TRIALS FOR SEDITION.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following account of what passed, when sentence was passed upon Bagguley, Drummond, and Johnston, on Monday last.

SENTENCES.

On Monday morning the Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court on the three Defendants.

Chief Justice to the Prisoners.—You have a right now to make any objection to your trial, or to the Indictment, previous to judgment being passed.

Bagguley. I have an observation to make relative to the verdict as returned by the Jury. If I understood them right, the verdict of guilty was returned only to the first count of the indictment.

Chief Justice. On the first and last counts.

Bagguley. I am told we were acquitted on all but the first count. I have a remark or two to make on behalf of myself and my fellow-prisoners. We have been immured in this gaol for seven months, owing to the excessive bail which was required—at once unjustifiable, cruel, and unconstitutional. The bail was required by your Lordship's predecessor; it was enormous, and far more than the circumstances of the case required. When Sir Charles Worseley—

Chief Justice. The length of time you have already been confined will be taken into account in the period of your future imprisonment, and this is all, I think, that you can require.

Bagguley. My Lord, I was merely going to state the excessive nature of the bail solely for the satisfaction of my friends, but I cannot avoid at the same time adverting to the manner in which this prosecution has been conducted. Our actions were daily watched, even for years back, and all that we have done or said, or could be inferred that we did or said, for above a year, preceding the first of September last, has been to-day set in array against us. I have suffered nine months imprisonment under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; I have been lodged in five different gaols; and if I am again to be sent to the gloomy abode of this gaol, for giving utterance to a few hasty expressions, I shall consider that I have not been dealt either with justice or mercy. Not a tittle of any thing like conspiracy has been proved against any of us; and I again repeat, if I am sent back to my prison, I care not if it be for ever, never more to see the light of day. I have been tried by a Jury of my countrymen; the evidence which was brought before that Jury has induced them to find me guilty—be it so. But I ask not for mercy; I only implore justice; and my conscience acquits me of any deviation from the rectitude of my intentions.

Drummond. If I am not right in my opinion of the way in which the verdict was delivered, I implore your Lordship to set me right. The verdict was found generally; when your Lordship told the Jury that I stood acquitted on the 2d count, the Jury then seemed thrown into some confusion; but at last one of them said, "We find him guilty on the two counts." If your Lordship had not spoken to the Jury, I would have staked my life on the hazard, that the Jury would have acquitted us. Does your Lordship think it a proper verdict? We have already suffered more than what is adequate to our offence; and on the charge which has been laid to my account, I feel conscious of my innocence. I believe, my Lord, if I had been placed in the situation of the men who have constantly watched our steps, if I could have watched their actions, or afforded money to pay people to do so. I could have easily proved that they have entered into a conspiracy against us. I could then state what would be convincing, not surmises; I could prove that there is a Solicitor, who endeavoured to induce a man to swear away my life!* I would ask if he is a proper person—

Chief Justice. I don't know who the person is to whom you allude; but if he has done as you describe, he will be liable to a prosecution at your suit, before any tribunal in the kingdom. But this has nothing to do with the present question. If you thought that any of the witnesses had done you wrong, it was competent in you to have called evidence to contradict them. I really do not wish to interrupt you, but your present argument is entirely wide of the question.

Drummond. I did conceive, if I had brought forward such evidence, it would little avail in the mitigation of that punishment your Lordship is now about to give. But I ask the Attorney-General to call me on the said indictment, when I can have an opportunity of rebutting the evidence which has been called. I could have brought forward even my enemies. My witnesses, however, would not be men who had been paid by the Police, nor who have received £30 from my Lord Sidmouth, to interrupt our proceedings on behalf of the People's rights.

Chief Justice. You allude to the witness Livesey; but listen to what he stated: he said, that having attended several of the meetings, the Police subsequently requested him, from his extreme accuracy, to visit other meetings. In doing so, he was discharging a duty which he owed to his country. You cannot say that his reward was excessive. I am sure £30 could not be construed into an extravagant remuneration, or as operating as a bribe.

