o'clock from Windsor.—The Queen is expected to remain in town during this week and the next.

There is little, says a private letter from Paris, to observe concerning the English *dénonciation la force*. All communication of the pieces on which the charge is founded is still withheld. M. Dupin, their Lawyer, has written a reply to the Report of the *Juge d'Instruction*. The treatment of these Gentlemen is not likely, and ought not, to be lost sight of by the Public. They are incarcerated in what have recently been described by one who saw their places of detainer, but not their prison, for that accusation has been abandoned; and here, perhaps, one secret has transpired.—For what purpose was the charge of treason resorted to, but with a view to sanction otherwise unjustifiable detention? Merely to aid in the escape, was an offence punishable by the laws of France, but a false accusation was invented with a view to chastise against individuals an enmity which is national.

Died, on the 19th instant, at his house in St. James's Place, London, William Tighe, of Woodstock, in this County, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Wicklow. Mr. Tighe's character is so well known to his contemporaries, and so deeply engraven on the hearts of all who knew him personally, that it seems scarcely necessary to subject it to newspaper panegyric. In the Irish as well as in the Imperial Parliament, he long distinguished himself as the steadfast friend of his country, the unwavering advocate of its rights, and the incorruptible and incorrigible patriot. His mind, strong by nature, was highly cultivated by education and enlightened by profound reflection. As an author, his name is eminent in the republic of letters, and his Statistical Survey of the County of Kilkenny is unquestionably the first production of the kind which our country has yet produced. He resided much upon his estates, encouraging the industry of his tenants, by whom he was deservedly beloved, and setting an example, which, if generally followed, would have a decisive influence on the tranquillity of the country, the happiness of the people, and the prosperity of Ireland. As a husband, a father, a friend, and a landlord, he was affectionate, indulgent, kind, and generous. He lived beloved, he died regretted, and he will ever be mourned by all who lived under his influence or were honoured with his acquaintance, as one of those modern times efforts but few equals. In a word, dignified without pugnacity, and liberal without affectation, Mr. Tighe was very highly and most deservedly esteemed by his contemporaries of all ranks; and his death leaves a blank in the rank of our country which it will be difficult to fill up; but we learn with pleasure, that his eldest son, who inherits with the estates, the virtues of his father, intends to devote his days to the happiness of his tenantry and of his country, by residing principally at home. The example of such a parent is the surest guide to the goal of a people's affection, of a nation's respect; and we have no doubt that he will study to secure to himself the estimable character left by his lamented father, who, by the exercise of genius and the practice of patriotism—by studying the felicity of his tenantry and the improvement of his neighbourhood—by promoting sound interests and depressing impeded justice—has established a memory in his country's love, and entitled his estate as a freehold of his family.—Kilkenny Gazette.

WANTED, BY THE MERCHANTS OF YOUGHAL, A BUTTER & CASK INSPECTOR, Who can produce satisfactory Testimonials of his Fitness for the Situation. Application to Wm. S. GARRIN, Secretary. Youghal, March 30, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF APRIL, At Danganree, in the County Waterford, AN INTEREST IN THE DWELLING-HOUSE, GARDEN, BACK YARD, & EXTENSIVE CONGHRINS, in the Main Street of the Town of DUNGAULAN, wherein Derry Carron, deceased, lately resided—yet are unexpired, from the 25th of March, subject to the Rent of £15 10s. sterling per annum, and wherein SIX DWELLING HOUSES, A STORE HOUSE, HEMP HOUSE, and other OUT OFFICES, have been erected by the said Derry Carron.

Also, an INTEREST in a FIELD of the recte of said Carron—held for a Term of Eighty Years to run from the 25th of March, provided the Reverend Jabez Henney shall so long continue in the recte of the Parish of Danganree, subject to £11 7s. 6d. yearly.

Also, TWO MILCH COWS and ONE MARE. Likewise to be sold, the new BULL of the SLOOP called the Three Sisters, burdened about 15 Tons, more or less, with the Chief Part of her SPARS and RIG GING—HALF of the SLOOP Three Brothers, burdened about Fifty Tons, more or less—the Duke of Devonshire FISHING MACK—HALF the Friends of Cork, FISHING MACK—A Quantity of the best OAK TIMBER, for Ship Building—several Tons of choice Green Sikes at new market, bearing 16 others, and was reckoned as the best Horse as any in England until he was injured.

GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms No share taken away until first paid for, the Ground being accountable. Roma, Feb. 14, 1816.

Mr. LUKE HOWARD, Auctioneer, Youghal.

FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA. P. & M. FARRELL, hereby expect the arrival of the new, fast sailing Brig, the SHAM ROCK, burden 200 Tons, Thomas Water, Master.—This vessel will immediately take in a cargo for New York, and proceed on or about the 30th of April. For Freight or Passage apply to M. P. & M. FARRELL, Ship Agents—the Master on board, Waterford, March 26, 1816.

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE remarkably fast sailing BRIGANTINE QUEEN, now lying at the Port of ROSS, is intended to be despatched for NEW YORK in the early part of next month.

