INDEPENDENCE of WESTMORLAND.

On Saturday the Friends to the Independence of the County of Westmorland dined together at the City of London Tavern. The Meeting was very numerous, and comprised several of the most distinguished Gentlemen of the County.

At six o'clock Mr. Curwen (the Chairman) entered the room, accompanied by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Jas. Brougham, Mr. Lambton, jun. Mr. Graham, and several Gentlemen of the County, and a sumptuous dinner was shortly afterwards served up.

After the cloth was removed the usual toasts of the Royal Family were given from the Chair.—The health of the Lord Lieutenant of the County was also drunk (but without any enthusiasm), and some other local toasts.

The Chairman then rose and said, they had this day met, not indeed as yet to celebrate the triumph of the County of Westmorland, but to commemorate an event in which the freeholders and yeomen of that County had eminently distinguished themselves—an event which involved not only the feelings of the parties more immediately concerned, but which also went home to the heart of every Englishman. (*Applause.*) It was a cause which, from its nature and character, was daring and difficult. It was not that of two families contending for a superiority of power—it was not that which might be expected to arise from popular efferrescence, or the sudden ebullition of particular times—but it was the noble effort of the People, contending, like their forefathers, and on the same ground, for the assertion of their liberties, for the rescue of the character of their County from the charge of being, like Saltash, at the disposal of any man, from being the residence of any man—who thinks not, who feels not, but who pays his master. Their effort sprung from the voice and feelings of the People. It emanated indeed from a few individuals in town, but it soon spread throughout the County of Westmorland; every heart was entuned to the cause, and every bosom filled with its enthusiasm. Their efforts were, it was true, for the moment defeated, but defeated by an array of power hitherto unparalleled in its exertions—a combination unexampled in its extent, and one in which the magistracy, the clergy, the great landholders, were all united to the overbearing influence of the Government interest; and what was to combat this power? Nothing but the force of the independent and unawed freeholders and yeomen. The merit of these men could not be fairly estimated without considering the sort of battle they had to fight. They had to contend against a power which acted with redoubled force, which was concentrated in one small compass, where it might be said that there was not a man who stood his ground to combat it, who in doing his duty, did not sacrifice his interest. (*Much applause.*) It was this spirit of freedom which achieved what they had done; and when they recollected that out of 2200 voters they had 889; and when they recollected that they had 200 more, who were by power and influence disfranchised on account of the land-tax, they must see that they had a growing support, which, in the end, must be triumphant. Though the victory was not yet theirs, the honour was immortal—when they retired, they retired indeed disappointed, but with the regrets of every honest man. What was the triumph of their opponents? That which they knew was unworthily gained, and could not be perpetuated. Their conduct has rivetted the independent men of the County to the cause of freedom—the latter have become ever since their disappointment more independent, because they saw that their adversaries, in the very moment of victory, anticipated defeat. Two noble families had divided their County between them, and at length awakened the spirit of the People. But what were the People of Westmorland told now? They were told not that, as heretofore, they must continue to have two of the same noble family at their head, but that they must have one of that family, and one of its dependants. (*Cries of "Never!"*) The People had no hostility in an improper sense to the weight of this noble family, they only complained of the overbearing excess of its interest; they were ready to give it as great a share of influence as its property had a right to command, but they were not prepared to surrender to it the whole of their liberties. (*Applause.*) He would say then that this plan of putting upon them one of the noble family to which he alluded, and one of its dependants, was worse than the two previous leagues. To bend under the combined power of the former compact was not disgraceful; it was to crouch like the oak under the storm. But no! to break beneath its pressure, to fall before such a compact as that now about to be framed, would be pusillanimity in the extreme. (*Great applause.*) There was something open and bold in the last array of power, but in this there was nothing but the addition of degradation to insult. It would, he trusted, arouse their feelings, and induce them to declare, that they would be satisfied with nothing short of a full, fair, and free exercise of their franchises. United to them in their efforts was a man, whose talents and attachment to the Constitution pointed him out as their proper Representative; he had fought their last battle gallantly; it was an insult upon them to suppose they could enjoy a victory without their champion participating in it. They, unlike their opponents, had nothing to compromise; they must be free, or they must remain shackled; there was no middle course for them. (*Applause.*) The Chairman concluded by proposing "*The healths of the Independent Electors of the County of Westmorland, and of their Champion, Mr. Brougham.*" He hoped that in the way they meant to drink this toast they would shew, like the freeholders and yeomen of the County, the manner in which they should fight their next battle.

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Brougham rose, and was received with the warmest plaudits. He said, he had first to thank them for the manner in which they had coupled his name with the independence of the County of Westmorland, and with a cause so dear to all their hearts. To be once more identified with a cause in which he had already enlisted, and in the promotion of which he was still ready to lay down his life, was to him most flattering. He had entered into it slowly, and he might add reluctantly. He might almost say, that accidental circumstances had thrown him forward, without, or rather against, his consent. Motives of personal convenience, which a man may honestly consult, had at first kept him back; again, the lateness of the period, the remissness in the County, and the almost hopeless appearance of the cause as it then stood, operated as a drawback. If, for these reasons, he was slow at first, he hoped he was not less sure when he did come forward. If he had been late in the field, he was, at least for the time of his action, proportionably equal to his opponent. Though professions from public men were now, perhaps, less to be attended to than at other periods, yet he could assure them, that his reluctance at entering the contest was not greater than at leaving it. The Lowthers, as the Chairman truly said, had powerful supporters. They had almost all the country gentlemen; they had the magistracy, with one exception; the clergy, with very few exceptions; the attornies, save one or two—a body for whom, of course, he must have a professional regard. (*Laughter.*) Against such a phalanx, it was not surprising they did not succeed; and it was no small thing for them to say, that they were not altogether driven from the field in utter confusion, and with total defeat, and this no persons were more ready to admit than their adversaries. Mr. Brougham then, at considerable length, animadverted upon the system supported by the Lowther Family, and its connexion with the corrupt system of Government. Even with all this support, he said, he saw it tottering during the late election. When men are triumphing in the full confidence of permanent success, it would, he said, be observable in their manner; but there was no such manifestation on the part of the Lowthers—he could see nothing of equability, or the smallest serenity of temper, among them; on the contrary, the greater was their apparent success the greater was their spleen, it extended alike to all their literary partisans, who, ever since the contest, continued to pour forth the whole of their venom against the independence of the County. It was a common saying, that when a man began to lose his cause he also began to lose his temper; so their opponents became weaker & weaker still in this respect in the progress of the cause, and when in the end their numerical strength was found to consist of non-residents, then he discovered the real cause of their irritability, notwithstanding their success. It was now said that the Lowthers were going to alter their plan, and that instead of being father and son, the County was going to have son and nominee. His Hon. Friend, the Chairman, had well exposed this hollow artifice, and declared it to be worse than the previous compact; it would be a wholesale consignment of their representation into a mere borough. The attempt might, however, open the borough, and make the experiment as awkward a one as had lately nearly taken effect in Cockermouth and Hazleton, and was now in progress in certain other boroughs. The experiment, therefore, of bringing in the son of Mr. Wilson, or Mr. Hasell, or Mr. anybody else in this manner; this county-mongering effort against the rights and independence of the country Gentlemen, would, he confidently trusted, be defeated. The County would never be rescued from this thraldom until they had the power of choosing their own representatives, until the electors sent a County Member, and not the Lowther's a pocket Member. (*Applause.*) Until that day arrived their cause labours, their battle was not fought, and their victory not won. He would candidly state, that he did not believe the Lowthers were about to withdraw one of their sons; but even if they were, he knew it would not be accompanied by any moderation of principle, but that it was done from a strong fear of the independence of the County, and the impracticability at a new attempt to impose the old system upon the electors; or else because they wanted a Member elsewhere, perhaps in Cumberland, who must be one of themselves. Whatever be the object of the Lowthers, it only remained for the independent electors to perform the duty they owed themselves, to stand firm at their posts, and assert their rights as became freemen. For his own part, they could rely upon his active co-operation. He had no professions of principle to make them; his public life was before them, and from the part he had hitherto taken in public affairs, he should never be found to shrink; they would always find him a firm friend to civil and religious liberty, a stern advocate for a rigorous reform of every kind of abuse, the supporter of all manner of retrenchment in the public expenditure, the friend of those reforms in the Legislature, which every day's experience, and more especially in the judicature, shews to be actually necessary, and also to those reforms in the representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament, which are absolutely necessary to secure to the People these advances they have already made towards their complete independence of the power of the Crown, and to secure to the Crown itself its legitimate constitutional place in the affections of the People, without which the Crown is not worth an honest man's wearing, without which it cannot be worn as it ought by any individual, so as to present to the eye of the Public the gratifying spectacle of a popular and a limited Sovereign. (*Applause.*) These were the principles upon which he had always acted, and to which he would ever adhere. On the one hand, he was the enemy of all wild, visionary, and impracticable schemes of reform; and, on the other, the enemy of that corrupt system of power which would perpetuate abuse, disfranchise the People, and make the Crown itself unpopular and undignified. He had already had a seat in three Parliaments: the first he would call the Walcheren Parliament, for that ought to be its nickname, after the flagitious vote it had then given. The second he would call the Indemnity Parliament, for there he had seen a vote pass to deprive the People of their liberties, and another to protect the Ministers by a Bill of Indemnity for the deprivation which they had inflicted. In the third Parliament (that in which he now sat), thanks to the People at the late election, he may venture to foretel (always speaking with due caution), that no such votes would be passed as the Walcheren vote, no such Bill as the indemnity. (*Great applause.*) He concluded by returning the company his hearty thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The Chairman then gave the healths of the freeholders and yeomen who came forward and nobly asserted the independence of Westmorland.