Drummond. I have no doubt he has assisted in filling two or three green bags for the £30, but there are many men who are willing to prostitute their principles for a paltry gain. When he went to Derby, he went to see whether any of the Orators, as he called them, were there on behalf of Brandreth, and he was to have pointed them out. Will any man make me believe that he could take off a speech.

Chief Justice. I interrupt you unwillingly, but all these observations were made by your Counsel, Mr. Williams, and with great force too. I put the case fairly to the Jury as a mere question of fact; and I am desirous that you should understand that any thing you can say with a view to alleviate the sentence will be attended to by the Court.

Drummond. I am fully sensible of the great exertions of my Counsel, and I perceive I can't say any thing why sentence should not be passed according to the verdict given. I have only, therefore, to throw myself on your humanity—but I do not ask for mercy: I only ask for a sentence adequate to my crime. I scorn to ask mercy from my corrupt accusers. The meetings I attended were legally convened, and when I was first taken into custody, I was locked up for twenty-eight hours. But I don't even wish this to be considered—I don't wish the slightest allowance to be made for these vile acts, not of my prosecutors, but my persecutors.

Bagguley. I wish also that the Attorney-General would try me on the other indictment for sedition; and I wish to know whether he will try me on it.

Chief Justice. The Court has no control over the Attorney-General.

Bagguley. I have been completely deceived. I was given to understand that I should be tried on the separate indictment first.

Chief Justice. I have no doubt you will be informed by the Attorney-General the course he will adopt as to the indictment.

Bagguley. I hope so, inasmuch as I have been indicted for a conspiracy, of which there was no proof. If the Attorney-General abandons the other indictment, I wish here publicly to tell him, that it was merely heaped on the other in order to enhance the bail. I shall take it as a matter of courtesy to know his determination. [The Prisoner went on at some length in the same strain.]

Johnston. My young friends being allowed to express their sentiments, I hope I shall meet with similar indulgence. I wish the world to know the excessive and bitter hardships I have experienced, and which I am doomed to experience a little longer. I have undergone a long series of persecutions; I have been indicted for offences which can have no possible connexion with the one of which I have been found guilty by the Jury; I have been confined here in this gaol for the last seven months; I have been torn from the enjoyment of my liberty, by the imposition of an unexampled bail—against which I do here solemnly protest.

Chief Justice. I know nothing of the bail; but I can't suppose that an English Court of Justice would impose it. Besides, you are now on a topic totally irrelevant to the matter in question.

Johnston. I beg pardon; I conceive it is.

Chief Justice. You are to offer your arguments in mitigation of punishment; the only hardship it appears you have suffered is confinement, and that shall be considered in your sentence.

Johnston. I presume to hold an opinion on the subject, although it may differ from your Lordship's. When I was arrested, I was called on to plead to an indictment for sedition; and now I am joined with my young friends in an indictment for a conspiracy. Indeed, from what has transpired, it appears evident that the separate indictments will be quashed, and we shall have no opportunity of vindicating ourselves. I I believe in my heart and soul, the only object of the separate indictment was to accumulate the bail, and to rob us of our liberty by this merciless persecution. I disclaim all idea of appealing to my prosecutors; and I hope all who hear my voice will attend to my determination. Even if I were guilty of all the charges; even then, I have suffered a punishment already too heavy. (Johnston here adverted to his first visit to Manchester in 1816.) I left London to settle there; I attended the Meeting as a total stranger, and I declare upon my honour and soul, I knew not an individual. I felt my blood getting warm, and I took the liberty of seconding a resolution from the crowd; I was invited forward, and became then, for the first time, an actor on the political stage. My speech gave great satisfaction. I received deputations and post letters from various parts of the country, to act the same part, and I attended as many of them as I could. Your Lordship will bear with me while I state, that if I had transgressed the bounds of free discussion, whether as it respects Subject or King, Ministers had me at all times in their power. (He here gave an account of his arrest, and the circumstances attending it; when)

The Chief Justice said, if all this were relative to your sentence, it would be very well; but we are sitting here to consider your punishment.