THE MARY (to succeed the QUEEN, for the SAME PORT) will sail on or about the 15th May 1816.

A fine, new Vessel of 250 Tons Burden, on her Passage from LIVERPOOL, will touch at CORK about the 30th April, and take Cabin Passengers only for NEW ORLEANS—Apply to R. BROWN, New Ross, March 26, 1816.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th DAY OF MARCH INST. During the Minority of JOHN CONGHRIN, Esq. (being 20 YEARS OF AGE.) ABOUT 25 ACRES OF THE LANDS OF BAUNFAINE, situated between Butlerstown and Whitehead, in the County of Waterford, and within Three Miles of the City, now in the possession of THE Wm. FARRELLS, and also to be LET, FOR THE SAME TERM, TWO FIELDS, part of LORDBARD'S MARSH, lying between Scot's Row and St. Catherine's P.O., containing one Acre Four Acres, now in the possession of Wm. FARRELL, Esq.

Proposals (in writing) will be received by JOHN FARRELL, Esq. KILKENNY, THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. DUBLIN, and Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford, March 16, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 3. butter, first Quality, 0s. 0d. second, 0s. 0d. third, 0s. 0d. fourth, 0s. 0d. fifth, 0s. 0d. sixth, 0s. 0d. seventh, 0s. 0d. eighth, 0s. 0d. ninth, 0s. 0d. tenth, 0s. 0d. eleventh, 0s. 0d. twelfth, 0s. 0d. thirteenth, 0s. 0d. fourteenth, 0s. 0d. fifteenth, 0s. 0d. sixteenth, 0s. 0d. seventeenth, 0s. 0d. eighteenth, 0s. 0d. nineteenth, 0s. 0d. twentieth, 0s. 0d. twenty-first, 0s. 0d. twenty-second, 0s. 0d. twenty-third, 0s. 0d. twenty-fourth, 0s. 0d. twenty-fifth, 0s. 0d. twenty-sixth, 0s. 0d. twenty-seventh, 0s. 0d. twenty-eighth, 0s. 0d. twenty-ninth, 0s. 0d. thirtieth, 0s. 0d.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th INSTANT, THE COGN STORES on the New Quay, and the DWELLING-HOUSE in King's street, lately occupied by Mr. EDWARD PURKIN.

The Stores are admirably fitted, and the House in excellent order, and fit for the immediate occupation of a genteel Family. Apply to RICHARD CARRAN, Waterford, March 23, 1816.

TO BE SOLD, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, CLOONASSY and ROCHESTOWN, (See Simple Estates) situated within Five Miles of the City of Waterford. Said Lands contain upwards of 600 Plantation Acres, and are set for terminable Leases, most of which were made about 30 years ago, at the yearly Rent of £400.

Proposals (if by Letter, post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLS, Esq. Bellfort, Barlow—or to Mr. JAMES ARWOLD, Graduated, near Waterford, who will forward them to Mr. NICHOLS, Bellfort, February 23, 1816.

TO S. AND AT NEW-ROSS, At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas each—5s. 5d. the Groom, Fair chariot, &c. Precipitate: Grand Dam, Ever lasting, by Eclipse. He covered in Season 1813. He is a rare good gelder, and his stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Green Sike at Newmarket, beating 16 others, and was reckoned as the best Horse as any in England until he was injured.

GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms No share taken away until first paid for, the Ground being accountable. Roma, Feb. 14, 1816.

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Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,896. THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE

of the Judge to withdraw that plea, he persisted. The other two pleaded Not Guilty, although secured in the house.

Patrick Carroll stated, that he had been in bed on the night laid in the indictment, and was awake by the breaking of a window. He hastily got up, and hearing voices, inquired what the people wanted. They came to the door, and demanded fire-arms. He replied, he had none to give them. They desired him to open the door and swear that he had none, as it was arms only that they wanted; and on his refusal, they said, if he did not, they would set fire to the house; but he told them that even if they did do so, he would not open the door. He then took a spade in his hand, and desired the "sons of—" to come in if they dared! This he loudly repeated several times, that the boys, who slept in a room between the house and the barn, might be roused and come to his assistance. They fired through the door, and appeared to go off, but while he was deliberating about looking out, one got in and opened the door for his companions. Having entered, they lit a candle, and two of them dragged him to his bed, and obliging him to lie down, they held him down by a blanket thrown over his head. While the rest of the party were ransacking the house, his guard searched his pockets, and asked him for a one pound note "hisself." They took out of the house a great quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, but he got the whole back, except a riding coat, a surt, and a shawl. He identified the two Prisoners on trial as secured in the house. Cross-examined by Counsellor M'Dougall, his direct testimony remained unshaken. To the question, was he not very much frightened, he replied, "Indeed he was not much good for, as he trembled like a rush on the water," he was held down under the blanket about twenty minutes.

