PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The Comber annual ploughing match took place on Tuesday, the 2d instant, in a field belonging to Mr. J. Malcolm, of Booten, when nineteen of the members appeared on the ground as candidates for the several prizes, with their ploughs and horses elegantly appointed. At one o'clock they started, by signal from the President of the Society, in presence of at least one thousand spectators, assembled to witness the praiseworthy contest. Upon the whole, better work has seldom been made on a similar occasion; and much difficulty arose on the part of the Judges, (Messrs. Greenfield, of Mountstewart, Stevenson, of Bangor, and Morrow, of Stranstown,) in determining the prizes—with the exception of the first, which was awarded to Mr. James Gracy, of Ballynickle, plough held by his son. The second prize was given to Mr. John Cumming, of Unicarvell, held by his ploughman; the third to Mr. Robert Boyd, Ballywilliam, held by himself; and the fourth to Mr. Andrew Maxwell, jun. of Maghracouse, held by himself. The evening was concluded by the Members of the Association, accompanied by several of their friends, retiring to Mrs. Ferguson's inn, where an excellent dinner had been prepared for the occasion. During the evening, hilarity and good humour prevailed, and several toasts and songs contributed to the amusement of the company, who did not retire until a late hour.

Yesterday week, a ploughing match of the Blaris, or first Kilwarlin Farming Society, took place in a field belonging to James Scott, Esq. of Carnbane, in the presence of the Marquis of Downshire, Patron of the Society, and a great number of Gentlemen of respectability from the neighbourhood. At 12 o'clock, nineteen ploughs, extremely well appointed in every respect, started at a given signal, the ground having been previously marked off, the ploughmen drawing lots for their respective stations. The work was performed in good time, in a very excellent style, and much to the satisfaction of every one present. The judges were Mr. Gawn Orr, of Castlereagh, Mr. Megarty, of Broomhedge, and Mr. William Macgown, of Annahilt, who determined the prizes as follow:

First prize, £2, to William Johnston, son to Mr. Arthur Johnston.

Second prize, £1 10s. to Alexander Wallace, ploughman to Mr. Wm. Shaw.

Third prize, £1 5s. to Richard Hare, ploughman to Mr. Thomas Carleton.

Fourth prize, £1, to Wm. Barber, ploughman to Mr. John Barber.

Fifth prize, 15s. to Jas. Dornton, jun. ploughman to James Scott, Esq.

Sixth prize, 12s. 6d. to Wills Phenix, jun. son to Mr. Wills Phenix.

Seventh prize, 10s. to Thomas Walsh, ploughman to Lieut. Clarke.

A very young lad, John Mulholland, about 12 years of age, nephew to Mr. Hugh M'Cann, of Carnbane, who held one of the ploughs, and whose performance, considering his years, was very much praised, having been recommended by the Judges as deserving reward, Lord Downshire presented him with ten shillings, expressing, at the same time, in the handsomest manner, his approbation of his conduct. The Society afterwards proceeded to an important and very gratifying part of their duty, that of rewarding faithful farm-servants, who had continued longest in their respective services:—

The first Prize, a Silver Medal and £1, was adjudged to John M'Ewen, who had remained in the service of Mr. Edward M'Bride for the long space of 38 years.

The second Prize, a Silver Medal and 15s., to Henry M'Keever, who has been servant to Mr. Sam. Hughes 36 years.

Third, a Silver Medal and 10s., to Jas. M'Crea, who had been for 20 years servant to Hugh Moore, of Eglantine, Esq.

The Society also rewarded Terence Gilmor with £1, for prosecuting to conviction Wm. Duart, of Hillsborough parish, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for stealing the double tree of a plough from Mr. H. Bradshaw, of Hillsborough, one of the Blaris farmers.

A subscription was also raised among the Members of the Society, and £6 3s. 5d. given to Wm. Greer, of Carenreagh, a young man of good character, to remunerate him for the loss of a cow.

At five o'clock, the Society, with their friends, adjourned to Bradbury's, at the Maze, where about seventy sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion. Among the company were the Marquis of Downshire, Archdeacon Alexander, &c. &c.; George Shaw, Esq. in the Chair; when a number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and the evening spent in the utmost harmony and conviviality. The dinner room was decorated with four transparencies, well executed by Mr. Atkins, jen. At the head, the arms of the Downshire Family; at the foot, an emblematic representation of Hibernia—motto, "Talbot's our Guardian;" and in another part of the room, emblematical transparencies of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, with the mottoes, "Downshire's our Patron and Resident Landlord, under whom we prosper."—*Belfast News Letter.*

Limerick Market, Feb. 27.—Our Corn Market this morning was thinly supplied, prices looking down; prime Wheat only fetched 2s. a stone; for milling, 2s. 0¼d.; Oats, 1s.; Barley, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Rapeseed, 40s. to 45s. 6d.; Pork, 45s. to 47s.; Beef, 6½d.; Mutton, 7d.; Flour, 24s. Oatmeal, 18s.; Potatoes, 2½d.; Butter, 100s. 94s. 84s. 74s.

PROSPERITY TO IRELAND.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(FROM THE CARLOW POST.)

On the 3d of March, the Grand Ploughing Match is to take place at Tullow, in this County. It is hoped, that the exertions of those truly patriotic gentlemen, who compose the Farming Society of Ireland, to diffuse a spirit of laudable emulation amongst the agriculturists of this country, may be attended with every success. It is only from repeated trials, together with honest and well governed competition, that excellence in any art or science can emanate, or be attained: and from that spirit and energy which our countrymen are known to possess we anticipate the most happy results. If every independent gentleman and landholder would suffer himself to *feel* his own interest in the encouragement of the *working part* of the community, we should soon behold industry, wealth, and happiness, occupying the places now usurped by idleness, poverty, and vice. If the real and legitimate sources of national prosperity were cleared from their encumbrances, and so directed, as to flow in their proper channels—that horrific and paralyzing state of mendicity, which now scares our senses at every step we take, would be for ever banished from our land.

> Princes and Lords may flourish, or may fade—
> A breath can make them—as a breath has made:
> But a bold Peasantry, their Country's pride,
> If once destroyed, can never be supplied.

We cannot recognise any real sources of national prosperity or wealth, except agriculture, trade, and commerce; and from due encouragement of these alone can we ever hope to derive independence, domestic peace, and happiness.—Good laws, well administered, afford equal protection to every man; and it is by due amenability to those laws, that the poor become, in their turn, the protectors of the rich—the duties of each are reciprocal. It would be glorious, indeed, if the Irish could cease to be a nation influenced by speculation, instead of reality. They give up the happiness which is near at hand, for the false hope of attaining that which is at a distance. "Of all countries on the habitable globe," says our enlightened countrywoman, Mrs. Peck, in one of the episodes of her new national Tale, "Ireland is, perhaps, that most distinguished by the gifts and bounties of Providence: with a climate the most temperate, and a soil the most fertile—united to many other natural blessings—the natives of this country, for their excellent dispositions, genius and spirit, are unequalled in the universe! Yet, thus gifted, are not all the advantages of Ireland lost on a divided People? Yes—deplorable fact!—a political phenomenon—for a nation is resisted by herself! Hence the overwhelming and destructive authority of *petty* chieftains—hence the fatal effects which they create:—feuds and seditions—tyranny and slavery! To maintain a commanding aspect, man must be steady........not alternately shifting from side to side—not eternally dragged between contending Leaders, whose struggles are for Power or Station—not, for ever, the dupes of Party, to the worst of purposes!"——This will not be the case long; for though Wealth and Power, from their fortuitous advantages, may exercise such an influence over men, as to command a seeming respect, it is only to public spirit and virtue, or to superior learning and science, that we pay the voluntary tribute of esteem and admiration.