Johnston. To use Mr. Williams's words, a drag-net has been employed against us, which has inclosed all our actions for the last two or three years. This being allowed, why not hear me now?

Chief Justice. The Jury had to deal with the facts of the conspiracy, not us; we have nothing to do with the verdict. Nothing in the judgment which will be pronounced upon you will bear upon any previous transactions in which you have been engaged; they will not increase your imprisonment one hour. We have nothing to do with your prosecutors; we sit here to decide between you and the Public.

Johnston. I have suffered a long imprisonment, which has involved me in a heavy debt, on account of the board and instruction of my two daughters at school, and in consequence of my many persecutions. I appeal to your Lordship as a husband; I have been 17 months separate from the wife of my bosom; I have had confinement amongst thieves and felons more than adequate to the offence, into which warmth of feeling precipitated me. I am charged with an attempt to break down the Constitution; but it is his Majesty's Ministers who have done so. I am outlawed. I am thrown without the pale of the law; and I put it to the feeling of every husband, and father, and man, whether my sufferings have not been great, and whether they were not likely to excite a warmth of expression. A Government spy has been heard against us, and a man unworthy of credit. I am convinced no British Jury could have been induced to believe such testimony; they would not give credit to them.—(Johnston became here extremely vehement, so as to afford a fair specimen of the *warmth* of his stage harangues.) I have been infamously treated here; but not by the Governor of the Gaol. No! by the Magistrates of the County. A highway robber was allowed to see his friends at all times, but we were debarred from seeing ours, unless in the presence of the Governor or some of his family. But I attach no blame to him; he has treated us with great humanity and moderation. Not a single word was spoken by us, but what it was in the power of the Governor to carry to our prosecutors. My Lord, we have not had a fair trial! (He here beat the rail of the bar with great violence.)

Chief Justice. This has nothing to do with the question now under consideration. With respect to the Jury, you might have objected to it.

Johnston. I don't expect the verdict will be attended to. But do hear me; I pray you to hear me. If we were tried on the other indictment, we could have an opportunity of defending ourselves; but in this we could have no choice in the Jury.

Chief Justice. At the trial you were not prevented being heard. If you had any objection to make, the objection should be allowed. This is quite irrelevant.

Johnston. I say we differ on the subject. I stand here an Englishman; at least a Scotchman, and a Briton; and I do assert to your Lordship, that if you pass a sentence for any period longer than what I have already suffered, we shall have gross injustice done to us, and what ought not to be allowed; but I have no doubt you have received your instructions from a higher power.

Bagguley again addressed the Court. He eulogized the conduct of the Governor (Mr. Hudson), as being kind, benevolent, charitable, and gentlemanly, and as having mingled mercy with justice. He said, "I have been here seven months, three of which I have spent in the hospital, and but for the attention I then experienced, I might now have been, not at this tribunal, but at one to which all earthly tribunals are subject. The judgment, my Lord, which you are going to pass upon me is unjust, and I solemnly protest against it. My great object has been to overthrow the Borough Systems, and an overgrown aristocracy—but I revere the Constitution; and if for this offence, if it be called one, I am sent back to my dungeon, I shall go there cheerfully, willingly, unrepining; being strengthened in my sufferings by the possession of a good conscience."

The Chief Justice (Copley) then proceeded to address the Prisoners, and after commenting upon the different bearings of the evidence, passed the sentence which we subjoin. Previously, however, and just as he had concluded his remarks,

Johnston, in the most audacious manner, interrupted his Lordship, exclaiming—"We do not want you to plead against us any longer; we've had quite enough of it; let's know at once what sentence we are to have.

After sentence was passed,

Johnston said—You have sentenced me to two years' imprisonment; I am willing to leave the country for double that period, if you will allow me; I'm ready now.

The Prisoners were then removed from the bar.

The Attorney-General said he should not now proceed with the separate indictments; a *Nol. Pros.* might therefore be entered.