John Delany, jun. the next witness examined, deeply interested the Court and auditory. He recollected the night when Carroll's house was attacked. When alarmed by Carroll's son, he got up, armed himself with a pitchfork, and hastened to the house. The door was open, and a small man, armed with a pistol, standing at as a sentinel; he struck at him with the pitchfork, and seized and held him, though thrust into the house, and called him right and left, upon which he called out for assistance. A tall man, armed with a gun, came to his aid, whom he desired twice to charge. The tall man thrust the muzzle of his gun against the witness's breast, who stooped, and endeavored to shove the gun up to his shoulder, that it loaded and discharged he should not be hurt. In stooping, he crushed the small man against the bed in the room, and feeling the pistol against his jaw, he took it from the little man, and gave him what he called him for a while. He then said of the large man's gun by the muzzle. In the struggle, the large man fell, and he took the gun from him. He was then "pinned" by a third man, who caught him by the middle and started him towards the kitchen fire. The third man threw him down and retook the gun. Witness, however, got on his knees, and not only recovered the gun, but succeeded in "tumbling" the fellow, on whose head he put his knee, and "pummelled" him well. One of the three went more effectually to secure the door, to prevent his friends from getting in. Another called for a stick, got a pitchfork, and made a thrust at witness, who stooping, the fellow missed him; but witness caught him and laid him across the other man, and held them both down. He was then attacked by a fourth man, and both his hands being engaged, as the fellow whom he had "killed" had bitten him, "it put him in mind of biting," so he he got the finger of the fourth man in his mouth, and "squeezed" the Devil out of it.

The fourth man called to his brother James, that one of the robbers had bitten him, and desired him to strike the villain. He knew by the voice it was his father he had caught by the finger, and that his friends had got in. He was nearly exhausted. His father and brother took the two Prisoners on trial, and tied them. On being searched, a small box containing silver, some linen, and a powder horn and slugs were found upon them. He fully admitted the Prisoners as the persons taken in the house. He was cross-examined by Counsellor M'Dougall, but no new or contradictory facts were elicited. The Learned Counselor, alluding to his cutting and laying the Prisoners above one another like sheaves of barley, said he supposed witness would have served him the same way if he had found him there. He instantly replied, "I'll engage I would." On the cross-examination, it also appeared that witness knew by his voice it was the little man he had the first struggle with, he having called to the tall man twice to charge, and on the way to the Magistrate who committed the Prisoner, said, "he would die easy if he had his (the witness's) life." This fine young and gallant fellow gave his testimony with so much narrative, that it is impossible to attempt any other than a mere report of his evidence, the delivery of which drew upon him the admiration of a very crowded Court.

John Delany, jun. an interesting old man, re-

members the night of the attack. He was awake by Luke Carroll, son of the first witness, who was running to Kells for assistance. He got up, and went with his two sons and his servant man, Thomas Brophy. His son John outran them.—When they came to the house, they saw a sentry at the door, who snuffed a piece at them, and ran round the corner of the house. Witness desired his son to pursue him, but he recalled him, on Brophy calling out that the door was fastened on his son John, who would be murdered. Brophy and James not succeeding in forcing in the door, he left his aid, and on getting in, the light was put out, but not before he caught a glimpse of his son engaged with two men. He here corroborated his son John as to their mutually marking each other in the dark of being of the party of the robbers. Witness took one Prisoner, and Brophy and his son James another. Identifies them at St. John and Haw, and corroborates his son's testimony as to the things found upon them. He had them well secured, and did not part with them till he delivered them up to the Magistrate.

Thomas Brophy unequivocally corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and identified Haw as the man whom he and James Delany secured. No witnesses were produced for the Prisoners, who were instantly found Guilty. The Hon. Justice Daly immediately proceeded to pass upon them the awful sentence of the law; and in a very impressive manner expatiated on the magnitude of their guilt, and intreated them, by a full confession and a sincere repentance of their crimes, to prepare for the change they were about to undergo, as he could offer them no hope of pardon in this world. The learned Judge then pronounced sentence of death, to be executed at the common place of execution, Saturday, the 13th of April, in the day appointed—but we believe that Corcoran, who was not actually taken in the house, and who pleaded guilty, will be reprieved.

Patrick Hannon and Matthew M'Kew were indicted for burglariously entering the house of Martin Conolly, at Greenville, on the night of the 20th of January last, and feloniously stealing therefrom a coat, a waistcoat, and a flannel jacket. Martin Conolly deposed that, after he had gone to bed on the night stated, some one rapped at the door, and desired him to open it; that he refused; that, on a threat to fire in, he complied. The two Prisoners entered, and M'Kew searched, whilst Hannon stood over him with a bayonet. They took a coat, a waistcoat, and a flannel jacket, and went away. Both of them had bayonets and cross-belts, and wore in uniform. Witness went to bed for a while and then got up and followed them as far as Mullinavat, and inquired for the Prisoners, whom he described as soldiers. All the publicans denied them. Went on to Luke's Well without hearing of them. On his return he met them. Let them pass, and called upon a Mullinavat Publican, in the King's name, to assist him. Saw two Magistrates, the Rev. E. Hunt, and Joseph Greene, Esq. coming up, to whom he called, that he had them in view. He again ran on, but passed them in a ditch; and before he returned, the Magistrates had taken them.