This toast was drunk with great applause; and Mr. Crackenthorpe, in returning thanks, assured the company that the spirit of the Elector was roused, and that they must ultimately triumph. He felt confident, from his own observation, that on the next opportunity the electors would return a man who would be the organ of their own independent sentiments, and not the dependant of any great family. He forcibly ridiculed the idea that any success could attach to the sort of compromise which it was reported the Lowther family were about to make.

The Chairman next proposed "the health of John Wharton, Esq. M. P. for Beverley."

Mr. Wharton briefly returned thanks.

The next toast was, "the healths of the two hundred Voters who were struck out on account of the Land Tax Assessment objection."

Mr. Thomas Harrison hoped the freeholders and yeomanry of Westmorland would see through the juggle which it was rumoured would be played off upon them, and early shew their determination to expose and defeat it.

The next toast was, "the healths of the bonnie Wives and bonnie Lasses of Westmorland," which was drunk with applause.

Mr. Brougham then proposed "the health of John Wakefield, of Kendal." This was that Gentleman's birth-day anniversary, and he was sure they would all wish him many happy returns of it. This toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Chairman proposed the healths of J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P. and of the Independent Electors of the Co. of Durham. He said that of the Lambtons he had known three generations in Parliament, and he never knew one of them who was not an honest Whig, and an upright and honourable man. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Lambton acknowledged with gratitude the honour they had conferred upon him. The toast had been introduced in terms too flattering as respected himself. For his family all he should say was, that they had in their public life only one object, the maintenance of the Independence of the Electors who supported them, and the assertion of the rights of their fellow-countrymen, whose approbation was the only reward they ever aspired to or obtained. It had been sufficient for his predecessors, and so it should be for himself. The medal which he now wore (a number of Gentlemen in the company wore medals suspended from light blue ribbons) was given to him by Mr. Wakefield, whose exertions in the cause of Westmorland had done him so much honour, and which he was glad to hear had now so clear a prospect of success. He was gratified to find that the independence of Westmorland was spreading throughout the County—that it was spreading as resplendent a light, as erst the beacons of their ancestors did of old on their native hills, when they summoned the Defenders of the Country to meet the foreign invader. (*Applause.*) He now anticipated a free representation of the People. The People felt that they had rights, and were determined to assert them. The Friends of Freedom in Parliament must be powerless without the People—they should act together, and the leaders of each should cultivate this mutual feeling. The Hon. Gentleman then took an eloquent review of the late contest in Westmorland, where he saw the great body of the yeomanry of the County advancing to support their independence without being led, and it was a shame that they were not, by their own gentry and great landholders, who had, for the most part, pusillanimously followed in the *cortege* of the Court.

The next toast was, "the health of Mr. Graham and the Independent Electors of Hull."

Mr. Graham rose, returned thanks.

Several other toasts, complimentary to the Local Committees in Westmorland, were drunk, and Mr. Wyburg, Mr. Shephard, and some other Gentlemen, in returning thanks, eloquently alluded to the nature of the contest in which they were engaged.

Mr. Crackenthorpe proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with great applause.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, briefly recapitulated some of the political acts in which he had been engaged during the 35 years of his Parliamentary life. He had ever, he said, been combating corruption, and so he would remain to the end of his life.

Mr. Brougham said, that several meetings were this day assembled for the same purpose as they had met. He proposed the health of such independent characters. (*Applause.*)

The company continued until a late hour in convivial enjoyment.

Mr. Taylor, and several other professional Gentlemen, occasionally enlivened the company with their vocal powers.

There were between two and three hundred Gentlemen present.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MARCH 15.

THOMAS GRADY.

Sir R. WILSON presented a Petition from this gentleman. The Petitioner was deeply impressed with a sense of his error, and assured the House that he would not again be guilty of insulting a witness under examination.

Sir R. WILSON then moved, that the Petitioner be brought up and reprimanded by the Speaker, and that he afterwards be discharged upon payment of fees.

Mr. Thomas William Grady was then brought to the Bar, and addressed by the Speaker:—

"The insulting a witness under examination could never be passed over in silence. The irritation of the moment, and the rashness of youth, had been considered by the House; and, weighing all the circumstances of mitigation, he had the command of the House to order the Prisoner's discharge, upon payment of the fees.

Mr. Grady was then discharged.

MR. WYNDHAM QUIN.

Mr. QUIN rose in his place, and stated, that he wished to explain a few circumstances to the House. He set out with declaring, that Mr. Goold had been perfectly correct in his statement. Last Friday night, Mr. Goold had stated a few circumstances to him, and, since that conversation, a few thoughts had struck him, which had not before occurred to him, and which, from delicacy, he had not mentioned. There were some things stated by Mr. Goold, which might require explanation. With Mr. Peel he had also some conversation, but he would not now enter into a minute statement of the facts.

Mr. PEEL said, that he could assure the House, that, when he left it on Friday, he had not the remotest idea that any thing Mr. Goold had stated was inaccurate.

Mr. COURTENAY made the same statement.

The Order of the day for renewing the examination of witnesses was read.

Mr. LAMBTON would not withdraw his motion, for sending to Ireland for more witnesses, until the examination of to-night was over.

The SPEAKER explained why he had not sent to Ireland, and the order was then withdrawn.

Mr. Goold was then called in, and stated, that he had a communication with Mr. Quin, when that Gentleman endeavoured to call to his recollection what passed on the 22d of September. He now swore he recollected nothing of the transaction.

He was next examined by Mr. Courtenay, with regard to minute instances. Mr. T. W. Grady was next examined by Sir R. Wilson, and stated the terms he had been on with Mr. Quin.—An offer was made to give him £200 for his political support, which he refused. (*Left sitting.*)

MARKETS.

DUBLIN, MARCH 17.—At our Market, to-day there was a brisk demand for Wheat and Oats of good quality, at a shade better in price; and Barley was also in much demand; but ordinary qualities of all kinds, were particularly heavy, and lower. Malt is unsaleable, and Flour rather heavy; 25s. the value of the best seconds. Seed Oats and Barley in demand; the former 24s. to 30s. for Irish, and 34s. to 40s. for foreign and imported samples; the latter 40s. Clover, £6 to £7 for red; and £6 15s. to £7 10s. for white. Trefoil, 75s. to 90s. Whiskey heavy, at £11s. 4d. to 11s. 6d. per gallon.