The Army.—On Thursday, a very interesting, and, to those immediately concerned, an affecting scene, occurred at Clonmel. On that day, Lieut.-Colonel Hay quitted the 16th Queen's Lancers, of which fine Corps he had been a very distinguished Member, to be placed on half-pay. The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates could not observe, with insensibility, the departure of an Officer, of whose gallantry they had had so many examples; and they proceeded to the exercise of those feelings which do as much honour to the Soldier's character as his bravery. They took possession of the carriage in which Colonel Hay was about to pursue his journey, and, having encircled it with laurels, as the fittest emblem of the merit of its gallant occupant, drew it to a considerable distance, amidst cheers and salutations, such as could best express their respect and attachment. Officers, as well as men, participated in this tribute of affection to their old companion in peril and social fellowship; and every individual present shewed, by the state of his feelings, how sincerely, yet painfully, he embarked in this farewell ceremony.

There is no truth whatsoever in the statement which has appeared in some of the public Papers, of the removal of General Fyers from his present command in this country. We are gratified to give this contradiction from good authority.

A Luminous Arch.—On the evening of Friday, the 19th inst. a beautiful meteor, in form of a bright luminous arch, appeared in our atmosphere, extending seemingly from a point in the S. W. horizon to the N. E. passing over some small stars in the neck of Orion, south of Castor and Pollux, through the constellation of Corna Berenices, and terminating a little way beyond the star Arcturus, near the opposite horizon. The arch appeared completely formed at ten o'clock, having the extremes a little acute. The stars over which it passed were not the least obscured, and there was a brightness towards the N. W. coming from behind a thick cloud. These observations were made about ten o'clock. The cause of these meteors is ascribed to electricity, but this alone does not serve to explain them. Magnetism is supposed to be in some manner linked with these phenomena, as it has often been observed to cause a sensible fluctuation in the magnetic needle. Mr. Dalton says, that the direction of these streamers, or Aurora Borealis, is generally in the magnetic meridian of the place of observation. The one above described was nearly at right angles to that meridian.—Mr. Wynn observes, (*Phil. Trans. vol.* 73.) that the appearance of an Aurora Borealis is a sure indication of a hard gale of wind from the south or south-west, which comes on from twenty to twenty-four hours after. In this instance his remark was verified, as a very hard gale succeeded on the following evening, from the S. and S. E. accompanied with heavy rain. In the northern latitudes these phenomena are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and afford great relief to the inhabitants among the gloom of the long winter nights. For some years past, similar phenomena have rarely appeared in this climate.—*Belfast Paper.*

Disgraceful Outrage.—It is seldom we have had to record an action so barbarous and revolting to humanity, as has been lately perpetrated near Portglenone, in this county. The body of the late Rev. John Cassidy (for upwards of 40 years Parish Priest of Ahoghill) was disinterred, the coffin broken, and part of the covering of the body taken away, on the fourth night after his interment. What renders this act the more heinous and offensive is, that in society it was scarcely possible to find a character so inoffensive, obliging and useful. He was pious without ostentation or austerity; exerting his talents to recommend peace, morality and good order, not only among the flock committed to his care, but, like his Divine Master, accounted it his honour to be serviceable to all; he lived loved, admired, and respected, by all that knew him. In him the poor and the infirm found a father and a friend, as far as his means or his skill could alleviate their distress. That to the remains of such a man human indignity should be offered, is a melancholy proof of the depravity of human nature. The Bishop of Down and Connor (much to his credit) has left nothing undone to discover the wretches that committed this atrocious crime. Subscriptions to an immense amount are forwarded by the Gentlemen of the County, as a reward for the discovery of the guilty. We think it right to say (and we are authorised so to state, as the general opinion all classes in the vicinity where this abominable act was committed,) that no party feeling was the cause of the disgraceful action, but merely from the hope of plunder: for, as the Roman Catholic Clergy, from their death till their interment, are dressed in their clerical robes, with the chalice on their breasts, their hands placed round it, the wretches who disinterred Mr. Cassidy expected to find all these articles deposited in his coffin.—*Ibid.*

THE INCENDIARIES.

[*From the D. E. Post of February* 27.]

The Incendiaries are reeling under the blow which they received on Thursday. Not content with inviting the Orangemen to stand to their arms—not content with scouring every hole and alley in the City for signatures, we stated, that they had the audacity to apply to the Garrison of Dublin—that they attempted, in the face of the Constitution and the Laws, to convert the Army of Ireland into a Political Association. They have trodden upon the very heels of High Treason; at all events, they have violated the Act of 1816, and subjected themselves to the punishment of the gibbet. And yet these men, who would load the muskets of the Soldiers for Civil War, have the assurance to call themselves the Friends of the Government. Let Lord Talbot look to this—let him lay his hands upon those, who, rather than concede their just rights to the Catholics of Ireland, would make his Administration one scene of blood. And we have reason to believe, that it has been looked to. We have an Authority to state, that neither Sir George Beckwith, nor any of the Officers under his orders, knew that the Petition was sent to the different Barracks. So much the worse. Here are men stepping between the Commander and his Troops—here is a set of Incendiaries creating a dissension in the Army. But we think it the duty of Sir George Beckwith, not only to disclaim any knowledge, but to command the Petition to be thrown into the Liffey. It is applying a firebrand to the Magazine, and, as an Officer of high character, in whom a most ample trust is placed, he will see, in this case, *ne respublica quid detrimenti capiat.*

HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK.

We have the most heartfelt satisfaction in stating, that what the Public had a right to anticipate from the character of Lord Talbot's Government, and from the general conduct of Sir G. Beckwith, has taken place. The fact stated on Thursday in this Paper has been investigated by Gen. White, the Commander of the District, and a Regimental Order was forthwith issued by Brigade-Major Wilmot, prohibiting the introduction of the Intolerant, or any Petition, and at the same time prohibiting the Men from attending Orange Lodges. We have also to add, that two Non-Commissioned Officers have been put under arrest for signing the Petition.

This is the way that Ireland should be governed—this is the way to insure to Lord Talbot the respect and admiration of his own Country, and the gratitude of ours! It is in such Officers as Sir George Beckwith and General White that the Public can confide; secure that they will not depart from their duty, and that the Subject will be preserved in the just exercise of his rights.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

We are this moment enabled to communicate to the Public the Regimental Order issued, by Major Wilmott, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Dublin District, and alluded to above.

"R. O. "ISLAND-BRIDGE, FEB. 26.

"It having appeared, that Papers of a Political Nature have been introduced into the "Royal Artillery Barracks, with the view of "gaining Signatures of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, the Non-commissioned Officers and Men are reminded, that any interference in matters of a Political Nature is directly in Violation of their Duty, and contrary "to his Majesty's express Orders.

"The Commanding Officer laments that an Instrument of the nature above alluded to, containing the Signatures of many Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, should be in the "hands of those persons whose views it answers "to swell the apparent number of their advocates; but he feels at the same time convinced, "that they have been led into this act through "inadvertency, not intention. He calls upon "Non-commissioned Officers of Companies, and "Officers of all ranks, as well as Non-commissioned Officers, to guard against the introduction into Barracks of any Paper which bears a "political tendency, or giving it their Countenance or Signature.

"Any deviation from the Orders here contained will be punished in the most severe "manner. The Commanding Officer takes this "opportunity of reminding the Men, that attendance on Orange Lodges is contrary "to his Majesty's Orders, and he begs that "Captains of Troops and Companies will, "to the utmost of their power, discountenance such practice."