Rev. Edward Hunt confirmed this statement.—He and Mr. Greene apprehended the Prisoners, as described. Witness disarmed and tied them.—They acknowledged what they had done at Conolly's house, and pleaded drunkenness; mentioned where they had hid the waistcoat, which was afterwards found in the place described. The Prisoners, who, it appeared, were deserters from the 97th (now 95th) regiment, and had left Waterford with a forged pass, had no counsel and produced no witnesses. They were found Guilty.—Death. James White and James Brian were next indicted for a burglary and robbery in the house of Martin Murphy, near Thomastown, on the 21st of October last. The case was not proved to the satisfaction of the Jury, who acquitted the Prisoners. The Prosecutor, who was unsupported in his testimony, had sworn informations concerning the robbery a day or two after it happened, but he did not name the Prisoners, or describe them, to any Magistrate until they were in custody; and something came out which would induce a belief, that it was a sort of family felony, but not as affecting the Prisoners, who were no relations of the Prosecutor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29. The Court was occupied the whole of this day with the trial of James and Michael Grace, accused of the murder of Andrew Muldowney, herd at Bilitas, by shooting him at his own door on the evening of Friday, the 25th of August last. On that day Muldowney was unquestionably murdered in a very barbarous manner. On Friday night, and during the whole of Saturday, though rational on every other subject, he could say nothing of the murder or the murderers. On Sunday, he accused the Prisoners to a Magistrate and swore information against them, and on the following Thursday he died. The question for the Jury to consider was the state of the deceased's mind at the

members the night of the attack. He was awake by Luke Carroll, son of the first witness, who was running to Kells for assistance. He got up, and went with his two sons and his servant man, Thomas Brophy. His son John outran them.—When they came to the house, they saw a sentry at the door, who snuffed a piece at them, and ran round the corner of the house. Witness desired his son to pursue him, but he recalled him, on Brophy calling out that the door was fastened on his son John, who would be murdered. Brophy and James not succeeding in forcing in the door, he left his aid, and on getting in, the light was put out, but not before he caught a glimpse of his son engaged with two men. He here corroborated his son John as to their mutually marking each other in the dark of being of the party of the

me to give the information, and they, after hearing many witnesses examined, decided against his sanity by a verdict of Not Guilty. As the accused are the sons of a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of this City, and have been pronounced innocent by a Jury of their countrymen, we decline entering into a detail of the evidence.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
David Nowlan was indicted for the robbery of the house of the Rev. Mr. Sutton, at Kilmaganny, on the 27th of April, 1814. Mr. Sutton very feelingly and periphrastically described the circumstances attending this most atrocious outrage, but as they were amply detailed in *The Moderator* of the 31st of May, 1814, immediately after it was perpetrated, and of July 21 and 28 of the same year, when two persons, who have since suffered, were capitally convicted of the crime, it is not necessary to repeat them in this place. The Prisoner, it appeared, was the person placed as sentinel over Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, and on that post evinced comparative humanity. On this point, Mr. Sutton, in the true spirit of Christian forgiveness, dwelt at some length, and seemed anxious to impress on the Court and Jury, that the unhappy Prisoner at the bar was a principal man, under Providence, of saving his life, which was more than once threatened. No defence was offered, and a verdict of guilty was instantly returned, but accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, founded on the circumstances stated in behalf of the Prisoner by the Prosecutor. The Learned Judge then addressed the Prisoner, stating, that he would lay his favour, before His Majesty's Government, as the source from which mercy, if he be deemed worthy, must flow. He cautioned the Prisoner, however, to prepare for death, and not to build too highly on that recommendation. It was his duty to pronounce the sentence of the law. It rests with Government to remit the punishment.—His Lordship then pronounced sentence of death in the usual terms.

One man was put to the bar charged with house-breaking and robbery on the 15th of January last, and another accused of stealing timber on the 14th of March last—but as both were acquitted for want of prosecution, there can be no propriety in mentioning their names.

Honor Fitzpatrick was tried for breaking into the house of Michael Brett, at Grange, on the 31st of August last. The Prosecutor stated that, when he came home from reading out on the day stated, he found the Prisoner standing in the middle of his room, the door of which was locked, and the window broken open; she had taken none of his property. He asked her how she got there, where she came from, where she was going, and what she wanted to do, to which she answered, "I don't know." The poor old man was asked several cross questions, to the amusement of the Court, by volunteer advocates of the frail fair one, who had no Counsel, and he always replied, with a smile, "there's more in it, why." She was found guilty and sentenced to a fortnight's confinement, to be computed from the first day of the Assizes.

A respectable looking man, whose name it would be improper to mention, was put to the bar, charged with possessing himself of a deed, the property of his uncle, at Piltown; but as the fact, even if proved, was no felony, the remedy being an action of trover, the indictment was quashed.

Richard Ryan, Thomas Allen, Thomas May, and Richard Power, were presented by the Grand Jury as vagrants for transportation, but Power, traversed, which traverse was immediately tried, and was discharged.

Several persons were discharged by proclamation.