LIMERICK, MARCH 17.—Our Corn and Butter Markets are still on the decline, only few loads of Wheat appeared this day, sold from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per stone; Oats $11\frac{1}{2}$d. per stone; Barley 1s. 4d. per stone, best quality; Oatmeal 18s. per cwt.; Flour 24s. per cwt.; Potatoes 2½d. per stone; Pork 2 guineas per cwt.; Tallow 12s. per stone; White soap £4 12s. per cwt.; Yellow £4 8s. per cwt.; Butter 88s.—82s.—72s.—62s.

CORK, MARCH 16.—Oats 33s. to 35s.; 50s. for Seed; Wheat 40s.; Barley none.

We are sorry to hear that one of the Waterford Coaches was upset near Naas, on Saturday last; several of the passengers were injured.—*Carlow Post.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,364. *TUESDAY, MARCH* 23, 1819. *PRICE FIVE PENCE*

BLEACHING.

GREY LINENS are now receiving, for GREENVILLE and SMITHVALE BLEACH-GREENS, by the Foremen at the Greens—also by ALEX. HAMMERY, Stephen-street, Waterford; Mrs. BOWMAN, Peter-street, Do.; Mr. PATT RYAN, Quay, Do.; Mr. WM. POWER, Carrick-on-Suir; Mr. JOHN POWELL, Kilkenny; Mrs. MARY O'CONNOR, Thomastown; and Miss ELIZA MORAN, Ross.

Every possible care shall be taken of the Linens, and no expense spared to give satisfaction to the Owners.

Waterford, March 17, 1819.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS AND SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET,

HAVING disposed of the Interest of the House and Concerns in which he resides, will sell off the entire of his extensive STOCK of GOODS at and under prime Cost—*Woollen Cloths, Cassimeres, Rugs*, and *Coatings*, assorted from the best superfine to the lowest Articles—a great Variety of *Pelisse Cloths, Cassimere Shawls* and *Scarfs*, printed and plain *Cotton Goods, Linens, Hats*, and *Hosiery*, of all descriptions.

His CARPET WAREROOMS are abundantly supplied with all sorts of *Carpeting* and *Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes*, painted *Floor Cloths, &c.* All will be sold without reserve.

The WOOLLEN GOODS are much lower than they could be bought for at present, owing to the great Advance on Wool. The Public have a favourable Opportunity of supplying themselves; and he wishes to inform Persons in the Trade, that they will find great Advantage in the Purchase of these Goods.

The INTEREST of a well-enclosed FIELD, at the back of the Mayor, and adjoining Mr. BLAKE's Rope-Walk, to be sold, or set. Also to be set, TWO HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, opposite CONDUIT-LANE, with SHOPS, from 25th March inst.

Waterford, March 18, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

PART of the LANDS of BALLYCASHINE, situated in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of the City of Waterford, containing 72 Acres, 2 Roods, and 13 Perches, as now in the Possession of Mr. FLYN. Also 90 Acres or thereabouts of the same Denomination, as at present holden by Mr. RICHARD KELLY.

Preference will be given to occupying Tenants. A Fine, or lateral Security, will be expected. Proposals to be received by JOHN ROBERTS, Attorney, Waterford—or by Letter addressed to Archdeacon BUTSON, Clonfert-House, Eyrecourt. January 28, 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.

CORN STORE TO LET.

FRANCIS SMITH will let his STORE, OFFICE, and CONCERNS on the QUAY.—These Concerns are directly opposite the Market for Butter, Provisions, &c. and are also contiguous to the Quay where the County Wexford Corn, Butter and Provisions are landed. Application to be made at the said Office.

Waterford, March 16, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER,

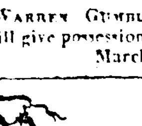
THE FOLLOWING LANDS, for which Fines will be taken, and Seven per Cent. allowed out of the Rent:—

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of CASTLE-VIEW, containing 170a. part of BALLYHASNAGH, 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.



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.

CHANCERY.

JAMES WARREN, Esq. Administrator, with the Will annexed, of HENRY WARREN, deceased, *Plaintiff;* CORNELIUS PORTER, Esq. Sen. and 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 FAITHLEGG, 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 Irwin and Benson, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 5, Holles Street—or Messrs. TANDY, Defendant's Solicitors, Moland-Street, Dublin.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 22.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	100	0 new	105	0	per Cwt.
—— second	95	0	97	0	
—— third	90	0	92	0	
Tallow, rendered	93	0	100	0	
Lard, flake	80	0	82	0	
—— casks, rendered	78	0	80	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed	53	0	54	6	
—— scalded	48	0	53	0	
Pork Offal	26	0	28	0	
Pigs' Heads	31	0	33	0	
Newfoundland Fish	20	0	24	0	
Oatmeal	18	6	19	6	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	47	0	49	0	
—— third	37	0	41	0	
—— fourth	34	0	36	0	
Wheat	40	0	41	6	per Barrel.
Barley, malting	26	0	27	0	
—— shipping	20	0	25	0	
Oats, potato	16	3	16	8	
—— common	15	6	15	9	
Coals, Whitehaven	3	4	3	10	
—— Newport	3	8	3	10	
—— Swansea	3	6	4	0	per Stone
Tallow, rough	9	6	10	6	
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	0	2	4	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon	11	10	12	0	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

89 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 1s. 6d.
703 —— Oats,		0 16s. 6d.
54 —— Barley,		1 5s. 3d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, March 19, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
1239 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	37	0	48	0	43	4
17 Bere, per Bar.	22	0	24	0	22	7
743 Barley, per Bar.	26	0	32	0	27	1
3809 Oats, per Bar.	12	0	22	0	16	10¼
8978 Flour, per Cwt.	15	0	30	0	0	0
1027 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	15	0	23	0	17	10¾
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
6454 Cwts. Flour	22	0	30	0	24	7½

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

Receipts of Flour 12246 / Sales of Flour .. 8978: 1st, from 27s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.; 2d, from 21s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.; 3d, from 15s. 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. 11½d.
Half Quartern ... 2lb. 2oz. 12drs ... 0s. 5¾d.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT,

THE LANDS of BALLYVILLY, either in the Whole or in Divisions, as may be agreed on, containing about 150 Acres, and situated about four and a half Miles from Waterford.

Proposals to be received by Mrs. RAMSEY.

March 6, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £8000.

Apply to GEORGE IVIE, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*

Feb 13, 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR EVER,

ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
THE FARM OF BALLINURE,
IN THE MANOR OF DUNGARVAN.

Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HUBBERT, *Dungarvan.*

February 13, 1819.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.—The first trial proceeded on was that of *Richard Aylward*, an aged man, *Mary*, his wife, and their two sons, *Philip* and *Patrick*, one about 18, the other about 13 years old. There were two indictments against them—the first charging them capitally with having stolen three cows, the property of Dr. Dillon, of Ballyquin, in the County of Kilkenny—the second for a misdemeanor, in having received said cows, knowing them to be stolen. It appeared from the clear and uncontradicted testimony of Dr. Dillon, that, having gone in search of his cows, which were stolen on the night of Friday, the 2d of October last, he found the hides and horns in the possession of two respectable tanners in Carrickbeg on the Monday morning following. Having, through the assistance of the tanners, got hold of the female prisoner, she immediately acknowledged that the cattle were his, and threw herself on his mercy, but said that they had not been stolen by her family, but had been brought to them by other people. He then proceeded to her house, where he found the other prisoners eating beef-steaks in the same room in which were the slaughtered cattle; on seeing him enter, they all ran out at the back-door, and made off up the hill of Carrickbeg. Dr. Dillon admitted that he had, on the information of the prisoners, committed to Kilkenny gaol the man by whom they said the cattle were brought to them; but said that he subsequently liberated him, on being fully satisfied, after a very minute inquiry, that the charge was groundless. There being no defence, the Jury, under the direction of the learned Judge, and after a few observations, in which his Lordship feelingly and impressively expatiated on the enormous wickedness of the elder prisoners, in setting such an example to their children, and initiating them at such an early age in habits of theft and villainy, acquitted the two boys, on the presumption of their having been in some measure under the coercion of their parents, and found the old couple guilty on the minor charge only. To be imprisoned six months.