FIVE CIRCUITS—LENT ASSIZES, 1819.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Meath, at Trim, Monday, March 8.
Westmeath, at Mullingar, Thursday 11.
King's County, at Philipstown, Monday, 15.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Thursday, 18.
County of Carlow, at Carlow, Monday, 22.
Kildare, at Naas, Wednesday, 24.
The Right Hon. Lord Norbury,
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, } Justices.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Co. of Roscommon, at Roscommon, Friday, March 5.
Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Shannon, Thursday, 11.
Sligo, at Sligo, Monday, 15.
Mayo, at Ballinrobe, Saturday, 20.
Galway, at Galway, Friday, 26.
Town of Galway, at Galway, same day.
The Hon. Judge Johnson,
The Hon. Judge Jebb, } Justices.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

County of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Thursday, March 4.
Louth, at Dundalk, Friday, 5.
Monaghan, at Monaghan, Wednesday, 10.
Armagh, at Armagh, Monday, 15.
Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Friday, 19.
County of the Town of Carrickfergus at Carrickfergus, same day.
Down, at Downpatrick, Thursday, 25.
Baron M'Clelland,
Judge Mayne, } Justices.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, March 8.
Wexford, at Wexford, Tuesday, 11.
Waterford, at Waterford, Wednesday, 17.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 22.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Monday, 29.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.
The Hon. Baron George,
The Right Hon. Judge Daly, } Justices.
Wm. Cosgrave, North Great George's-street,
Richard Livesay, Mountjoy-square, Esqrs. } Registers.

The Grand Jury of the county of Wicklow will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of the commission day, and the criminal and civil business will be proceeded on immediately after; and the Grand Juries of the several other counties and cities on the circuit will be sworn at three o'clock on their respective commission days, and the criminal business proceeded on immediately after, and the civil business on the following day. All records must be entered with the register before the sitting of the court in each town, and all civil bills and appeals, tryable at the assizes, must be entered with the registers during the sitting of the court on the first day of business, and they will be heard on the second day; and the magistrates who do not return their informations and recognizances to the crown office, the day before the commission day in each county and city, will be fined. All prosecutors must attend at the opening of the court in each county, ready to be examined by the Grand Jury, or their recognizances will be estreated; and, further, nothing will be granted or allowed them for their expenses in attending the assizes.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Clare, at Ennis, Monday, March 8.
Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday, 13.
City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day.
County of Kerry, at Tralee, Monday, 22.
City of Cork, at Cork, Monday, 29.
County of Cork, at same place, Tuesday, 30.
The Hon. Baron Smith,
Sergeant Joy, } Justices.
Charles Fleetwood, Upper Baggot-street,
George Joy, Grenville-street, Esqrs. } Registers.

The Grand Juries of the counties of Clare and Limerick, city of Limerick, and county of Kerry, will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of their respective commission days; and the Grand Jury of the city of Cork, at twelve o'clock at noon, and the county of Cork at nine o'clock in the morning of their respective commission days; and the criminal and civil business immediately proceeded on. All records, civil bills, and appeals, must be entered with the registers previous to the opening of the commission in each town. The magistrates are desired, under pain of fine, to return the informations and recognizances in their hands, to the clerk of the crown of the respective counties and cities, the day before the commission day of the said counties and cities severally. All prosecutors, witnesses in prosecutions, and persons bound to attend as witnesses for the crown, are to attend the court immediately after the swearing the Grand Juries in their respective counties and cities.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN,
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,358. THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

TO BE LET,
FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,
FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

About thirty acres of the lands of RATHCULLAHEEN, adjoining *Newpark* and *Snowhaven*, on the River side, and immediately opposite *Maypark* and *Belmont*. Such Persons as may be desirous of an eligible Situation for Building, are referred to a View of the Ground, for a fuller idea of its Beauty and extent of Prospect, than could be possibly conveyed by any description in the compass of an *Advertisement.*

Proposals will be forwarded by Paul Carroll, King-street, Waterford. March 1, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £8000.

Apply to George Irie, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*

Feb. 13, 1819.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Owing to the general Depression of the times, and consequent scarcity of Money, John Dart, finding it impossible to dispose of his Concerns in Conduit-Lane, at a sum equal to their Value, submits to the Public the following plan for the disposal of his Property.

One Hundred Tickets, at £5 each, and for which Cash will not be required until the number is completed, and the Day of Drawing determined upon.

The holder of the fortunate Number will be entitled to this truly valuable LOT of HOUSES, for *One Hundred and Sixty Years*, subject to the low Rent of £15 per Annum.

The Lot consists of one large HOUSE, well calculated for the Business of a Publican, having a large CELLAR and YARD, and Four HOUSES of smaller dimensions, but large enough for general Business, also with YARDS. The whole produced when last let, a Profit Rent of £65 per Year.

As it is intended immediately to open a large Street, by throwing down the Houses on the opposite side, this Property must rise considerably in Value, as it will then become the great thoroughfare from the Quay to the interior of the City.

The above Houses are in good repair; three are already let for £47 per year, and of the others immediate possession can be given. For Title and other Information, apply to John Dart, Quay.

N. B. There is a Rent Charge on the above, of £12 11s. 5d. per Year, which will cease in December, 1820.

Tickets to be had of John Dart, of Mr. Bull, Bookseller, and at the *Chronicle* and *Mirror Offices.*

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

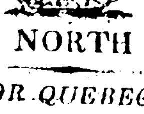
BEST SITUATION IN WATERFORD FOR BUSINESS.

TO BE LET,
FOR A LONG TERM,
From the 25th March, 1819,

The HOUSE, on the Quay, now occupied by Mr. Butler, in the *Hat* and *Gun-Powder Business*, in which Mr. Morris formerly resided, and next to Mr. Warner's, Confectioner—together with a BACK HOUSE and CONCERNS.

☞ The SHOP FIXTURES, as they now stand, will go with the House.

*** Proposals, in writing (post-paid) will be received only by G. M. Warner, Esq. No. 30, Summer-Hill, Dublin. Feb. 17, 1819.



SHIPS FOR NORTH AMERICA.

FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE COPPERED SHIP
ÆOLUS,
OF WATERFORD,
Robert Thomas, Master; 500 Tons Burden.

FOR CHARLOTTE-TOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,
THE BRIG JANE,
OF WATERFORD,
Michael M'Grath, Master; 290 Tons Burden.

FOR HALIFAX,
OR PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,
THE BRIG FOUR BROTHERS,
OF WATERFORD,
Patrick Hurley, Master; 160 Tons Burden.

All these Vessels will sail early in April, *and have excellent Accommodations for Passengers.*

For Passage, apply to Richard Pope and Son, Ship Agents—or to the Captains above mentioned, on board the respective Vessels, at the Quay.

Waterford, January 30, 1819.

FOR NEW YORK,
WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AND LAND PASSENGERS AT
St. John's, New Brunswick,
THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING
BRIG MARIA,
Maurice Condon, Master, 187 *Tons Burden.*

This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will sail *the Fifth of April.* Passengers engaging their Places may be certain of *no Disappointment;* and, should the Vessel not clear out for Sea upon the above Date, they will be *maintained at Ship's expense on board.*

Application to JAMES MORRIS.

Waterford, Feb. 9, 1819.

WANTED,

Plans and Estimates for the Building of a BRIDEWELL for this City. On Application to James Hackett, Esq. Lady-Lane, the necessary Instructions, and every Information requisite, will be given.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

TOBACCO.

Charles Trouton has this day received, by the *Columbia*, a further Supply of—

20 *Hhds. Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO,*

SELECTED PARTICULARLY FOR THIS MARKET.

He purposes to commence sampling the above Tobacco on Wednesday, the 3d instant.

Waterford, March 2, 1819.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for "the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, "by appointing Superintending Magistrates and "additional Constables in Counties in certain "cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police: and by a further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, entituled, "an Act to amend an Act "passed in the last Session of Parliament, entituled, 'an Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing "Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases,'" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any part or parts of any County or Counties, or of any County of a City or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of Killiconigan, *in the Barony of* Lune, *and the Parishes of* Killyon *and* Clonard, *in that part of the Barony of* Moyfenrath, *called* Upper Moyfenrath, *or by whatever other denomination or description the same may be known or called, in the County of* Meath, *are in a State of Disturbance and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts and Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of Killiconigan, *in the Barony of* Lune, *and the Parishes of* Killyon *and* Clonard, *in that Part of the Barony of* Moyfenrath, *called* Upper Moyfenrath, *or by whatever other denomination or description the same may be known or called, in the County of* Meath, *in this Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of February, 1819.