The Chief Justice, after having very patiently heard the Prisoners at the Bar make their defence respecting any mitigation of punishment, then addressed them as follows:

"Samuel Johnston, John Drummond, & John Bagguley, you have been charged, severally and jointly, with Sedition, with addressing a large meeting, and uttering such expressions as to stir up and incite the People to disrespect and hatred of his Majesty's Government and his Ministers. You are likewise charged in this indictment with a conspiracy against the Government of this realm, with an intention to subvert it." His Lordship then observed, that the Prisoners had pleaded not guilty to the indictment, that the case had been patiently heard, that their Counsel was not interrupted, and that they had called on their part no witnesses, or they would have been heard also with the greatest patience. His Lordship likewise observed, that the evidence was so clear, the witnesses so consistent in every respect as to their evidence, and that the Jury were so convinced of their guilt, as appeared from their verdict, to the satisfaction of himself and all persons present, appealing to them, and observing, that if any of them were not perfectly satisfied, they should state why they have any doubt on the subject, because he himself was perfectly satisfied that the case was so clear and convincing as not to be contradicted. His Lordship then adverted to an opinion of one of the Prisoners, who had been speaking concerning Judges, Juries, &c. having previous instructions from Government how to act; remarking that they must be ignorant of the duty, &c. of a Judge, if they supposed that their judgment depended on any previous arrangement of Government, or of the Cabinet Ministers; for he declared, as he had frequently done before, that the sentence which would be presently passed upon them would chiefly depend upon the evidence of the prosecution, and that it would have no relation to any other circumstance but what was connected with the present case; that he was biassed by no authority, but he should pass sentence according to the evidence he had heard. His Lordship then read some of the speeches of each Prisoner, with suitable comments; he adverted to the distress of the time when those meetings occurred, that the weavers and spinners were chiefly out of employ, that they paraded the streets in vast bodies about that period; and then observed, that they took advantage to call a meeting, to incite the people there assembled, by various inflammatory and seditious speeches, intended to stir them up to disaffection to the King and hatred of the Government, and so forth, as was expressed in the indictment. He here read a great part of the evidence respecting the speeches of the Prisoners. He observed also, that the meeting was called under the pretence of taking into consideration the distress and grievances of the People, and imputing that a change of representation was absolutely necessary, with other topics of a like nature, but that they at this meeting delivered speeches of a seditious tendency, as specified in the evidence; that their several speeches were on very inflammatory subjects, and such as were more calculated to rouse the feelings of their hearers with respect to their alleged grievances, sufferings, and so forth; adding, that in one speech the King is called a robber; that they have been starved by him; and that all thieves are cunning; and that their miseries were painted to them in the strongest colours, and they were advised to redress them by arms; that the National Convention, which they would have established, should supersede the present Constitution, and the ordinary laws of the Country, and the people then present, together with the delegates, should go armed to London, should there remonstrate about their grievances, and, if not immediately redressed, should contend with force for their liberties, "their long-lost liberties." His Lordship then adverted to Johnston's speech, wherein he avowed an intention of assassinating certain individuals therein named, in a wilful, cool, and deliberate manner, persons in the Cabinet of the names of Castlereagh, Sidmouth, and Canning, and he pointed out such evidence, as to render the case clear to all persons, evidence indeed so clear and consistent as not to be contradicted in any point whatever. His Lordship stated Bagguley's sentiment respecting the petition, &c. What was the meeting held for? Was it to take into consideration a redress of the grievances of the People? Did they think it legal, when they asserted that they were glad they were so peaceable, or else they might be committed? The officers of justice were at hand, and they were conscious that very little would cause them to be committed. He then commented on the language made use of by Johnston and Drummond, and informed them, it was very fortunate they were secured so early in their measures: for if they had proceeded one step further, they would most probably have stood at the Bar indicted for High Treason, the punishment of which is the most severe that the law inflicts, instead of the present judgment. He then spoke of the Prisoners' alluding to Sidney, Hampden, and Russell, the founders of the Constitution, names which they ought to revere, but which they had profaned, and alluded to by them in an assembly of persons who could be little read in the English History; that Government was under no alarm of such persons as themselves; that the great mass of the People were allied to the Constitution; and that only such poor and deluded wretches as listened to theirs and such speeches were disaffected to it.