Patrick Hannon and Matthew M. Kew, capitally convicted on Thursday, were put to the bar, and the Learned Judge proceeded to annul them, preparatory to passing sentence of death upon them. He was interrupted by M. Kew, who said, "My Lord, this is not yet of age—I am entitled to die, if you will forgive him." His Lordship said, he knew Hannon was not of age, and he much feared that he had led him (Hannon) astray. "No, indeed, it was not I," was M. Kew's reply—and Hannon called out, "it was all intoxication, my Lord." His Lordship proceeded. He cautioned them to think of their latter end. The recommendation of the Jury, and every thing that bore for them or against them, he should transmit to Government, who alone could exercise clemency towards them. His Lordship then earnestly entreated them to repent of their iniquities, and be prepared for the great should mercy not be granted to them; and then pronounced sentence of death in the usual terms.

Nothing now remained but to examine robbery and burning petitions, and to pass the commitments, which having been gone through, the Commission closed.

KILKENNY, APRIL 2.—Mr. Sergeant Joy has proceeded through this City to Clonmel, to assist at the Assize Assizes, in the room of the Hon. Baron George, who is detained here by sickness. The complaint of the Learned Baron was a bilious affection, accompanied by a high degree of fever.—On inquiry yesterday, we had the satisfaction to learn, that, though still very low, his Lordship was considerably better on Saturday.

Yesterday a very full meeting of Magistrates was held at the County Court-house, to take into consideration the disturbed state of Fermanagh and other baronies in this county. After some time spent in deliberation on this distressing subject, they resolved, we understand, to adjourn for a fortnight; in the course of which time, we hope, the people will effectually exert themselves to put down the

unruly, and thus prevent the necessity of applying to Government for the application of extraordinary measures. Since writing the above, a communication has been kindly made to us on the subject of the above meeting. No less than 40 Magistrates were present. The result of their deliberations has been transmitted to Government. We entreat the industrious farmers to associate for the preservation of the peace. We beseech them to be active and united in striving to keep the "infection" out of our fine and once quiet county. Let them weigh the expense, let them weigh the inconvenience of the measures which must be resorted to for the restoration of tranquillity, if the disturbances shall continue. Let them consider well their duty to their God, their Country, and themselves, and they will see the folly of supineness, the danger of indifference, when the enemy of their peace is lurking around their cabins. A hint to the Roman Catholic Clergy, so eminent for their learning and their virtues, will, we are sure, be sufficient; and a hint from them will at once point out the path of duty to the honest and industrious farmers and peasantry of our county.

One troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards arrived here yesterday from Dublin, and this morning proceeded on their route to Clonmel. Another troop of the same corps will arrive here in the course of the week, where they will remain for some time, in addition to the strong detachment of the 16th Light Dragoons, now in this garrison.

Yesterday, at noon, the Kilkenny Militia were disbanded by Major-General Doyle, on the Parade. The men had previously provided two chairs, neatly ornamented, in which they placed Lieut. Colonel Loftus, and most of the Officers successively, and chaired them through the principal streets, the drums and fife playing favourite national tunes, and the men cheering, during the greater part of the afternoon.

On Friday night, two houses and a stack of oats were set on fire by incendiaries, at Bohacurroche, about five miles from this city, and completely consumed. The villains made a similar attempt that night on another house in the same parish, but happily did not succeed.

On Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, three armed men entered the house of Counsellor Lankens, at Leagh, about five miles from this city, in the absence of the steward, who was at prayers.—His niece observing them about to break a desk, desired them to wait, and she would run down stairs for the key. Having descended to the kitchen, she got out at a small back window, and ran to the chapel at Tulla, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and called out to her uncle that there were robbers in the house. He lost no time in returning, but they were gone, having carried off about £7 or £8 in cash. Arming himself with a blunderbuss, he saddled the nearest horse to the stable, and pursued the robbers, of whom he soon got a view ascending a hill, two in advance and one about 100 yards behind them. On approaching this fellow, he snatched a pistol at the steward, which he fired, and he fell. He attempted to re-prise, but the steward, whose name is Nary, dashed upon him, and knocked him down with the butt-end of his blunderbuss, and dismounting, secured him. He was soon joined by a great part of the congregation he had left, whom the Rev. Mr. Walsh, the officiating priest, had, with the most credible abhorrence of such outrageous acts, despatched to his assistance. The fellow, whose name is John Dunn, was immediately taken to Freshford, and yesterday he was lodged in the county goal, where he is no stranger.—Mr. Lawson was unfortunately from home when this daring attempt was made.

CLONMEL, APRIL 3.—On Monday afternoon, the Hon. Justice Daly and Sergeant Joy arrived here.—About three o'clock, the latter opened the Commission in the Crown Court, when the following Grand Jury was sworn:—
Lord Cahir, Foreman.
Hon. General Mathew, M. P.
Hon. George O'Callaghan,
Sir John Caven Carden, Baronet,
Sir John Jackson Fitzgerald, Baronet,
John Bagwell,
Kilmacdonagh, Baronet,
John Lalor, jun.
Richard Butler, jun.
John Meagher,
William Burton,
General William Parker Carroll,
Andrew O'Ryan,
Charles William Wall,
Arthur Riall,
William Quinn,
Richard Cragh,
Robert Pendergast,
Matthew Jacob,
M. Crobie Moore,
John Crotcher,
John Cooke, Esqrs.
Richard Long, Esqrs.