Manners, C. Donegall. Frankfort. Charles Kildare. William M'Mahon. George Beckwith. John Radcliff. Chas. Grant.

God save the King.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 3.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	100	0	000	0	per Cwt.
—— second	92	0	95	0	
—— third	88	0	90	0	
Tallow, rendered	98	0	100	0	
Lard, flake	85	0	86	0	
—— casks, rendered	80	0	82	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed	53	0	54	0	
—— scalded	46	0	54	0	
Pork Offal	27	0	30	0	
Pigs' Heads	31	0	33	0	
Newfoundland Fish	20	0	24	0	
Oatmeal	19	0	20	0	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	47	0	49	0	
—— third	37	0	42	0	
—— fourth	34	0	36	0	
Wheat	39	0	41	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting	25	0	26	0	
—— [illegible]	20	0	23	0	
Oats, potatoe	16	3	00	0	
—— common	15	0	15	3	
Coals, Whitehaven	4	0	4	4	
—— [illegible]port	4	0	4	4	
—— Swansea	4	0	4	4	
Tallow, rough	10	0	10	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight	0	5½	0	7	
—— by measure	0	11	1	1	
Beef	0	4½	0	7	per Pound.
Mutton	0	6	0	8	
Veal	0	7	0	8	
Pork	0	5	0	5½	
Fresh Butter	2	2	2	0	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon	11	10	12	0	

FIGS AND NUTS.

To be sold by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce House, King-Street, on Friday, the 5th of March instant, at one o'Clock,

126 *Casks FIGS, about* 56*lb. each,*
16 *Sacks Filbert NUTS,*

Just arrived from Cadiz, per the *William*, Captain Fitzgerald.

TERMS AT SALE.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 26, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
1298 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	36	0	40	0	41	9¼
95 Bere, per Bar.	23	0	27	0	23	3¼
562 Barley, per Bar.	14	0	32	0	23	1
9882 Oats, per Bar.	12	0	22	0	16	6¼
7434 Flour, per Cwt.	19	0	20	0	0	0
1584 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	14	0	23	0	18	3¼
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
5619 Cwts. Flour	23	0	34	0	25	2¼

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 63s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 12122 } 1st, from 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 7414 } 2d, from 21s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
3d, from 18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week
Quartern Loaf....4lb. 5oz. 8drs....0s. 11¼d.
Half Quartern ....2lb. 2oz. 12drs....0s. 5¾d.

CONVENTION WITH THE
UNITED STATES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1818, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty; and the Right Hon. John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and H. Goulburn, Esquire, of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State, fully authorised and empowered by their respective Governments. And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic Majesty, on the 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1818; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the 28th of January following. And whereas the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged, in the City of Washington, on the 30th day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Right Hon. Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the Articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follow:

The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty; and his Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles:

Art. 1. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coasts of Labrador, to and through the Streights of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company: And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

2. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most north-western point of the lake of the woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of his Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of his Britannic Majesty, from the lake of the woods to the Stony Mountains.

3. It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two Powers: It being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country, the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

4. All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1815, with the exception of the Clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of his Majesty respecting the island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of 10 years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

5. Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, or other private property." And whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be named for that purpose: and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

"Your Petitioner shews, that the said proposal having been communicated to him at the instance of the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, he instantly rejected the same with indignation; and feeling himself bound by every constitutional principle to assert the freedom of election, which had been thus invaded—the high privileges of the Representatives of the People, which had been thus trampled upon—and the pure administration of justice in his county, which had been thus tampered with—resolved to submit the whole transaction against the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin and the said Thomas Goold to the august and elevated jurisdiction of this Honourable House.

"That Daniel Gabbett, of the City of Limerick, Esq. Law Agent to the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, being apprised of such your Petitioner's intentions, thought it his duty to expostulate with the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, upon the nature of the proposal he had so made to your Petitioner, and cautioning him of the danger he thereby incurred, recommended to him to endeavour to rescue himself from the consequences, by offering to your Petitioner the said £200 a year, independent of any pledge for Election services.

"That the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, being apparently alarmed at the aforesaid suggestions, wrote the following note to the said Daniel Gabbett, in order to its being shewn by him to your Petitioner, viz:—

"'Mr. Grady may vote as he pleases; and if he chooses to vote against me, I will not on that account deprive him of his situation.

"'W. W. Quin.'

"But your Petitioner being advised that it would be improper to meddle with the perquisites of an office ministerial to justice, in which office your Petitioner had no property, and over which he had no control—and the offer itself, under the circumstances and at the time in which it was made, had so much the complexion of a bribe to your Petitioner for compounding an offence against the State—your Petitioner rejected the said £200 a year, though now unconditionally offered.

"Your Petitioner humbly begs leave to refer to the 1st William and Mary, cap. 21, sec. 8, by which statute the said offences so committed by the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin and Thomas Goold are declared to be corrupt and criminal. And your Petitioner most humbly begs leave to refer to the case of breach of privilege acted upon in the last Session by the late House of Commons. There it appeared that Thomas Ferguson, an Exciseman, of Lanarkshire, offered a place to an Elector of that County upon the same conditions as in the present instance; that is to say, on conditions that he would vote for and support the interest of a certain Noble Lord; and there that House asserted its high privileges of chastising the said Ferguson.

"Yet the said Ferguson was not a Member of that House whose high privileges he invaded, nor the son of a Peer and hereditary pillar of that State whose best foundations he undermined; neither was he the first Judicial Magistrate in his County, nor an Office Broker in his own County Court; and though he did invade the freedom of Election and the privileges of that House, he neither subverted the administration of justice nor rendered his office instrumental to his guilt.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that such order shall be made for inquiring into the allegations of this his humble Petition, as to the wisdom and dignity of the House shall seem expedient; and your Petitioner pledges himself to prove the truth of every fact here alleged, under the peril of incurring the severest censure of this Honourable House.

"And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.".