His Lordship then pronounced the sentence of Two Years' Imprisonment, and the Prisoners to find bail in £500 each themselves, for their good behaviour for two years longer, and sureties in £100 each.

* The Gentleman alluded to need not take the trouble of contradicting this gross and unfounded calumny.—*Courier.*

CURRAGH APRIL MEETING, 1819.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

Wellington Stakes, 50 guineas, half forfeit, three years old course. Second horse saved his stake—weights fixed by the Stewards of the Turf Club.

Mr. Kirwan's brother to Platoff, 3 yrs. old, 7st. 5lb. 1
Colonel Bruen's Buttercup, c. 3 yrs. old, 6st. 13lb. 2
Marquis of Sligo's Lancet, 3 yrs. old, 7st. 9lb. 3

Eleven paid twenty-five guineas forfeit, four paid ten guineas forfeit in October, and three started, not placed by the Judge.

King's Plate of 100 guineas for Irish bred horses.
Four mile heats—10st. each.

Mr. Murdock's Altamount, 5 yrs. old 1 1
Mr. Vandeleur's Margaret, 4 yrs. old 3 2
Sir N. Loftus's Whalebone, 5 yrs. old .... 2 dr.

Four others started, not placed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Challenge of the Madrids, 50 Guineas, half-forfeit, Old Two Years' Old Course.

Mr. Prendergast's Dash, ... 1
Colonel Lum's Surry, ... 2

50 Guineas, Handicap Plate—Sir Ralph's Post Heats.

Mr. Caldwell's Legacy, ... 2 1 1
Marquis of Sligo's Rolla, ... 1 2 2

Six others started, not placed.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,391. *SATURDAY, MAY* 1, 1819. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in MICHAEL-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. MICHAEL POWER. It would answer for a *Brewery, Distillery, or Tan-Yard.*

Proposals in Writing (post paid) will be received by GEORGE PACK, Esq. 45, Lower Mount-Street, Dublin.

There is a Person in the House, that will shew the Concerns.

Waterford, April 29, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,

AN EXCELLENT

INSIDE JAUNTING CAR,

WITH HARNESS COMPLETE.

Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.

April 27, 1819.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IT being proposed to form an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in the BARONIES of COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, DECIES WITHIN DRUM, DECIES WITHOUT DRUM, and KINNATALOON, all those Gentlemen who are desirous of promoting such an Institution are requested to meet at THE DEVONSHIRE ARMS, LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 10th of May next, at 12 o'Clock, when a Plan of the intended Establishment, and the Rules for its governance, will be submitted to their consideration. April 22, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THAT Part of the LANDS of NEWRATH, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES WHELAN, &c. containing, by survey, 15A. 1R. 3P. Upland, and 17A. 1R. 18P. Islands; situated about half a mile from the Waterford Bridge. A navigable Pill runs round part of the Lowland. There are some good Situations for Building on the Lands. The Grounds are remarkably Grassy, and fit for either Dairy or Tillage.

RICHARD HABERLAN, who resides on the Lands, will shew them. No Preference is promised, or will be given, but to the best and most solvent Bidder.

Proposals will be received by SAM. MORGAN, Esq.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 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,

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.

TO BE LET, IN LOTS, OR TOGETHER,

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED ACRES of the LANDS of KNOCK-HOUSE, situated on the Road leading to Passage, about Five Miles from Waterford, One from Woodtown, and Two from Dunmore.

As Leases for ever will be given to Improving Tenants, these Lands will be found worth the attention of those who would wish to erect BATHING LODGES. There are some beautiful Situations for building on the Ground.