Samuel Judd, indicted for stealing several articles of wearing apparel at Curraghmore, in September last, pleaded guilty. To be transported for seven years.

John Mulcahy, tried for having stolen a pig, the property of John Butler, of Kilmaclea, near Clashmore, on the 14th of July, was acquitted and discharged, there being no evidence to shew that the pig had actually been in his custody, though it was found in a house of his, locked up.

Michael Dennehy, charged with having stolen two sheep, the property of Edmond Power, of Ballyroher, near Cappoquin, on the 4th instant, was acquitted through a similar defect in the evidence. The skins were found concealed in a rick of turf, in an out-house belonging to the Prisoner; but there was no proof that they had been put there by him, or with his knowledge. Discharged.

Patrick Fitzgerald and *Joanna Lynch* were then tried for having stolen a watch, two cloaks, a petticoat, and two shirts, from the house of Maurice Counery, at Ballybrusa, on the 4th of January last. The articles stolen were found in the possession of two pawnbrokers, both of whom swore that they had been pawned by the female prisoner. The latter alleged that she got them from a servant boy in the house; but Counery's wife declared her disbelief of this allegation, and it was positively contradicted upon oath by the lad himself. There being no evidence against *Fitzgerald*, only that the other prisoner lodged in his house, he was acquitted. *Joanna Lynch* was found guilty, and, appearing to be a woman of bad character, was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Patrick Keane, a man of rather decent appearance, was next tried, on a charge of having stolen a coat, the property of Thomas Farrissy, at Cappoquin, in the month of February. Mr. Wade, pawnbroker in Dungarvan, in whose possession the coat was found, deposed that, when the coat was brought to his office by the Prisoner, he examined it, and finding it to correspond with the description he had heard of the coat that had been stolen from Farrissy, he hinted his suspicions to the Prisoner, who immediately ran away, but was pursued, stopped, and, after some resistance, and a second attempt to escape, was brought before Mr. Galwey, a Magistrate, where he alleged that he had bought the coat from a man named Barrett, in Cappoquin. A girl, named Joanna Condon, swore that she was passing thro' the street of Cappoquin when the Prisoner was buying the coat, and that he called to her to lend him some change to complete the purchase. This evidence, combined with the previous good character of the Prisoner, being considered sufficient to raise a doubt of his guilt, though appearances were strongly against him, he was acquitted, and, after a brief admonition from the learned Judge to be careful to preserve the character which had operated so strongly in his favour, was discharged.

Michael Drew and *William Collins* were then given in charge, indicted for having stolen nine pigs, the property of Matthew Power, of Benvoy, Esq. on the night of Tuesday, the 7th instant.

The loss of the pigs was proved by John Walsh, a man in the employment of Mr. Power, who found them on Monday morning in Annstown, with the Prisoners, who were then in custody; the pigs so found he knew to be those stolen from Mr. Power.

Patrick Harney, a constable, swore that, being in charge of some property at Ballyadam, he was up all the night of Sunday, the 7th. Seeing three men pass along the road, driving nine pigs, about one o'clock at night, he was struck with a suspicion that they were stealing them, and, having procured assistance, went in pursuit of them. On coming up with them, he apprehended Wm. Collins, who made no attempt to escape; the other two ran away; one of them, Drew, was overtaken and secured after running a good way; but the third made his escape. He brought them and the pigs back for the night to the place where he was stationed, and the next morning conveyed them before Major Cole, where the last witness identified the pigs as those stolen from Mr. Power. He admitted that there had been a Patron in the neighbourhood that Sunday, but said that the hour at which he saw them was too late to give reason to suppose that any person could then be returning from it, as Collins's Counsel wished to make it appear. He also admitted that Collins made no resistance or attempt to escape when taken, but ascribed it to his having been the first to whom they came up. The place where they passed him is about two miles from Benvoy, and not on the direct road to Waterford.

John Keefe, a man who lives at Annstown, said he met Drew (whom he knew) on Sunday week, on the road leading to Benvoy, about six or seven o'clock, going in the direction from Waterford to that place, in company with two other men.—Overheard Drew say to the others, "Here is a man from the place I was saying;" to which one of the others replied, "What the D—l matter!" This was at this side of Kilbarry tree, several miles distant, certainly, from Mr. Power's house, and, as Mr. M'Dougall remarked, might as well be said to be going in the direction of Cork, or even of America, as towards Benvoy.

Thomas Quan, Esq. a respectable Merchant of this City, appeared on behalf of William Collins, and stated that, for the space of about ten years, in which he had been in witness's employment, and during which he had often been in charge of property to a very considerable amount, and frequently sleeping under his own roof, he had behaved with the greatest zeal, diligence, and honesty. On quitting his employment about two years ago, Mr. Quan stated that he had strongly recommended him, as a trust-worthy person, to another gentleman, in consequence of which he had been put in charge of three dwelling-houses, for which he was paid about one pound per week; and knowing his means of support, and the excellent character he enjoyed, he was greatly astonished when he heard of this charge against him, and believed it to be entirely unfounded. All his family are persons of honest reputation; his brother and brother-in-law are still in situations of trust and confidence in witness's stores.

Harney, the constable, in reply to questions from the Jury, stated, that all the three men appeared to him, when they were passing, to be driving the pigs, waving their hands to and fro. He could not discern any stick or switch in the hand of any one of them.

The learned Judge, in reviewing the case, seemed to put it to the Jury in a light favourable to the prisoner Collins. The long-established habits of his life, as sworn to by a Gentleman of respecta-

...T OF THE TIMES.

...etter of the Right Rev. Robert ...). Roman Catholic Bishop of the ...ceses of Waterford and Lismore."

...tract, of which the above is the title, ...tally fallen into our hands, and we ...ed it with infinite satisfaction. As the ...ports, it is an address to the Clergy, Se...d Regulars and throughout it inculcates ...at liberal principles, in reference to all the ...ant topics on which the Author touches.— ...nature and tendency of this address will be understood by extracts.

Of all the duties of Christian Charity," says ...Walsh, "that which regards the preservation ...the public peace stands foremost in impor...ce. You, V. B. as Pastors of the flocks com...itted to your charge, through the power which ...ligion gives you over their conscience, exercise ...milder yet stronger authority than sword or ...ceptre could bestow. We congratulate our Peo...ple, whose sense of piety gives it to you; and we congratulate you upon the uniform success with which you have employed it. Continue, V. B. to inculcate, as you have hitherto done, submission to the laws, attachment to our glorious Constitution, fidelity to our Monarch.

"Let not the difference of religious opinions intrude, with bigotry, or bitterness, into the concerns and comforts of social and civil life. Let every Catholic meet his brother Protestant, with those cordial feelings of love and affection, which should for ever harmonize men, who have the same interests, own the same Country, serve the same King, and adore the same God. If the Doctor of the Nations exhorted his beloved Corinthians, (1 Cor. c. 10. v. 32) "to be without offence to the Jews and to the Gentiles, as well as to the Church of God;" if the primitive Christians obeyed their rulers, persecutors as they were, not only through fear, but likewise from conscience; how ought not we, V. B. to exhort our flocks, to live on the most friendly terms of Christian Charity with all our fellow-subjects of every communion? particularly in the present important and happy crisis, when we behold a new and splendid era of universal liberality breaking in upon the destinies of our Country; when we behold the sun-shine of benevolent justice illumining the councils of the Throne; when so many upright and enlightened members, led on, in the Cabinet, by a Castlereagh, and, in the Senate, by a Donoughmore and a Parnell, range themselves in the rank of our numerous friends; when all that is respectable, great, independent, and truly loyal amongst the Protestants of Ireland, making our cause their own, appear at the bar of the Imperial Parliament, demanding, in the name of themselves, their Country, and the Constitution, from British justice, the blessings of British liberty for their Catholic brethren.

"It is, V. B. a glorious and affecting sight, and should be hailed by the whole Catholic community with the warmest returns of unbounded gratitude, unadulterated liberality, and uncompromising allegiance. Believe us when we assure you of our decided opinion, that it is by peaceable and uniformly loyal conduct, not by clamour, exaggeration, and intemperance, much less by violations of the public peace, that the Catholics of these Realms shall succeed in convincing an enlightened Legislature of the justice, expedience, advantage and necessity of Catholic Emancipation.