The Learned Sergeant observed to the Jury, that as they were composed of Gentlemen highly qualified by experience for their important duty, he should deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of briefly lamented the extent of the Calendar, as containing a long list of crimes affecting to humanity; but he was happy to observe, that that species of crime which threatened the country with a dissolution of civil society had not recently made its appearance. His Lordship then recommended to the Jury the necessary estimates for the establishment employed under the Insurrection Act.

After many of the Prisoners were arraigned, the Court adjourned.

Yesterday, Edmund Finn was arraigned, charged with a rape. The Prosecutor, Mary Ryan, appeared; but not identifying the Prisoner, he was acquitted.

Robert Shea was arraigned for an assault and

robbery at Toomyvara; no prosecution—acquitted.

Edward Clohesy, for an assault and robbery at Drumard, on the 29th September; no prosecution—acquitted.

Michael Killyfoyle, for a burglary in the House of Roger Magrath, at Burris-leigh, in April last; no prosecution—acquitted.

At twelve o'clock the Court proceeded on the business of fines on townlands for tillit disturbances on the Banks of the Shannon and its neighbourhood, and in other parts of this county, which occupied the remainder of the day till six o'clock, when the Court adjourned till ten this day.

It was reported some days ago, that the streets of this Town would soon be blocked up with Toll-gates—but little credit was given to the rumour; and it was considered as a wretched experiment at best. We can now state, however, from ocular proof, that long sticks have been placed across the streets and avenues leading into the Inishowen, which seem to give credit to the rumour; but whether Toll will be exacted there, or a law will warrant it, will be fair matter of inquiry for the inhabitants.—*Advertiser.*

An advertisement appears in the same paper, by which the Mayor of Clonmel summons a Meeting of the Inhabitants for the purpose of considering the subject of Toll Gates lately erected across certain streets in that Town. The High Sheriff of the County of Tipperary, on a Requisition signed by nearly forty Noblemen and Gentlemen, has called a Meeting of the Freeholders on the subject of the Bill now in progress through Parliament, limiting Elections in Ireland to fifteen days. The Requisition asks that the Bill would nearly destroy the freedom of Elections in this Country; by throwing an overpowering weight into the hands of Sheriffs and their Deputies, and ultimately into that of the Minister of the Crown.

LONDON.
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CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
Sitting of March 26.

After a long discussion on the Budget, the Chamber decided, that for the variable expenses of the Departments the additional amounts shall be twelve, two of which shall form a common fund.
A motion for placing at the disposal of the Minister the free funds arising from these centuries, which was strongly supported, was rejected.
Nothing can more clearly indicate the power of the Priests and the spirit of intolerance which prevails in the Bourbon Government, than the fact which is our duty to record, namely: That Mr. Mertyn, who had the management of the Schools in Paris, established on the Lancelotian or British System, has been dismissed from his important post by an order of the King, and Messrs. Billot and Frossard, who were employed in the same useful manner, have also been compelled to give in their resignation. These three Gentlemen had been instructed in this country, and have the best testimonies to the propriety of their conduct and the excellence of their principles; indeed it is a satisfaction to know that Protestantism is their only crime.

And it is to support such a system of ignorance and bigotry, that this country is to be ruined by immense Army Establishments. There is too much reason to fear that Protestants never will be secure under such a Government.

A curious circumstance arose at the East India House, after the late debate. An adjournment had been moved on account of the lateness of the hour, and few persons being left in Court, except the Ship Officers, a remission of whose contracts was the subject of discussion, and others of them who looked for a similar indulgence. Mr. Home called produced, to ascertain that each voter was duly qualified, when, as now, the real object was to ascertain, after much altercation, was over-ruled, and the General Court presented the edifying spectacle of almost the whole division on one side, voting several hundred thousand pounds of the public money into their own pockets!

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In the general arrangements of reform for the removal of Superannuateds holding appointments in the Public Offices, we trust the Heads of the departments will be made responsible for all unjust, partiality and oppression. Individuals who have long and faithfully served the Public, and whose services are not to be turned adrift to make way for new Favourites with increased salaries. The economy demanded by the nation is, reduced Establishments, with efficient Servants, at the lowest rate of expense.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.
Yesterday we received the Paris papers of Wednesday. General Dobbelle's sentence of death is said to have been commuted for ten years imprisonment, on the intercession of the Duc d'Angoulême. General Trarot's sentence has been annulled by the Tribunal of Revision, for infamy; it is on account of the late rebellion; nor is there any reason, we presume, who will now regret the restoration of the arm of power in favour of the guilty.—The Duke of Luxembourg, Ambassador to the Court of Brazil, had his farewell audience on the 24th. These papers also contain a note from the Court of Brazil to that of Rome, on the subject of the Jesuits. The Portuguese Government expresses its abhorrence on the revival of that society in such firm and dignified terms, that it is impossible for any of its Ministers to enter upon negotiations on the subject. After a recent similar example on the part of the Russian Government, we presume the Court of Rome will use more caution, and less zeal, in attempting to re-establish the Jesuits with the cumbersome and mischievous machinery of the worst ages of the church.