Apply to WM. MARCHANT, Esq. Kiltra, Wexford—or to WM. MARCHANT ARDAGH, Waterford.

April 21, 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.

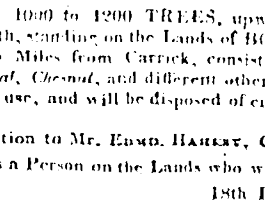
TREES FOR SALE.

FROM 1000 to 1200 TREES, upwards of 60 years' Growth, standing on the Lands of BOLLINDESART, about two Miles from Carrick, consisting of *Oak, Ash, Beech, Deal, Chesnut,* and different other kinds. They are fit for any use, and will be disposed of either in one or two Divisions.

Application to Mr. EDMD. HAHSAY, Carrick.

There is a Person on the Lands who will shew the Trees

18th February, 1819.



ALLGOOD

TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON,

AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL STABLES,

FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK:

Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two; and a Crown to the Groom.

HE was got by *Master Goodall,* out of *Folly,* by *Waxy;* is now near six years old, peculiarly good tempered, and considered to be one of the highest bred Horses in the United Kingdom. He was decidedly the best runner of his day, winning the Madrid's, Lum's, Kirwan's, Wellington's, &c.; which has never been done by any after three years old—beating *Wire* and *Sir Roger.* He has by his Sire the Peter Wood, and by his Dam the *Waxy,* now allowed to be the best.

Particulars of Pedigree may be seen in the Racing Calendar, and with the Groom.

Waterford, April 10, 1819.

O'NEILL & KEHOE

OFFER FOR SALE,

98 *Chests TEA (from last Sales),*
10 *Hhds. Refined SUGAR,*
20 *Baskets CHEESE,*
30 *Casks SALTPETRE, and*
150 *Barrels Stockholm TAR,*

Which, with their present Stock of SCALE SUGARS, SPIRITS, SPICES, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms.

Waterford, April 17, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

THE LARGE CORN STORE at present in the possession of Mr. WM. CHERRY, who will shew the Premises upon application to him; and also, from the 25th of March next, a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with a large YARD at the rere—all situate in CHARLES-STREET, in this City. For particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. NEWPORT, or WM. KEARNEY, Esq.

Waterford, Aug. 17, 1818.

☞ *Immediate Possession can be given.*

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS & SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST.

THE SALE of JOHN MAHER'S extensive Stock of CARPETING, WOOLLEN DRAPERY, &c. &c. continues as before.

The INTEREST of the FIELD is undisposed of as yet.

April 3, 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.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING ON,

THAT valuable Lot of GROUND, with the MATERIALS, as it now stands, at the Corner of BIG BARRONSTRAND-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 39s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight 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 2	0 6 3	0 8 3
Two-Penny,	0 8 4	0 12 6	1 0 6
Four-Penny,	1 1 0	1 9 4	2 1 2
Six-penny,	1 9 4	2 6 2	3 2 0

☞ 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.

April 29. SIMON NEWPORT, *Dep. Mayor.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE'S infallible RED PILLS (4s. 6d. British per box,) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels, Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London, and for sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle-Office,* Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation), stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy; and all disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation—the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office,* price 11s. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.

"Beauty —— ——
"That steals so softly to the stripling's heart,
"And gives it a NEW PULSE unknown before."

Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by Letter, the usual compliment of a One-pound Note to be enclosed, addressed, "*Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool.—Paid double postage.*"

TO BE LET,

FOR THE TERM OF 31 YEARS,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, & DEMESNE of GRANGE, situate in the Liberties, and within Fifteen Minutes Walk of the City of Waterford. The Demesne consists of 15 Acres of excellent Land, and is beautifully ornamented with full-grown Timber.

Application to be made to EDWARD ROBERTS, Waterford. April 20, 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS, *OR SOLD,*

AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,

THE HOUSE & CONCERN standing between the CHAMBER of COMMERCE and MESSRS. SCOTT'S Bank. The House is constructed with superior elegance and accommodation to suit any occasion.