"As liberty, according to Montesquieu, is the right of doing whatever the Laws permit, so Loyalty, V. B. consists in the performance of our legal obligations, and in the maintenance, by legal means, of our legal rights. Wherefore, at all times, and under all circumstances, exhort your flocks, as Subjects and as Christians, to bear patiently with those local inconveniencies which the best laws sometimes cannot prevent. Warn them to seek legal redress from the hands in which God has placed it, by erecting themselves, or their passions, into the self-appointed umpires of their differences with their fellow-men.

"By the inculcation of those principles, founded as they are on Divine as well as human law, you will, V. B. not only discharge your duty, as meritorious Members of Society, but comply with the obligation which the Catholic Church imposed upon you, when she constituted you Pastors of the faithful, and Ministers of the God of Peace. Loyalty keeps pace with Morality; and those two principles of human action, as well as their opposites, will be found to stand in the mutual relation of both cause and effect. Where loyalty prevails, it rests upon morality, as upon its basis; and *vice versa*, morality is most endangered by those irritations, which a state of public confusion ever affords to the passions of mankind. On the contrary, as disloyalty proves, in its effects, the bane of public and private virtue, so, wherever it rages, it will be found to be the hideous desolating offspring of previous immorality.

"Impress them, V. B. on the minds of your People, a due sense of that holy religion, whose Ministers we are. Plant its seeds early, plant them deeply in the hearts of the little ones, of whose souls (Heb. c. 13. v. 17) 'you are to render an account.' Christian education is, perhaps, the most important object to which your pastoral vigilance ought to extend. The present moment is most encouraging. The purses not only of Catholic but Protestant opulence are open to your zeal. Take advantage of the holy enthusiasm, and let no exertions on your part be wanting to establish schools of gratuitous Education in all your Parishes. Give your warmest support to those Institutions of charity, in which religious women dedicate themselves, by a solemn vow, to the instruction of the female poor.

"The benefits arising from these schools will prove most effectual, if parents be made fully convinced of the necessity and advantages, temporal and eternal, of early instruction in the rising generation. To this end, V. B. be assiduous in catechizing, and preaching the truths of salvation to your respective flocks. Let no Sunday pass without breaking the bread of eternal life, which is the word of God. Teach them the important history of man, his creation, fall, redemption, and final destination!"

It is well known, that the extensive consumption of ardent spirits among the lower classes of the Irish People is the fruitful and baneful source of much evil; and the Learned Divine expatiates upon this subject with peculiar energy.

"We beseech you, particularly, V. B." he says, "to omit no means of preventing those crying profanations of the Holy Sabbath, which call down the Divine wrath upon the heads of the Profaners;—for 'the Lord (Exod. c. 20. v. 11.) blessed the seventh day and sanctified it.' Resist with the whole power of your ministry, the popular and destructive vice of drunkenness. Admit not to the Holy Sacraments the proprietors of those theatres of riot and abomination, in which the poison of intoxicating liquors is administered to men already maddened by excess. Exert yourselves to the utmost to root out of your Parishes those pests of society, who by this abuse of their license become a public nuisance, and for a trifling lucre destroy both the bodies and souls of their unhappy customers, bring ruin on their wretched families, and, with every other vice and crime, are principally instrumental in causing those quarrels, factions, illegal associations and bloodshed, which subject the perpetrators to the avenging sword of public justice. Discountenance the odious and profane custom of cursing and swearing; 'for the Lord (Exod. c. 20. v. 7.) will not hold him guiltless, that shall take the name of the Lord his God in vain.' "Through the bowels of Jesus Christ," we entreat all pastors to disperse those nightly meetings, dances, wakes, &c. &c. where innocence is imperceptibly seduced into guilt, and where the corruption of the human heart, unchecked by the restraints of decency, morality, and religion, roams at large in the uncontrolled gratification of its worst propensities!"

We need not multiply extracts from this little but valuable Pamphlet, which is now before the Public; and if the subject matter does credit to the head and the heart of the Learned Bishop, the paper, printing and style in which it is produced, are equally creditable to the Publisher.

LONDON,

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

Letters have been received to the 23d ult. from Gibraltar, by which it appears that the plague on the coast of Africa, instead of diminishing with the cold weather, was increasing to an alarming extent. The only information with regard to the ravages committed by it was brought to the British fortress by the vessel appointed by the Governor to sail at stated periods, as no private trading ships were allowed to have any communication with the Barbary coast. According to the latest advices, one or two hundred persons died daily of the disease.

We learn by advices from the Brazils, that orders had been sent by the Government to the Collectors of the different ports, to be more particular in the quarantine regulations; and the Health Officers have, in consequence, been much on the alert. At Maranham, the Collector, d'Alfandega, had inforced his instructions to the utmost, and had detected many instances of smuggling, more especially by masters of ships from the United States, as the clearances produced by them were made out in such a way that the real description of their cargoes could not be ascertained.

Up to the end of February a great number of persons were still confined at Pernambuco, charged with being concerned in the late revolution; and, as no time had been fixed for their trial, it was likely that they would remain for a much longer period in prison. A few, we hear, had gained their liberty by paying certain sums to individuals who had the charge of their custody.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 15.—This morning's supply of English Wheat being small, and consisting of land carriage samples from Essex and Kent, a few picked parcels, early in the morning, sold at an advance of 2s. per quarter, and there was brisker sale for all other descriptions at the prices of this day week. Barley is 1s. per quarter higher than on last Monday; but only prime samples of our own growth could be got off at that advance, having little or no demand for any other sorts. Grey Peas are full 2s. per quarter lower. Beans are nearly un-saleable, although offered on lower terms. Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper than on this day se'nnight, but sold more freely than last week.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

The mail of Tuesday was due when we went to press. The communications by the London Papers of Monday were not of a nature to require any observations in this place.

The length of the Assizes intelligence has compelled us to omit some local articles.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.—The Court sat this morning at the appointed hour. After some time spent in arraigning prisoners and calling over the Petit Jury pannel, the following Trials took place.

Patrick Veale, sen. Patrick Veale, jun. and *Edward Veale*, for the murder of John Roche, on the 9th of August. It appeared that the deceased came by his death from a blow received in a scuffle which originated in a dispute about a piece of timber found in a bog, and in which he was the aggressor. The prisoners were accordingly acquitted, and immediately discharged.

Anstace Brien, otherwise *Hannigan*, was then tried for stealing a coat and hat, the property of Charles Mansell, Esq. on the 8th of October last, at Dungarvan. The articles were taken out of Mr. Mansell's gig, while standing in a lock-up yard of Mr. M'Grath's, in Dungarvan. The hat, which had Mr. Mansell's name written on the inside, was found with one Wade, a pawnbroker, in that Town, where it was pledged by the Prisoner for 2s. 2d. The only defence set up by the Prisoner was, that she had got the hat to pawn from a person in the street, who offered her a penny to buy snuff for her trouble; but she could not tell who the man was, where he lived, where he went to, or any other circumstance relating to him. The Jury having remained for some time deliberating on the case, the Judge had them called out, and inquired what was the cause of their hesitation? If any doubt or difficulty had occurred to them, he wished they would propound it. If they attached any importance to the frivolous defence set up by the prisoner, he should remark to them, that it would be impossible, if such improbable tales were listened to, to convict any of the horse-stealers, cow-stealers, sheep-stealers, or any other stealers, now in custody. The rule of reason, as well as of law and justice, required, that when a stolen article was found in the possession of a person, immediately or recently after the theft, such person should account satisfactorily how he came by it; and the flimsy pretext of having got it from a *man in the moon* could not be considered as any thing else than a mere evasion. Nothing could be easier than to trump up such stories; and if rational men could be found to pay attention to them, it would, he repeated, be impossible to bring thieves to justice. His Lordship also took occasion, in the course of the trial, to animadvert with severity on the conduct of pawnbrokers, in too readily receiving articles from suspicious persons. The facility afforded in this way he considered one of the greatest possible encouragements to thieves; and he feared that pawnbrokers often acted so from a mercenary motive, calculating that such articles, on which they never advanced more than a mere trifle, would never be released by the persons who pledged them, and would thus become their own prey. The practice of receiving goods in this way, he remarked, without exercising a due degree of vigilance as to whether they were honestly obtained or not, was not only highly reprehensible in itself, but extremely dangerous to those who adopted it, as they thereby exposed themselves to the risk of a criminal prosecution; and he expressed his determination, whenever he should hereafter perceive an instance of such culpable negligence in a pawnbroker, to have him indicted as a receiver of stolen goods. The Prisoner was found *guilty*, and ordered to be burned in the hand and imprisoned six months.