Yesterday we received Brussels Papers to the 28th. They contain a long memorial from the States of Hesse to the Elector, in which they complain that they find themselves now in a worse state than when they were under the French, in respect to the rigour of taxation, and the undue application of the revenue. They at the same time express hopes, that inquiry will be made into the expenditure, or, as they call it, "Housekeeping of the Government," and that it may be followed by relief to the People. Commercial distress seems general throughout Europe. An article from Frankfurt, of the 20th, says:—"Three great commercial houses at St. Petersburg have just become insolvent. They are those of Warzowicz, Averin, and Novosiloff. They say that the first has failed for 50,000,000 roubles, the second for 10 millions, and the third for 3 millions." The manufactures of Fournay have had an audience of their King, who has given them assurances, that he will protect and encourage them. Throughout Belgium great exertions are making by the native manufacturer to exclude British goods, which cannot but add to our distresses at home. Let us hope, however, that the spirit of enterprise of British merchants will continue to outstrip all competition.

We are extremely happy to rescue from a gross and calumnious imputation one of the most virtuous and distinguished patriots of modern Europe.—Kosciusko has written a letter to the Editor of the *Journal of Atonburg*, in which he declares that the pretended appeal to the Poles, purporting to be from him, and published in the same journal in 1807, when Napoleon presented into Poland, was entirely a fabrication of M. Fouché. He explains it in these terms:—"At the time when Napoleon advanced with his army towards Poland, he was anxious, through the medium of his Minister, to render me auxiliary to his designs. I gave a written answer, stating, that if Napoleon would secure to Poland her ancient frontiers, her independence, and a liberal Constitution like that of England, I would proceed thither. A month afterwards Napoleon was at Warsaw, and his Minister Fouché received orders from him to require of me, by every conciliatory and friendly concession, to repair to Poland; but if I refused to comply, I was to be forced thither by the *Gens d'Armes*. My reply was, that he might dispose of me as he pleased, but if he took me to Poland, I would proclaim to the People of that country that I was a Prisoner. In consequence, Fouché said to me, 'I take your own course; we will do without you.' Some days afterwards appeared the fabricated proclamation with my name to it, when I was anxious to contradict it in all the Journals, but was not permitted. Thus disappointed, I wrote to the Minister Fouché as follows:—"I have read in the public papers an address to the Poles, having my name to it, but in which I have no concern. I deem it to be my duty to declare to you, in the character of French Minister, that it is spurious and false, and I beg of you at the same time to announce to Napoleon the character that belongs to it."

The subsequent article will be read with pleasure.—The Correctional Tribunal of Coblenz, before which M. Sack had summoned Professor Goerres, Editor of *The Rhenish Mercury*, for having published that which Dacier could not be continued in his rank as President of the Government, on account of the excess of his zeal and arbitrary conduct, has acquitted the accused, and dismissed the complaint of M. Sack.

Yesterday, the Recorder made a report to the Prince Regent of all the convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate, and who were sentenced at the December and January Sessions; when His Royal Highness was pleased to reprove them all during pleasure.

Camelford House, the future residence of the Princess Charlotte and her husband, is to be immediately repaired. Lord Grenville is to be reimbursed for it a rent of £2000 a year.