Mr. W. QUIN then rose and said, that he believed there were few persons who had enjoyed the honour of a seat in the House so long as he had, who had so seldom offered themselves to its notice. He had never done so without pain and great embarrassment. But he should not tell the truth were he not now to avow, that he had looked forward with the greatest anxiety for the arrival of that night when he might rise in his place, and assert, that the charges which had been advanced against him were as ungrounded and malicious as any falsehood ever attempted to be palmed upon the House of Commons, *(hear!)* or aimed at the happiness and peace of one of its Members. *(Loud cheering.)* Scornfully he repelled the allegations of the Petition; unequivocally he said it did not contain the language of truth. *(Cheering.)* If the House would permit him, he should in a few words open to it the true state of the case. The Petitioner himself said that his complaint did not refer to the last election. After that election then, he did, *according to his undoubted right*, remove the Petitioner from the office of Clerk of the Peace, and appoint another, who he conceived had stronger claims on him, and whom he considered to be as well qualified to perform the duties attached to it as any other individual whatever. *(Hear!)* In coming to that determination, it was not possible that he had been influenced by any political views, for both the individuals in question had supported him with their interest from the time he first was a Candidate for the County he had the honour to represent; and perhaps if the Petitioner had been an old and laborious public servant, one who had himself discharged the duties of the place for many years, it would have been a hard case. It certainly was true that he had held it for 15 years; but would the House believe that the Petitioner was, at the passing moment, but 23 years of age; that he had, in consequence, been appointed at the age of eight; and that he had always done the duty by a deputy? *(Hear!)* It was his opinion that the office was one of such importance, as to require the person who filled it to fulfil its functions in person; and in making the appointment, he had taken care to select a person who should do so. *(Hear, hear!)* He already had said that the individual whom he had displaced had always given him his support; to him, therefore, he could have borne no unkindness. When he had apprised that individual of the resolution he had formed, he told him, with an emotion of which those who heard him could not form an adequate conception, and which had affected him exceedingly, that if he took the office from him, he should be ruined, and that he should blow his brains out. Some friends afterwards suggested to him, that a provision might be made for that person out of the profits of the office, which suggestions he felt the force of, though they had not occurred to himself. His first step towards effecting that object, was to take legal advice; and finding that it was not repugnant to law, communicated to the Petitioner his intention to make a provision for him, out of the proceeds of the place, of £200 a year; and little did he at that time imagine, that he should be the author of an accusation against him before the House. He objected to that sum, and said, "No! give me £300 a year;" and if he (Mr. Quin) described the profits to be not half what they were represented to be, he believed he should speak near the truth. The Petition stated the first offer to have been entirely spontaneous, and coupled with a condition; and that the Petitioner and his friends refused it on the latter ground. Understanding the Petitioner conceived he had some claim by law on the office, he went to England, and for some time after forbore completing the appointment he contemplated. When he returned to Ireland in Sept. he received a letter from Mr. Carew Smyth, most earnestly requesting permission to wait on him in Dublin. He replied, he should be very happy to see him; though his mind had been made up, and he had been resolved to carry his purpose into execution. That Gentleman did call, and discuss over and over again, all the motives and reasons for continuing the Petitioner in the office of the peace. Mr. C. Smyth afterwards sent him, under cover, a paper, professing to be a minute of the conversation between them. A few hours after he had read it, he took the trouble to call on Mr. C. Smyth, in order to tell him, in the presence of a third person (Mr. T. Goold, who could testify to the truth of this), that he did *not* recognise it as a fair representation of what had been said. He afterwards wrote, that Mr. Thomas William Grady might vote for whom he pleased; declined having any political connexion with him, and added, that he was—"free as air." How could he have acknowledged the authenticity of the minute (as alleged in the Petition), when he gave it back, and would not sign it? A few days after he was informed by a friend, that it was rumoured in the neighbourhood some condition had been annexed to his offer, and that he had attempted to make a bargain. Such reports he contradicted in the most unqualified manner, and Mr. Gabbett having observed to him, that if he withdrew the proposed allowance, it might be construed into an act of vengeance for the Petitioner's rejection of the supposed condition, he immediately wrote a memorandum—"Mr. Grady may vote as he pleases; and if he chooses to vote against me, I will not, on that account, deprive him of his situation."—It was alleged that he did that through fear of the consequences of an exposure of the nature of his proposal, and of having his conduct undergo an investigation in that House. He declared on his honour, as a Member of Parliament, he had never heard of such a resolution previous to the writing of that memorandum. The Petitioner said, he rejected the first proposal, and would have nothing to do with it. How far the allegation was true, the House might judge from a letter of the Petitioner's which he had beside him, and should read:

"10th Oct.

"Dear Sir—I have just heard of your very handsome offer, communicated by Mr. Maunsell. I accept of your offer for myself—('Here was the scorn and indignation [said Mr. Quin] with which he rejected it')—but I must first consult my cousin. "I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

"T. W. Grady."

He (the Hon. Member went on to say) threw a positive denial, a distinct disclaimer against the accusation of hunting and bargaining for votes. The third person present, at the second interview between him and Mr. C. Smyth, if examined before the House, could describe what actually happened on that occasion. But if the House would allow him, he should let them into the Petitioner's real object, whatever might be his ostensible one. The father of the Petitioner at present lived at Boulogne; he had quitted Ireland, for what reasons he need not mention. From the 10th of October he heard nothing respecting the affair. On the 19th he received the first of a series of threatening letters from that person. The letter was read, and ran nearly as follows:

"Sir—Underneath is a copy of a letter to a leading Member of the Opposition—*(Loud laughter.)*—with whom I have been greatly engaged last week in London. He has furnished me with tracts and precedents from the Journals, and to his advice I have committed myself. I would not make use of threats, but I *advise* you to restore my son to the office of which you have deprived him, and to restore him for life, before the 1st of January next. I hope you will take my advice. No answer to this I shall look upon as a refusal. But if you reject the proposition I shall not expect an answer. Answer or no answer I must have your determination before the 12th of November."

Underneath, continued Mr. Quin, was the letter to the leading Member (which he need not read), comparing me to Milton's Sin and Death at the gates of Hell. *(Much laughter.)* He would now, with the permission of the House, read a letter received from the Petitioner's father, and directed to him. It states, "that the night you (meaning Mr. Quin) came to Limerick, and gave a copy of the memorial to Mr. Smith, you delivered into his hands, you delivered into mine, the death-warrant of your political execution." He then goes on to say—"A Member of no common note came to me (that is, said Mr. Quin, waited on him at Boulogne) to discuss the matter at large, and brought me encouragement from a great body of the Opposition." *(A loud laugh.)* I would not (said the Honourable Member) do justice to myself or to them, if I did not state the feelings that this last sentence excited within me. His threat amounted to this—You, Mr. Quin, have made yourself obnoxious to the Opposition, and with their aid (they will take it up as a party question), I will run you down. I looked upon the threat as contemptible and vile, and I do declare, that if my possessions, my life and what I value more, my honour, were at issue, I would willingly repose them in the hands of the Opposition; I would trust to their honour & their delicacy as Gentlemen; I would rely on their public integrity as Members of Parliament, sitting as Judges upon my conduct; I would trust to them as fully, I would as entirely rely upon their sense of right and of justice, as I would upon any Jury, or any other honourable and impartial body that could be selected. The letter then goes on to state—"I will call the attention of the British Public to the subject, and I will keep up the public attention by writing paragraphs in the Newspapers." At the end of the letter, said Mr. Quin, he has been pleased to enlarge my day of grace from the 12th of November to the 5th of December. If, said he, I had compromised my character—if I had listened to the offer that was made to me, how would I stand before you? What then would become of the purity of Parliament? I had it in my power, said he, to restore his son to the office he looked for; and by restoring his son, I had it in my power to hush the charge. If I have not done so—if I trampled upon the charge and the offer of my enemy, I hope at least my conduct will go to shew that I did not shrink from investigation—that I did not dread a Parliamentary inquiry. The reply that I made to the proposal will, I trust, shew that I did not fear the result of a Parliamentary inquiry, however strict it might be; and if I may trespass on the patience of the House, I will read the letter I wrote in reply. [*Here the Hon. Member read his answer to Mr. Grady*]—it stated that his (Mr. Grady's) letter would be best answered by a determined and contemptuous silence; that as to Mr. Grady's first letter, he imputed it to a vexatious and disappointed spirit, and deserved more of pity than of hatred; but his letter of the 18th of October had opened his (Mr. Quin's) eyes, and it only remained for him to state, in terms as strong and indignant as language could suggest, that he defied his charge; nay more, that he feared he would not persevere; though it was not that he looked for a conquest over him, for contemptible indeed must be that victory, however complete, gained over a man who had nothing of purity in his motives, and nothing of patriotism in his objects. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by saying, that he feared he had detained the House too long. He left the case in their hands; it was for them to determine what course to be pursued. *(He sat down amid loud cheers from both sides of the House.)*

Sir ROBERT WILSON said, that he could assure the House he had no communication with the Petitioner or his father until about a week before he stated the Petition to the House, and he therefore could not be the public man alluded to in the letter of Mr. Grady. *(Hear, hear!)* With regard to the subject of the Petition, it resolved itself into a question of fact, and he thought the best mode of acting would be to refer it to a Committee. With regard to the statement made by the Hon. Gent. he acknowledged it had much force, and it was not his inclination to attempt to lessen the impression it was calculated to make on the House.

Mr. P. MOORE said that this was a charge that seemed to affect the honour and dignity of the House. If the honour and dignity of the House were at all implicated, there was, in his opinion, only one course to pursue—it was a plain one—it was, that a strict and impartial inquiry should be instituted.