Michael Greene was next put on his trial, charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Matthew Bryan, at Ballytra, on the night of the 29th of October last, and stolen thereout a silver watch, spoons, bank-notes, and silver change, to a considerable amount.

Michael Morrissey, a servant lad of Mr. Bryan's, deposed that his master's house was broken into on the night above mentioned, after the family had gone to bed, by a gang of robbers; three of them entered the house, one of whom was armed with a pistol; they beat witness severely with one of the laths of the door that they had broken. He could not identify the prisoner, nor could he say what else was done in the house, as they forced him into a bed and covered up his eyes.

J. N. Humble, Esq. a Magistrate residing in the neighbourhood, swore that, on hearing of the robbery, he went next morning early in search of the robbers. Having surrounded the house where the prisoner resided, about a mile and a half distant from Bryan's, with a party of dragoons, a man was perceived attempting to escape, but returned on finding he was observed. On entering the house, witness found the Prisoner dressed; examined his shoes, and perceived the soles were wet; asked him where he had been the preceding day, and was told by the Prisoner that he had been at the fair of Cappoquin, distant about nine or ten miles. Witness could not recollect whether he asked who had been in his company, or any other material question; but having searched his clothes and the place, and finding nothing to warrant him in apprehending the Prisoner, he did not take him into custody. Recollected afterwards, as a remarkable circumstance, the Prisoner's having had his hat on while he was questioning him; a suspicion was excited by this in the mind of witness, that the hat was kept on to conceal something which the Prisoner did not wish to be seen. The day of the night on which the robbery was committed was certainly the fair-day of Cappoquin.

Mrs. Joanna Flinn, daughter to Mr. Bryan, examined.—Is married, and lives in Youghal, where her husband keeps a [illegible] and [illegible] ware. Was on a visit to her father at the time of the robbery. Had just gone to bed when the robbers came to the house. Witness slept in a room on the ground floor, inside the parlour; the two servant-girls slept on the floor of the same room. The robbers broke the windows of the room, but did not get in there; they then went to the kitchen window, which they forced in, frame, sash, and all, and three of them entered the house, one being armed with a pistol. Two of them beat the two boys severely; they went to her father's desk, which she believes was open, and took out of it a quantity of silver and some national bank-notes. Before they entered the house, and when they first came, they demanded money, and said that if five guineas were given them they would go away, and if a book would be sent out they would swear on it not to return again. The house had been attacked in a similar manner about a fortnight before. The sum required was sent out to them by her father, and the fellows went away, but returned again in 10 or 12 minutes, bringing with them large stones, with which they broke in the door. When the two men overpowered the boys, who had been preventing them from getting into the inner room, they forced them into the bed from which witness had risen and covered them up; the third man then pushed her father into the same room, and shut out the door. Witness, thinking they were about to murder her father, rushed into the room, caught hold of the little man (the prisoner) by the arm, and asked him did he ever hear that her father had done harm to any body, that they should persecute him or take away his life? The little man said, "No, he never did," and, taking her by the hand, told her not to be alarmed, that her father should not be hurt. They had brought with them a burning turf, with which they lighted candles, and there was plenty of light—so that witness had a full opportunity of viewing them. They remained within at least half an hour, though her fears made the time appear longer; so long, that their accomplices outside, of whom there seemed to be many, called out to those within, cursing and asking what kept them so long? The Prisoner was the man who shook hands with witness; he was the only one of them that shewed any kindness; the two big men were plundering the house; saw them also, but not so well as the little man, with whom she had been talking. Saw the Prisoner that day fortnight in Youghal; he came into her own shop. Knew him when he came within ten yards of the door; was greatly agitated, and soon after told her husband that that was one of the men who robbed her father. Her husband accordingly had him arrested, and he was lodged in the gaol of Youghal, where witness saw him in a day or two afterwards, identified him, and swore informations against him. Here the witness pointed out the Prisoner, and on being again solemnly questioned as to her certainty of his being the identical man, replied, that she was very sorry to say she knew him too well to have any doubt about him; and again observed, that he behaved very civilly to her—much more so than any of the rest.

Cross-examined.—Was certainly very much terrified; was chiefly alarmed for the safety of her father and the family, and cared little in comparison about the money. Did not then know Prisoner's name; but did describe his face and person to her father; in fact, his face has been before her ever since like a picture. Did go into the gaol this morning to look at him; went because she was told he said witness would never come forward to prosecute him; her brother and Mr. Dower were with her. The Prisoner was sent for by one of them; thought he might acknowledge something that would take the necessity of prosecuting him off witness. No other prisoners were brought in with him. Knows Mr. Galwey; he is a gentleman of character and respectability, and was with Prisoner when he came to witness's shop. Did not then charge him with the robbery, because she was almost unable to speak; but told her husband and Mr. Galwey, immediately after, and he was taken up in consequence. Mr Galwey did not seem inclined to assist in the prosecution, but rather advised her against it; and is now sorry she did not take his advice. Did hear the Prisoner's name mentioned at her father's house; heard them say, from the description she gave of the little man, that it was like that of Greene. Had no knowledge of persons living in the neighbourhood of her father's house, as she has been living at a distance from it since the year before the Rebellion, and has been there only occasionally since, for a week at a time. Would much rather have avoided coming forward now. Understood that the reason of the Prisoner being with Mr. Galwey was, that, being about to return home from Youghal, and Mr. G. wishing to send a letter to Dungarvan, which was in his way, Prisoner offered to take it, and Mr. Galwey, who is a relation of her husband, and had lodged at the house, came there to write it.

John Keily, Esq. High Sheriff of the County, proved that he was in Youghal, where he usually resides, at the time the Prisoner was apprehended. Was sent for late in the evening by the Mayor, and waited on him next morning, when he saw the informations drawn up, and which were sworn to by the last witness in his presence. There certainly was no inconsistency between the narrative then given of the transaction by Mrs. Flinn and the evidence she had just now delivered. She at that time appeared, if he might use the expression, to be drawing two ways—she seemed willing to state all she knew of the transaction for the sake of public justice, yet at the same time evinced a reluctance to come forward to prosecute. It was after the apprehension of the Prisoner that the informations were sworn, and believes they had been written previous to his (witness's) arrival. Had heard of the robbery before, but cannot say that he had heard of Mrs. Flinn having told any one that she knew any of the robbers. Cannot say that he knew until then that she was the daughter of Bryan.

The following witnesses were called for the defence.

John Neville.—Knows the Prisoner. Remembers the fair-day of Cappoquin; saw the Prisoner at his own house that night. About two hours in the night, when witness and his family were at supper, heard the noise of a horse coming into the yard. One of the girls came in and told them that there was a man killed, she believed, in the yard; ran out and found the Prisoner lying under the horse's feet, having fallen off; he was very much in liquor, and was unable to walk in; witness dragged him in to the house, where he lay on the floor while they were finishing their supper. It was before bed-time, and about two hours in the night. Witness stripped off some of Prisoner's clothes, and put him to sleep on the boards where the tick was laid, where he remained all night, and until Captain Humble and the constable came in the morning. There was a sick girl in the house, and one of witness's daughters staid up to attend her.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner is no way related to the witness, only that he is his step-son. He always lived there. Witness, his wife and his two daughters were in the house. They had only potatoes and salt for supper. Does not know at what hour Captain Humble came; the girl who staid up with the sick girl was the first that observed the soldiers about the house, and informed the Prisoner; he got up in his shirt, put on his small-clothes, slipped on his shoes, and went to the door to let in Captain Humble and the constable. He had not his hat, which was hanging up in a corner. He remained for some time in the same way, without coat, hat, or stockings. Prisoner had been cut by the fall from the horse; he was bleeding when brought into the house, and witness helped to clean the blood off his face. Some other questions were put to this witness, with a view to throw discredit on his testimony; but they elicited nothing relevant to this case.