Application to be made to T. and J. QUAN.

Waterford, 23d Feb. 1819.

In the Matter of WM. PENROSE WATSON, and JOHN PENROSE, Bankrupts.

BY Order of the Commissioners in this Matter, to be sold by Public Auction, at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of May, a well-secured ANNUITY of £200 a-year for ever, arising out of several Premises in the City of Waterford.

For further particulars apply to IVIE and BURKE, Waterford—or 119, Grafton-Street, Dublin.

April 21, 1819.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD, the Whole, or any Part, of about 1124 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situated in the County of Waterford, within a few miles of CARRICK-ON-SUIR. The whole is now let to respectable Tenants, on Seven Years' Lease. For further particulars, inquire, (if by Letters, Post-paid,) of Mr. EDMUND HAHSAY, Carrick-on-Suir. January 2, 1819.

(*To be inserted on the first Saturday in every Month only.*)

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 30.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality, ... (new)	90	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	90	0	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia)	80	0	82	0	
Lard, flake,	02	0	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,	70	0	72	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	52	0	53	6	
—— scalded,	42	0	49	0	
Pork Offal,	26	0	30	0	
Pigs' Heads,	32	0	34	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	18	0	29	0	
Oatmeal,	15	0	15	6	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	44	0	46	0	
—— third,	32	0	37	0	
—— fourth,	26	0	30	0	
Wheat,	36	0	38	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	18	0	20	0	
—— shipping,	15	0	17	0	
Oats, potato,	12	0	13	0	
—— common,	12	0	12	6	
Coals, Whitehaven,	3	6	3	8	
—— Newport,	3	6	3	8	
—— Swansea,	3	6	3	8	
Tallow, rough,	9	6	10	0	per Stone per Pound.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4½	0	5½	
—— by measure,	0	10	0	11	
Beef,	0	5	0	9	
Mutton,	0	7	0	9	
Veal,	0	7	0	8½	
Pork,	0	4	0	5	
Fresh Butter,	1	8	2	0	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	6	11	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

164½ Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 13s. 11½d.
812 —— Oats,		0 13s. 1½d.
118 —— Barley,		0 18s. 7½d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, April 23, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
904 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	35	0	45	0	41	0
66 Bere, per Bar.	16	0	18	0	17	7½
30 Barley, per Bar.	17	0	0	0	0	0
3234 Oats, per Bar.	11	0	18	0	13	9½
10744 Flour, per Cwt.	10	0	29	0	0	0
947 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	21	0	15	4½
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8612 Cwts. Flour	20	0	29	0	22	10½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 56s. 8d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 8750, Sales of Flour .. 10748: 1st, from 25s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.; 2d, from 18s. 0d. to 24s. 0d; 3d, from 10s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.

Quartern Loaf....4lb. 5oz. 8drs....0s. 10¼d.
Half Quartern ....2lb. 2oz. 12drs....0s. 5¼d.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

Stocks this day at one.

Bank Stock 252	5 per Cents. 104⅞ 103¾
3 per ct. Red. 71⅝ 72½ 72	India Stock ——
3 per ct. Cons. 72⅛ 73 72⅞	India Bonds 29 26 28 pr.
Do. for Acc. 72⅞½ 73 72⅞	Ex. Bills (2d) 3 4 3 prem.
3½ per Cent. 81 81½	Long An. 18 13-16 19
4 per Cents. 90½ 91½ 90⅞	Omnium ——

The Select Committee on Finance, re-appointed in an early part of the present Session, have made their first Report to Parliament, which embraces the probable Income and Expenditure of the Country for the current year. We shall proceed to lay before our readers the principal statements and calculations of this important document.

The Committee commences by observing, that "having examined the accounts presented to the House in the present Session, relating to the receipt and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year 1818, which they have compared with the estimates in the fourth and eleventh Reports from the Select Committee on Finance in the last and in the preceding Session of Parliament, they now lay before the House the result of the examination and comparison of these documents, which fully proves that the expectations expressed by the Committee, in both the Reports referred to, that the Revenue would again reach the state from which it had suddenly declined upon the termination of the war, *had been entirely realised;* it having in fact very *considerably exceeded the utmost estimate* of that Committee."