Mr. WYNN said, he thought the present was a case that demanded an investigation. If the statement of the Petitioner was true, there was a great breach of privilege committed. If it was false, he had no hesitation in saying, that the Petitioner was guilty of one of the most foul and wicked conspiracies that had ever been brought under the consideration of the House. It was the duty of the House to institute an immediate inquiry; and if the Petitioner was guilty, to pronounce upon him the severest censure, and to take care that that punishment was inflicted. It would, he conceived, be desirable to have Counsel heard at the Bar of the House.

It was then moved, that the subject of the Petitioner's complaint should be heard by Counsel at the bar of the House.—Agreed to.

Mr. COURTENAY said, that reasonable time should be given to bring the necessary witnesses from Ireland, and particularly Mr. Thos. Goold, who was a King's Counsel, of extensive business, and who would not at present be able to leave Ireland but with serious inconvenience to himself and to his clients.

Mr. WYNN asked, whether the Hon. Member (Mr. Quin) could inform the House whether he could conveniently have the case brought on at an early day?

Sir N. COLTHURST said, Mr. Goold's circuit would commence on the 8th, and end the 29th of March.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that from a passage in the Petition, which he would read to the House, it appeared to him that the attendance of Mr. Goold was quite necessary. Here the Hon. Baronet read the following passage out of the Petition:—

"That accordingly, on the next day, the 22d of September, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, attended by Thomas Goold, of the City of Dublin, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel (the confidential Lawyer of him, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin), came to the house of the said Carew Smyth, when the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, with his own hand, delivered to the said Carew Smyth the said instrument in writing, revised and corrected, approved of and testified by the said Thomas Goold, as the basis of that contract, which he the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin sought to establish."

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that until he heard the statement read by the Hon. Baronet, he did not know how far Mr. Goold was implicated. He considered the situation of that gentleman one of peculiar delicacy; he acted in this instance as a professional man, as the Counsel and adviser of Mr. Quin. In that capacity he is charged by the Petitioner with an act which certainly would amount to a breach of the privileges of the House; and indeed, said the Hon. Member, the charge does not stop here: it goes further, and amounts to what would appear an act of bribery. In that case, he thought the House might compel the attendance of Mr. Goold to answer the Petition.

Mr. WYNN said, he had no doubt but that the charges in the Petition required the attendance of that gentleman at the bar of the House. He would too suggest, that a counter charge, for a breach of the privilege of the House, should be brought against Thomas Grady, and that a motion should be made to compel his attendance at the bar of the House. If any thing, he said, in the course of these proceedings, was clearer than another, it was that the author of the letter which had been read was guilty of a gross breach of privilege.

Mr. COURTENAY now presented a letter, which was read by the Clerk; it was written by Thomas Grady, the father of the Petitioner, to Mr. Wyndham Quin. It set out with saying, "I advise you to restore my son to the office of which you have deprived him." It then goes on to state, that if he should receive no answer, he would consider that Mr. Quin refused his request. It proceeds in an eloquent declamatory stile to say that the hydra of corruption should not only be openly attacked, but should also be attacked in detail. It asserts that public men are under the patronage of Ministers—that they have become corrupt—and that their example would debauch and demoralize the mass of society; but the writer expresses a hope that the general voice of the Country would be raised to demand a complete Reform. It then attacks, with peculiar force and asperity, the political conduct of Mr. Quin; it says, that in the year 1815, he had been in the ranks of Opposition; but that he had deserted those ranks, and settled in a richer, a ranker, and more productive soil. It says, that within the last three years he had, by means of his political management, procured the title of Viscount for his father; the patronage of a County; and the situation of *Custos Rotulorum* for himself; and it charges him with having set up, by inch of candle, a high judicial office in the County, for purposes as profligate as they were public.

When the letter was read,

Mr. QUIN verified that this letter was written to him by Mr. Thomas Grady.

Mr. COURTENAY said, he believed the next step was to move, that Mr. Grady should be called to the bar of the House.

The SPEAKER suggested, that the House should, in the first instance, decide whether or not they considered the letter a breach of privilege.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, he hoped the House, on a question so important as the present, would take no hasty or ill-considered step.—As to the letter in question, it might, he said, be urged, that it was not addressed to the Hon. Member, or to any other person. He said, that if this matter should, as he had no doubt it would, be cleared up to the honour and credit of the Hon. Member, the House should not lay themselves open to the imputation of having taken any hasty step.

Mr. BATHURST said, that from the statement of the Hon. Gentleman himself, as well as from the internal evidence of the letter, there could be no doubt but that it was written for him. The question, he considered, was, whether the author of that letter, who was now, he understood, in the immediate neighbourhood of the House, should be suffered to have an opportunity of escape.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose to explain. He said, he did not express any doubt but that the letter was intended for the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Quin); of this he did not, he could not entertain a doubt; but the question was, not whether there was evidence to satisfy the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, or to satisfy him, but the fact should be recorded on the Journals of the House; and all he said was, that they should not proceed hastily, or in the absence of clear and direct evidence.

Mr. WYNN said, there was now a complete chain of evidence. It was clear, from what had been stated to the House, that the letter, read that evening, was addressed to Mr. W. Quin. He should therefore move—

"That the writing and sending the said letter to Mr. W. Quin, a Member of this House, is a high breach of the privileges of this House."

The motion was then carried *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. COURTENAY then moved, "That Thomas William Grady do forthwith attend this House."

The SPEAKER. "Serjeant, see if Mr. Grady be without—let him be called."

After a pause of a few minutes, the Serjeant appeared at the bar, accompanied by Mr. Grady. The letter addressed to Mr. Quin having been handed to him,

The SPEAKER addressed him thus: "Mr. Grady, you will look at that letter, and state, whether it is your hand-writing."

Mr. Grady, after examining the letter, declared, that, by the present light, he could not distinguish the hand-writing.

One of the clerks then brought down a candle from the table; and Mr. Grady, after again looking over the letter, said, as well as we could collect, that, for some years past, he could not accurately distinguish hand-writing by candle-light. He had no recollection whatever of having written this letter.

The SPEAKER. "To what letter does Mr. Grady address his observations?"

Mr. Grady. "To this letter in my hand. I cannot very well read it; but I do not recollect having sent any such letter to Mr. Quin."

On the motion of Mr. Bankes, Mr. Grady withdrew from the bar.

Mr. BANKES then suggested, that the better mode of proceeding would be, to have the letter read in the presence of Mr. Grady, and then to ask him, whether he had or had not sent that letter?

Mr. Grady being again conducted to the Bar,

The SPEAKER said—"The witness will attend, while the letter is read."

Mr. Grady, for a moment or two, seemed not to hear the Speaker, probably on account of the distance between them; but, on the question, "Can you hear?" being put, he answered in the affirmative, and the business went on.

The letter, requiring Mr. Quin to reinstate Mr. Grady's son in the office of Clerk of the Peace, was then read.

The SPEAKER. "Mr. Grady, you have now heard the letter read. I ask, whether you can state positively that you were, or were not, the author of that letter?"

Mr. Grady, we believe (but from his situation at the bar, directly under the gallery, we cannot vouch for our accuracy), answered, that he had been offered an annuity, corruptly, as he thought, by Mr. Wyndam Quin, to bind himself and his son to that Gentleman's interest. *(Cries of "Order, order!")*

The SPEAKER. "The witness must confine himself to the question."

Mr. Grady. I cannot recollect any thing about this letter. I have certainly written to the extent of twenty or thirty sheets on this subject, mere speculative opinions, not letters. I never sent this letter to Mr. Quin."

The SPEAKER. "I will now put two questions to you: First, whether you can positively say, that you did not write that letter: which is quite independent of the second question, whether it was conveyed, or authorised to be conveyed by you to Mr. Quin? Are you the author of that letter?"

Mr. Grady. "I don't recollect any thing of the sort, in the shape or nature of a letter. I have written on this subject, but I never sent to Mr. Quin what I wrote. A given sum was offered to me for my interest. *(Cries of "Order!")*

The SPEAKER. "The witness must not depart from the question."