Bridget Neville, daughter of the last witness, and step-sister to the Prisoner, gave an account similar to that of her father of the Prisoner's return to the house, &c. Her cross-examination produced nothing material.

Michael M'Grath, a respectable-looking man, who happened to be in the gallery, but not summoned on the trial, proved that he saw the Prisoner at the fair of Cappoquin on the day mentioned, about 10 or 12 o'clock. Knows the house of Mr. Bryan, and believes it is distant about nine miles and three quarters from Cappoquin. Does not know any thing of how the Prisoner usually earns his bread.

Captain Humble was called again, and said that Prisoner had his coat and shoes on when he (witness) entered the house; he did not appear to be then drunk. In reply to Prisoner's Counsel—Cannot recollect that any of Bryan's family ever told witness that they knew any of the robbers.—Saw Mrs. Flinn only to-day. Believes the old man did not like to describe them, being a timid man, and living in an exposed thatched house. Cannot say that young Mr. Bryan told him that his sister could describe any of the robbers. If he did, witness would have written to a Magistrate in Youghal to take her examinations; but not having done so, thinks he could not have heard any such thing.

The Prisoner exclaimed that the Prosecutor had a personal grudge against him.

The Judge having recapitulated the evidence, and offered some observations on the case, the Jury retired; and after some time returned with a verdict of *guilty*. Not sentenced.

Thomas Neville was then given in charge, accused of the murder of James Foley, on the 31st of October last. It appeared that a dispute had occurred between the deceased and prisoner, in consequence of a cow belonging to the former having strayed into a corn-field of the latter; that Foley, armed with a slane, pursued the prisoner into a neighbouring house; and that the latter, as the only means of protecting himself from the rage of the former, threw a stone at him, which inflicted a wound or fracture that caused his death 14 hours after. The Prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

Margaret Neale, charged with having stolen a watch and other articles, the property of Garret Burne and Patrick Hartnett, on the 1st of Dec. at Lismore, was acquitted, the Prosecutors not being able to connect her with the theft.

Thomas Carroll, indicted for having stolen a cow, the property of Patrick Lonergan, residing near Caher, in the Co. Tipperary, on the night of the 1st of January, was found *Guilty*. Not sentenced.

James Ward and *Thomas Harrington*, two wretched looking objects, almost entirely naked, were convicted of stealing two she-goats, the property of Richard Topping, of Dunhill, on the 1st of May, and sentenced to be transported for seven years; his Lordship observing, that he did so partly in compassion of their wretched situation, and because he was unwilling to turn them out upon the Public, fearing that, from their want of any honest means of obtaining a livelihood, they should, if enlarged, return to their former practices.

Patrick Austin was then tried for the murder of George Horsham, or Husham, on the 5th of August last, at Whitechurch. The deceased, it appeared, had been employed on the day stated in collecting custom at the fair of Whitechurch; and there was no room for doubt that his death had been occasioned by a blow of a stone, inflicted by the Prisoner, holding the stone in his hand, at the breaking up of the fair. The principal question in the case was, whether there had been any previous dispute between the parties, and on this point there was a decided contradiction between the evidence for and against the Prisoner. The wife of the deceased deposed, that her husband had given no manner of provocation to the Prisoner, except his having reproved the latter for throwing stones, in the early part of the day, might be considered as such; that, at the time her husband received the blow, he was quietly standing at a car, assisting the owner of a tent to tie up the poles, &c.; that the Prisoner, in coming up, addressed her husband in a civil tone, asking, "Is that George?" to which the other replied, "Yes;" and that the Prisoner, without any further interchange of words, struck her husband the blow, with a large stone in his fist, which caused his death in five days afterwards. She admitted on her cross-examination, that there had been a quarrel between the Prisoner and another man at the house of one Mary Power, or Whelan, and that her husband and herself had been present at it, but strongly denied that either of them took any part in it, farther than endeavouring to prevent mischief. A girl, named Catherine Keelaher, gave a similar account of the concluding scene of the affair; Mary Whelan, in whose house the other quarrel took place, denied having seen the deceased or his wife interfere in the scuffle, but admitted that possibly something of the kind might have occurred, without her knowledge, as she was attending to her business; and John Power, a man who was present at the quarrel, also declared that neither Husham nor his wife took any part in it. On the part of the Prisoner, his sister swore that Husham and his wife took an active part in the quarrel at Mary Whelan's; that, when her brother was knocked down by another man, the deceased jumped upon his body; that the wife, standing on a settle, with a candle in her hand, cried out to her husband to "Kill the K.......," meaning her brother; and that, at the time the deceased received the blow of the stone, which was in half an hour after the dispute, he and his wife and friends were lying in wait for her brother, who was struck by the deceased immediately on coming up to where they stood, and before deceased received the blow that caused his death.

After a minute review of the evidence by the learned Judge, accompanied by several judicious and humane observations, the Jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict acquitting the Prisoner of the Murder, but finding him guilty of Manslaughter. His Lordship then sentenced the Prisoner to be burned in the hand and imprisoned a year, telling him, at the same time, that he had had a very great escape through the lenity of the Jury, but that it was to be feared, if the truth were known, that he had been guilty of a very treacherous and unprovoked murder.

Edward Phelan, indicted for stealing a cow, the property of Wm. Collinane, in the month of January last, made no defence against the charge, but acknowledged his guilt and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. *Guilty*; not sentenced.

James Power, charged with having stolen three pigs, the property of John M'Daniel, residing between Clonmel and Caher, was acquitted and discharged, there being strong reason to believe that he had fairly purchased the pigs himself from another person.

The Court then adjourned, at a quarter past six o'clock, till next day.

The proceedings in this Court yesterday, as well as those in the City Court, which the pressure of other matters, and the lateness of the hour at which the business ended, prevented us from giving in this day's publication, shall be attended to on Tuesday.

Petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the Window Tax have been forwarded from the Town of Carrick-on-Suir. The Earl of Bessborough has, in a polite letter to the Church Wardens, acceded to the request of the Inhabitants to present one to the Upper House. An application was intended to be made to his Lordship for assistance for the Fever Hospital for the next year, but the request was anticipated by a donation of £10 from this benevolent Nobleman. The answer from Sir John Newport, to whom the Petition to the House of Commons was consigned, has not yet been received, but no apprehensions can be entertained of the business being neglected by the patriotic Baronet.

Dr. Robert Percival, of Kildare-place, Dublin, has been appointed Physician-General, in the room of Dr. Wm. Harvey, deceased.

Anxious to afford every assistance in our power to native merit, we feel pleasure in stating, that we have had an opportunity of inspecting the Cabinet and Upholstery Establishment of Mr. B. Fitzpatrick, advertised in the first page of this Paper, and have been highly gratified at observing the taste, beauty, and excellence of workmanship displayed in the various articles there exhibited. We trust that this young and deserving artificer will experience a liberal share of public encouragement.

State of the Waterford House of Recovery for the Week ending 18th March, 1819.

In the House on the 11th inst.	209	Patients dismissed cured	82
Admitted this week	80	Died	7
Relapsed in Hospital	15	Remain in Fever 85, Convalescent 130	215
	304		304

One of the above-mentioned deaths was a female, aged 85; another a child, of an affection of the head, subsequent to fever.

MATTHEW POOLE, M. D.
JOHN K. BRACKEN, M. B.

March 18, 1819.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JAMES LAHEY.

Joseph Cooke, Treasurer of the Fever Hospital, acknowledges to have received for the use of that Institution, from the City Grand Jury, by Wm. Milward, Esq. - - - - £13 16 1
From a City Record Jury, by W. M. Ardagh, Esq. - - - - 1 2 9

BIRTHS.—On Thursday, the Lady of J. M. Galwey, Esq. of a daughter.—Yesterday, the Lady of William Milward, Esq. of a daughter.