The melancholy fate of Mr. Morrow was mentioned in our last publication, and few events of the kind have excited stronger sensations. He was drowned on Sunday morning, in the presence of many spectators. He was speedily rescued from the water, and his life might have been preserved, had some means been resorted to which are now common in almost every seaport town in the British Empire, and which have been so successful in many former cases. It has often been our pleasure to speak in the warmest terms of appreciation of the benevolent exertions of the Citizens of Waterford, and with the same exception of the establishment existing for the restoration of drowned seamen, we know of no department of benevolence to which these exertions have not exceeded their ordinary influence; but this one does not seem deeply to be deplored. That it should be permitted to continue, is at once inconsistent with private feeling, and with public duty. It is to be presumed, that, of the many who have been drowned annually in the river, not a few might have been saved, if the necessary apparatus and the proper places for their reception had been provided. This painful reflection must go home to every heart, for who can contemplate unmoved this extinction of all the endearments of kindred and affection, this rapid termination of life, and this close of industry, by which so many are involved in ruin, and reduced to beggary? Of these many might still have been alive to bless their preserver, to contribute their services to the Community, to confer happiness upon those who depended upon their labours for support, and to stem the tide of temptation and of guilt. Although it was very far, indeed, from being the case with Mr. Morrow, yet we must admit, that intoxication is often the cause of this kind of death; but this is no reason for indifference as to their fate—it is a reason for exertion, for awful situations are most likely to produce reformation, and he who has been criminal before may thus be rendered sober and virtuous.—All these considerations are matters of humanity and policy, but they are also consecrated by the sacred obligations of duty. It is incumbent on the members of the Community at large to look to the dangers, and to provide against them, of their fellow members, to confer comfort wherever it can be conferred, and to preserve life wherever it can be preserved. Has Waterford faithfully discharged this important duty in the case to which we refer? There was, indeed, a period, a distant one of more than thirty years ago, when, in this respect, the benevolence of this City was manifested by the zeal of its humanity, and by the wisdom of its regulations, of which we have the evidence before us in the Resolutions published on the occasion, and entered into by a General Meeting of Citizens. In consequence of these, an apparatus was placed in seven houses upon the Quay, ready to be given to persons who rescued bodies from the water, to those who were successful in restoring animation, to those who first procured Medical aid, and to those who admitted the bodies into their houses, and furnished the necessary accommodations. The benefit of these regulations was powerfully experienced, and for a considerable number of years—had, unfortunately, they sunk into desuetude, and melancholy has been the result. It is to these principles, to this laudable spirit, that we venture to take the liberty of recalling the attention of the Citizens of Waterford. They will admit the utility of such measures, and they will admit the augmented necessity of them. They will experience their approval, and they will be sanctioned by their imitation. We would, in the first instance, beg leave to state it to be the duty of the Corporation to procure at least one Apparatus, to place it in a proper situation, and to entrust its management to some efficient person. We would then say, that it is even more imperatively incumbent on the Corporation of Merchants to adopt the same plan, and still farther to extend it. The subscribers in general are under every serious obligation, and their concurrence and active support would give completion and efficacy to a system so simple in itself, and requiring but very feeble exertion, and very little money, to bring it into full operation. A convenient opportunity for taking the subject into public consideration will present itself in a very few days. The meeting of the *Presidential Society* is to take place at the New Rooms on Thursday, the 11th instant. As the arrangements of that Institution are almost completed, its interests will occupy attention but for a very short time, and it may then be proper to advert to the adoption of measures for the preservation of life. The two subjects are perfectly compatible with each other, and the importance of both will be admitted by every reflecting and generous mind. It is extremely to be desired, that a numerous attendance may take place, in order that these valuable and salutary plans may be duly countenanced and supported.

We would particularly call the public attention to the *Advertisement* relative to the Child who is missing. He is an interesting and promising boy, and the son of parents highly respectable in their situation of life. These considerations will naturally awaken a general sympathy in their misfortune, and lead every one to be anxious, as far as may be practicable, to assist them in recovering this object of their fondest affection.

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PLOUGHING MATCHES.
[From the *Leinster Journal*.]
It is within the recollection of our readers, that, at the late Ploughing Match of this County, John Ford, a farmer of Barro Church, obtained from the Directors a Premium, amidst the applause of the numerous spectators. Struck with the superior dexterity, ease, and precision, which distinguished the execution of the task assigned him on the day of trial, some Gentlemen of our Farming Society started the idea, that Ford should be sent to try his hand at the ensuing match of the Metropolitan annually in the river, not a few might be; and for this purpose, very much to the honour of their public spirit, they entered into a subscription and formed a stock party in order to enable our farmers, without loss to himself, to make his way at the Dublin scene. Arrived in the capital with his plough and horses, Ford boldly entered the lists, and proud we are to preserve, lost none of the reputation he had acquired amongst our readers, as we have no doubt that the following paragraph, copied from the *Irish Farmer's Journal* of Saturday last, allude to him:

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Waterford Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 4.
In the House of Commons, on Friday last, Mr. ROBINSON moved for a protective duty of 20s. on all foreign butter imported in British vessels, and of 25s. on all imported in foreign vessels. Some Members wished the first to be increased to 25s. and the second to 30s. but the general opinion was adverse to any higher duties for the present than those suggested by Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. GORDON moved, that a duty of 16s. be imposed on cheese imported in British vessels, and a duty of 20s. on cheese imported in foreign vessels. Both these motions were acceded to by the House.

The statement of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the drawback on the War Mail Duty has been differently reported by the London Papers. Our last publication contained one view of what was said, and we have now to give the following representation.—"Mr. VAN-STRAIGHT thought, that it might diminish the inconvenience referred to, by allowing the drawback on the mail used in hawking from the period at which the Bill is to be brought in to that at which the duties were to cease. He proposed, that a fair account of the quantity of beer brewed should be kept by the Excise, the drawback to be allowed on that which had not been disposed of, in proportion to the malt consumed." This statement is by no means explicit, but we believe, that it has no reference whatsoever to Ireland, and it will be prudent in those concerned in the trade to look for information to Mr. FITZGERALD.

Our readers know, that a Bill is in progress through Parliament for the improvement of the navigation of the River Suir. This measure has received considerable agitation in this City, and a very groundless apprehension exists as to the duties which are alleged to have been imposed. We do not enter into the question as to the supposed or actual infringement of the rights of the Corporation, as that point, we doubt not, will meet with due attention and an amicable adjustment; but we