Mr. Grady. "I have written, as I before said, on this subject, but I never sent any such letter to Mr. Quin. I have certainly written to Mr. Quin, but never any thing of this description."

The SPEAKER. "Do I understand the witness rightly—does he mean to say, that he never sent, or authorised to be sent, to Mr. Quin, the letter before the House?"

Mr. Grady answered in the affirmative, and was then ordered to withdraw.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, as Mr. Grady had denied having written any thing of this description, in the shape of a letter to Mr. Quin, and as he had stated, that he could not give an opinion on the hand-writing until he looked at it in the daylight, he thought it would be proper to have him taken into custody, and kept there, till a more favourable state of the light enabled him to speak positively to this letter.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, they were not tied by Mr. Grady's answer—as it was in their power to deal with the case themselves, could they get other evidence. He understood Mr. Grady to say, not that he had not written this paper, but that he had written nothing that amounted to a letter.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then asked of Mr. Quin, whether he believed the writing to be that of Mr. Grady?

Mr. QUIN said, he had no wish whatever to punish this individual; but the question having been put to him, he believed that the letter the had received, and the superscription on the envelope, were in the hand-writing of Mr. Grady. He knew him for years, and was acquainted with his hand, particularly his signature.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that this evidence proved both the fact of the hand-writing and the publication.

Mr. QUIN said, he could speak more positively to the superscription, of which he had no doubt, than to the hand-writing of the letter.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, there was, in this case, first, a positive denial that Mr. Grady ever wrote this letter; and next, that though he had written on this subject, he had never sent what he had so written to Mr. Quin. Then, on the other side, they had the evidence of the Hon. Member, who was there as a witness, not as a party, that the writing was that of Mr. Grady, and he spoke from an experience of many years. This letter he received by the post, the cover being directed in the hand-writing of Thomas Grady. This amounted to such strong proof both of the writing and the sending, that he could see no reasonable cause for doubting the facts. The House, in his opinion, might now proceed to deal with the case. With respect to Mr. Quin's eligibility as a witness, he would say one word. It was of no consequence whatever, whether the charge brought against him were true or not; there appeared to be a decided breach of the privileges of the House, an individual having been threatened, that, if he did not do a particular act, the House of Commons would proceed in a certain way to his detriment. This being the case, it mattered not whether the person so assailed was a Member of the House or not, he was quite competent to give evidence.

Mr. W. WYNN moved—

"That Thomas Grady did write and send the said letter."—Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. WYNN next moved—

"That Thomas Grady, in having written and sent the said letter, is guilty of a high breach of the privileges of this House."

After a few words from Mr. BANKES and Mr. W. WYNN, the motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. WYNN then moved—

"That Thomas Grady, for his said offence, be committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate."—Agreed to *nem. con.*

On the motion of Sir R. WILSON—C. Smyth, D. Gabbett, Thomas Mansergh, Thomas Goold, of the city of Dublin, Barrister-at-law; Richard Smith, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick; D. Roach, and D. Gavan, Solicitor, were ordered to attend at the bar, on Monday se'nnight, to give evidence with respect to various transactions connected with Mr. Grady's Petition.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON, said, that he had not joined in the vote of committal; he thought the proceeding unusual, if not extraordinary and severe; at least the House had proceeded with some precipitation, and it might have been better, perhaps, for the dignity of its own proceedings, if it had restrained itself from sending an unfortunate individual to prison, until the impression produced by the statement of the Hon. Member had in some degree subsided. He was very anxious that the country should lose any part of the evidence given at the bar, and tending to justify the commitment.

After a few words from Mr. W. WYNN, Lord CASTLEREAGH, and Mr. D. GILBERT, the proposition was agreed to.—Adjourned.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

Some proceedings of an extraordinary nature have taken place in the House of Commons; they are detailed in all their material points, and they cannot fail to prove interesting to the Public. On Tuesday, Sir R. Wilson presented a Petition to the House in behalf of Mr. Grady, who had been committed to Newgate. The Petitioner alleged, that he was sent to Newgate on a charge of having committed a gross breach of the privileges of the House; that no such breach was proved; that there was no address on the letter containing the alleged breach of privilege; that there was no post-mark; that the letter did not in any part of it contain the name of the Hon. Member (Mr. Quin); that the Hon. Member had advanced no proof that it was written or sent by him; that his son, being only 23 years of age, has not sufficient experience to conduct a business of such great importance as that before the House, and that, therefore, Petitioner's assistance is essentially necessary; that he is 60 years of age; and that he has experienced much sickness, and is in so bad a state of health, that confinement will probably be attended with serious consequences. The Petition was to have been taken into consideration on Friday. In the course of the proceedings, Sir R. Wilson produced a letter to Mr. Grady from Mr. Quin, which the latter Gentleman admitted to have been written by him. The following is the letter:

"Adane, 2d of Nov. 1818.

"Sir—I stand so perfectly clear of the charge threatened to be brought against me, that I will cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of the House of Commons. You say I have given you mortal offence. I am sorry to hear it; for nothing was ever more distant from my mind; and if I knew where to see you, I would tell you it was far from my intention. Some long and rather angry letters have passed between us; but I did not begin them. I cannot forget that you were very kind to me in my youth; and it would give me pain to see the ancient friendship between us severed. Though I am the younger, I admit that you are the abler man of the two. Permit me now, although it may be for the last time, to subscribe myself, Yours, truly,

"W. Quin."

We have not room at present to touch upon other Parliamentary proceedings, but they are not of immediate moment. There are no foreign news of any consequence. The King of France is so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to transact business. We must omit some domestic transactions.—No mail due.

On Friday, 3 per cent. consols were at 75⅝ 74⅞ 75⅛.

There were few arrivals in the corn market, but trade was very heavy, and former prices were scarcely maintained.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

I send you a copy of a letter I received, respecting the late Ball in your City, which, if you deem worthy of a corner in your paper, you will be pleased to give it publicity.

A Correspondent.

Dear Friend,

Had I a Byron's fire,
Or could I sweep, like Moore, the lyre,
Then would I touch the sounding string,
And in immortal numbers sing,
How much of taste and beauty bright
Adorned our Ball last Monday night.
For Eden's bowers were there I ween,
Her orange groves and brightest green,
And many a charming Eve was there,
Of man the sweetest, dearest care—
For she to soothe his woes was given,
The first and choicest gift of Heaven:
Oh! had you seen them in the dance,
Their sylphed forms, their dark eyes glance,
So bright, so piercing, and so mild,
That when they look'd e'en Nature smiled—
I'm sure, my friend, you would declare
That Houris were not half so fair.
When with the dance we now were tir'd,
And to the supper room retir'd,
A fairy scene appeared to rise
Before our much astonished eyes,
For such a flood of brilliant light
Pour'd forth upon our dazzled sight,
That to a magic feast we thought,
By some good Genie we were brought,
So many dainties filled the table,
That to describe them I'm unable.
Before I would this letter close
I ought to name our gen'rous beaux—
But business calls—I must adieu,
Your's I remain sincere and true. D. W.

On last Monday week, Mr. James Wood, of this City, was sworn an Attorney of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, and also admitted a Member of the Honourable Society of King's Inns.