DIED—At Ballymountain, near this City, on the 18th, after a lingering sickness, which she bore with the most Christian fortitude for a number of years, Mrs. Mary Tovy, very much regretted by her friends and acquaintances, particularly by her afflicted young Family, who are left to mourn her loss.

QUEBEC TIMBER AND DEALS.

JOSEPH JACOB
OFFERS FOR SALE,
AT HIS TIMBER AND DEAL YARD, FERRY-BANK,
About 200 Pieces prime QUEBEC TIMBER, And One Thousand DEALS.
Lately landed out of the Sir John Cameron.
MASTS, SPARS, MILLED LEAD, SLATES, LATHS, &c. also for Sale.

N. B. A few Tons of PETERSBURGH CLEAN HEMP also for Sale, and daily expect 20 Casks of RUSSIA TALLOW.

Waterford, March 19, 1819.

LANDS &c. BY AUCTION.

TO be put up, and let by the Trustee, by public Auction, to the highest Bidder, at the Exchange, in Waterford, at One o'Clock on the 21st day of May next, at a Yearly Rent, for a Lease of Nine Years, during the minority of two Children—all that and those the LOWER MARSHES of KNOCKBOY, [illegible], on the Bank of the River Suir, Barony of Gaultier, and County of Waterford, together with the KEENS attached, containing, per estimation, 24 Acres, half of which is securely embanked, and now laying down with best Hay-Seeds; the residue is nearly cleared and Grass, and is expected to be also fully embanked against said day. This Land is free of Springs and Swamps, not requiring the aid of Manure, which for richness and consequent fertility cannot be exceeded, being capable of yielding Two Crops of Hay in the Year. The Purchaser to pay half a year's profit-rent in advance, and to have the option of taking down the nine years profit-rent at 6½ years purchase-money—head rent £23 5s. Immediate possession to be given, clear of rent to and including March, 1819. There are many local advantages belonging thereto. The Kiln burn 100 Barrels of lime per day, for which there is a never-failing demand.

March 20, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated; and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Application to be made to the Rev. J. C. Rea. January 28, 1819.

Mr. Rea will, for the Accommodation of a solvent Tenant, let any Part of the 23 Acres, with the House, Out-Offices, and Garden.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY NEXT,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,)
OPPOSITE TO THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
AN EXCELLENT AND HANDSOME CARRIAGE,
ENTIRELY NEW, WITH HARNESS COMPLETE.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*
Waterford, March 18, 1819.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.

WHEREAS my House was violently entered on the Night of Monday, the 1st of March, 1819, and my Person and Property placed in danger—I hereby offer the Reward of TEN GUINEAS *to any Person, or Persons, who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, enable me to prosecute to conviction the Offenders.*

GEORGE QUIN.

March 11, 1819.

We, the undersigned, holding in utter detestation the above nefarious transaction, promise to pay the sums respectively annexed to our names, for bringing to due and condign punishment the said violators of the laws:—

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Newport	10	0	0
Alexander Sherlock	5	13	9
Samuel King	5	13	9
John Snow	5	13	9
Thomas King	5	13	9
Samuel Waring	5	13	9
Samuel Waring, jun.	2	5	0
P. Power, Bellevue	5	13	9
William Carroll	5	13	9
Robert Backas	5	13	9
Wm. Barron, Mt. Prospect	10	0	0
Richard O'Shee, Nicholastown	5	13	9
Joseph C. Rea	3	8	3
David O'Neill Power	10	0	0
Joseph A. Leonard	5	13	9
Paterson and Crosthwait	5	13	9
H. H. Hunt	5	13	9
Chronicle-Office	3	8	3
Bat. Delandre	5	13	9
Wm. Kearney	5	13	9
Joseph Hayden	5	13	9
T. & J. Quan	5	13	9
J. Q. Wall	3	8	3
Joseph Greene, Greenville	5	13	9
George Powell, Rockshire	5	13	9
William Sinnott	3	8	3

☞ *The Original lies at the Chronicle-Office for the convenience of such Gentlemen as may wish to subscribe.*

SALE OF SEIZURES.

TO BE SOLD BY INCH OF CANDLE,
AT THE LONG ROOM OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
EIGHTY-SIX BOXES OF
LEMONS AND ORANGES.

Waterford, March 17, 1819.

WINES, SUGARS, &c.

GALWEY AND POWER
OFFER FOR SALE,
DUTY PAID, OR IN BOND,

22 *Pipes of Spanish Red Wine, of a quality nearly equal to Port, Old, and of a Deep Colour, and full Bodied,*
Teneriffe, and Cape Madeira, of superior quality, in Pipes and Hhds.;
Cape Frontignac, and Constatia Wines, in Hhd.

Any Wine purchased from them will be found and engaged to be Genuine as imported.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON SALE,
20 *Hhds. of Refined Sugar, London Single Powder Loaves and Bristol Titlers,*
10 *Hhds. of Extra Fine Scale Sugar,*
Bristol Molasse and Candy,
Salt Petre, Rough and Refined, in Bags and Barrels,
Best Double Berkeley and Gloucester Cheese, Nutmegs, &c.

Which will be disposed of on moderate Terms.

☞ A Parcel of new Scotch [illegible]

High-Street, March 3, 1819.

SILK AND CLOTH DYEING, &c.

FRANCIS HOPKINS, OF LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the SILK DYEING Business, SCOURING, DRESSING, &c. at the House next above the *Malt House* and Counters of Mr. Morton, at the *Manor*, where he intends carrying on the same in the most extensive manner.

As Hopkins is determined to execute any Commands with which he may be entrusted, in the most expeditious manner, and on reasonable Terms, he hopes for a Share of Public Support.

☞ Hopkins not being able to devote the entire of his time in Waterford, he has appointed Mr. Thomas Hopkins, sen. to superintend the Business and receive Commands.

Waterford, March 6, 1819.

CORN STORE TO LET.

FRANCIS SMITH will let his STORE, OFFICE, and CONCERNS on the QUAY.—These Concerns are directly opposite the Market for Butter, Provisions, &c. and are also contiguous to the Quay where the County Wexford Corn, Butter and Provisions are landed. Application to be made at the said Office.

Waterford, March [illegible], 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

FOUR NEW-BUILT HOUSES on Newtown Road, with *Garden Plats* to the rere of each House. These Houses are in a very dry, healthful situation, and have very beautiful Views of the River.

Also from same time, about FORTY ACRES of LOWER GRACEDIEU, with the BRICK FIELD along the Banks of the River. The goodness of these Grounds as a *Dairy Farm* is well known, and there is a *Pier* belonging to them, for landing Manure or taking Goods to Market.

Proposals, from solvent Tenants, in Writing only, will be received by WM. NEWPORT, Esq. Belmont, or Bank, Waterford.

*** Mr. NEWPORT has about 100 Tons of most excellent HAY for Sale, on the Lands of Gracedieu.

Waterford, Feb. 19, 1819.

A SMALL BACON YARD AND TWO CORN STORES,

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

JOSEPH A. LEONARD will let his BACON YARD, at John's Bridge, with a complete *Rendering-house*, &c. and TWO CORN-STORES, well circumstanced.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

MAY PARK.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MAY PARK, in the County of Waterford, within one mile of the City. For Particulars, apply to HENRY A. BAYLY—or C. and C. S. TANDY, Waterford.

February 3, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING ON,

THAT valuable Lot of GROUND, with the MATERIALS, as it now stands, at the Corner of Big Bannonstrand-Street, formerly called the FREE-SCHOOL. There can be a long Term of Years given.—Application to be made to WILLIAM POWER, Michael-Street.

February 27, 1819.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 40s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eleven Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE lb.	oz.	dr.	RANGED lb.	oz.	dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf,	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	8	1
Two-Penny,	0	8	2	0	12	4	1	0	2
Four-Penny,	1	0	5	1	9	0	2	0	4
Six-penny,	1	9	0	2	5	4	3	0	7

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

March 16. SIMON NEWPORT, *Dep. Mayor.*