Henry H. Hunt, Treasurer to the Fever Convalescent Fund, acknowledges having received the following donations for the use of that Institution:

From William Lumsden, - - - -	£1 2 9
Charles Moore, - - - - - -	2 0 0
Mr. Fox, (Brabant Park) per Sir N. Newport, - - - - - -	10 0 0
Thomas Scott, Treasurer to the Dysentery Fund, balance remaining in his hands, - - - - - -	12 0 8

DEATHS.—Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Archdall, on Friday last, at her Father's house, at Kilmeaden, of the typhus fever—an amiable and interesting girl, with the promise of affections which might have contributed largely to domestic happiness.—On the 21st inst. in Youghal, in the 38th year of his age, Dominick Ronayne, Esq.—a good husband, an affectionate father, and a true friend—in him were happily associated those qualities which rendered him amiable as an acquaintance, beloved as a companion, and respectable as a gentleman.—It may be truly said, if genuine honour and manly sentiment found a sanctuary on earth, it was in the breast of Mr. Ronayne; as he lived universally esteemed, he died sincerely regretted.—On the 4th of February, at Lisbon, aged 24, Walter Sinnott, Esq. second son of William Sinnott, of Annsville, in the County Kilkenny, formerly of Waterford, Esq. To his afflicted and estimable parent, and to all his sorrowing relatives, we present the balm of public sympathy. A youth of fairer character, of more amiable disposition, was not within our knowledge, scarcely within our conception. His prospects of worldly happiness, too, were cheered with the most favourable auspices. It was but lately that [illegible] exhibited the insidious symptoms of premature decline [illegible] removal to the salubrious climate of Lisbon was [illegible], and adopted, as the best, the only chance of recovery. In vain; he was scarcely arrived, when the complaint proved irresistible.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 1.

ARRIVED,

26th Feb.—William and Mary, Feale, Cork, Irish spirits; Two Friends, M'Carthy, Kinsale, potatoes; Nancy, Stevenson, Glasgow, coals; Two Sisters, Dyer, Liverpool, m. goods.
27th—Jane, Allen, Dumbarton and Glasgow, glass, seeds, varnish, &c.; William, Fitzgerald, Cadiz, wine, fruit, barilla, &c.
28th—Isabella, Grayson, Genoa, beans, under quarantine; Richmond Cruiser, Lieut. Morrell, from a cruise; Sandwich Packet; Economy, Sutton, Southampton, hoops.
March 1st—Gower Packet; Lord Wellington, Spraggs, Cardiffe, coals and cheese; Surprize, Nelson, Bristol, m. goods.

SAILED,

26th Feb.—Æolus, Thomas, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Valiant, Evans—and Valiant, Jones, Liverpool, oats & flour. Put back, 26th—Mary, Atteridge.
27th—Resolution, Diamond—and Venus, Webb, London, provisions; Nancy, Dale, Portsmouth, oats and butter; Royal George, Steel, Portsmouth, oats and barley; Pacific, Ellis, Liverpool, wheat and oats.
28th—Abel, Leonard, Youghal—Friends, Brown, Cork—and Henry, Sutton, Clonaghkilty, coals; Mary Ann, M'Carthy, Cork, m. goods.

CHANDLING AND TOBACCO UTENSILS, CHANDLING MATERIALS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the 12th of March instant, at the Premises, all the CHANDLING and TOBACCO UTENSILS of the Old Established Concern in Barronstrand-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Phelan, together with the STOCK of RAW and MANUFACTURED MATERIAL now on hands—After which the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will be put to Sale.

M. A. Dudley will Let, or Sell, her INTEREST in the above CONCERN, and will receive Proposals from this date to the 11th instant.

N. B. All to whom M. A. Dudley is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts; those indebted to her will please pay same, prior to her leaving the Establishment.

If no offer by private Contract, the Interest in the Concern will be put up to Auction.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 2, 1819.

TOBACCO.

CHARLES TROUTON has this day received, by the *Columbia*, a further Supply of—

20 *Hhds. Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO,*

SELECT & PARTICULARLY FOR THIS MARKET.

He purposes to commence sampling the above Tobacco on Wednesday, the 3d instant.

Waterford, March 2, 1819.

WANTED,

PLANS and ESTIMATES for the BUILDING of a BRIDEWELL for this City. On Application to James Hackett, Esq. Lady-Lane, the necessary Instructions, and every Information requisite, will be given.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

FIGS AND NUTS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Chamber of Commerce House, King-Street, on Friday, the 5th of March instant, at one o'Clock,

126 *Casks FIGS, about 56lb. each,*
16 *Sacks Filbert NUTS,*

Just arrived from Cadiz, per the *William*, Captain Fitzgerald.

TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, March 1, 1819. PEARSON, Auctioneer.

BANK NOTES MISLAID.

FIVE BANK NOTES, of the Bank of Messrs. Newport, £40 each, which were folded together, are believed to have been left on the Counter of Messrs. Newports', on Saturday last, by a young Man, who laid them beside him, while counting other Notes. If they should have been taken up through mistake, it is requested they may be returned to Mr. William Edwards, at the Bank. If a poor Person has them, TEN POUNDS will be paid on their restitution.

Shopkeepers and others are requested to be attentive to such Notes, if offered, and to give all assistance towards discovery. Notice may be sent as above.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

NICHOLAS HEARN,

HAS JUST ARRIVED TO HIM,

Per the William, from Cadiz,

30 *Pipes Superior Spanish RED WINE,*
7 *Quarter Casks Muskatel and Paxaretta WINES,*
120 *Quintals COCOA,*
100 *Boxes LEMONS and ORANGES, and*
10 *Tons best Alicant BARILLA,*

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

ABOUT THIRTY ACRES of the LANDS of RATHCULLAHEEN, adjoining *Newpark* and *Snowhaven*, on the River side, and immediately opposite *Maypark* and *Belmont*. Such Persons as may be desirous of an eligible Situation for Building, are referred to a View of the Ground, for a fuller idea of its Beauty and extent of Prospect, than could be possibly conveyed by any description in the compass of an *Advertisement*.

Proposals will be forwarded by Paul Carroll, King-street, Waterford. March 1, 1819.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

OWING to the general Depression of the times, and consequent scarcity of Money, John Dart, finding it impossible to dispose of his Concerns in Conduit-Lane, at a sum equal to their Value, submits to the Public the following plan for the disposal of his Property.

One Hundred Tickets, at £5 each, and for which Cash will not be required until the number is completed, and the Day of Drawing determined upon.

The holder of the fortunate Number will be entitled to this truly valuable LOT of HOUSES, for *One Hundred and Sixty Years*, subject to the low Rent of £15 per Annum.

The Lot consists of one large HOUSE, well calculated for the Business of a Publican, having a large CELLAR and YARD, and Four HOUSES of smaller dimensions, but large enough for general Business, also with YARDS. The whole produced when last let, a Profit Rent of £65 per Year.

As it is intended immediately to open a large Street, by throwing down the Houses on the opposite side, this Property must rise considerably in Value, as it will then become the great thoroughfare from the Quay to the Interior of the City.

The above Houses are in good repair; three are already let for £41 per year, and of the others immediate possession can be given. For Title and other Information, apply to John Dart, Quay.

N. B. There is a Rent Charge on the above, of £12 14s. 5d. per Year, which will cease in December, 1820.

Tickets to be had of John Dart, of Mr. Bull, Bookseller, and at the *Chronicle* and *Mirror Offices*.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, for which Fines will be taken, and Seven per Cent. allowed out of the Rents:—

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of CASTLE-VIEW, containing 176a. part of BALLYTRASNAGH, lately in the Possession of Doctor Barry and his Under-Tenants.

The DEMESNE of FORT WILLIAM, containing 78a. part of KILLBEG, lately in the Possession of Messrs. Barron and Troy.

All the above Premises are well situated near the Towns of Fermoy, Castlelyons, Tallow, and Lismore; and the Demesne of Castle-View is fit for the residence of any Gentleman.

Application to Robert Warren Gumbleton, Esq. Castle-View, Tallow, who will give possession on the 25th of March, or 1st of May next. March 1, 1819.

CHANCERY.

James Wallace, Esq. Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Hugh Wallace, deceased, *Plaintiff;* Cornelius Bolton, Esq. & others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this Cause, the 27th day of January, 1818, I will, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by *Public Cant*, to the highest Bidder, all that and those the TOWN & LANDS of FAITHLEG, including the MANSION-HOUSE & DEMESNE, and the TOWN of BOLTON, being Part of said Lands, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated the 23d February, 1819.

THOMAS BALL.

For Rental, &c. apply to Ivie and Burke, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 5, Holles-Street—or Messrs. Tandy, Defendant's Solicitors, Moland-Street, Dublin.