The Committee then proceed to shew,

1st, The actual produce of the Revenue in the year ended 5th Jan. 1819, as compared with the estimate contained in the fourth Report of the Committee; and

2d, The actual produce of the Revenue in the same year, as compared with the actual produce in the year ended 5th January, 1818.

The general result of this comparison is, that the permanent Revenue of Great Britain, in the year ended 5th January, 1819, exceeded the estimate of the Committee by the sum of £1,484,856, in addition to which there was the sum of £566,639, received on account of the arrears of unappropriated war duties, making, together, the sum of £2,051,495.

In Ireland, the sum received fell short of the Estimate of the Committee by the sum of £392,921. The total amount of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1818, was £53,563,937, being £1,658,573 more than the estimated produce. If, from this excess, there be deducted the amount of the unappropriated war duties, as stated above, (viz. £566,639,) then, the produce of the permanent Revenue for the last year will have exceeded the estimate by £1,091,934. By adding to the afore-mentioned sum of £53,563,937 the sum of £240,000 as the profit of the Lottery, and £250,000 as the produce of old naval stores, the public income of the Country for the year 1818 will have amounted to £54,053,937.

The next point of comparison instituted by the Committee relates to the aggregate produce of the Revenue, in the two years ended 5th Jan. 1818 and 5th Jan. 1819. From this it appears, that the total Revenue of Great Britain for the latter period exceeded the total Revenue for the former, by the sum of £1,705,510. The Revenue of Ireland for the same period shews an increase in favour of the last year of £192,969, which, added to the sum of £1,705,510, makes a total improvement of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, of £1,898,479. The real improvement, however, is much greater; for, by deducting the sum of £2,330,531, being the amount of unappropriated war duties received in 1817, from the receipts of that year, and the sum of £566,639, being the amount of the same duties for the year 1818, from the receipts of that year, it will then appear that an actual improvement to the amount of £3,662,371 has taken place in the permanent Revenue of the United Kingdom in the year 1818, as compared with the year 1817. As for example:

1817—Amount of Revenue.	£51,665,458	1818—Amount of Revenue,	£53,563,937
Deduct unappropriated War Duties......	2,330,531	Deduct unappropriated War Duties......	566,639
	£49,334,927		£52,997,298
		Revenue of 1817..........	49,334,927
		Excess in favour of last year....	£3,662,371

These are surely consolatory facts, and furnish the best answer to the querulous declamations of those who delight to consider the partial embarrassments of a particular branch of national industry, or the insolvency of over speculation, as proofs of the general decay of the national prosperity. The above improvement in the Revenue has not been confined to one or two heads of receipt, but extends to every branch, and almost to every component part of the Revenue. In the Post-office alone there is a deficiency (£146,500), but that is reduced to only £56,500, when £90,000 are deducted, being the advances made for building the New Post-office. Upon this subject the Committee state, for the information of Parliament, that the total sum hitherto expended, in the purchase of houses, land, &c. amounts to £235,000; and that the debt remaining to be paid amounts to £5000.

The Committee next proceed to offer an estimate of the probable amount of the Public Income for the years ending 5th Jan. 1820 and 1821 respectively. Their opinion is, that the Revenue of the last year (1818), which went on gradually improving to the close of that year, may be taken as a fair estimate of its produce, not only in the present but in the next year; and under such impression they submit that this Revenue, together with the sum of £250,000 annually, estimated to arise from Lotteries, and £250,000 from the sale of old Naval Stores, may be taken at £54,000,000.

This is followed by accounts relative to the Public Expenditure for the year 1818, from which it appears, that the actual Expenditure of the

not allowing a favourite three appointments in his diocess; in not permitting two entire parishes, after subscribing a large sum for a church, to be kept without any place of religious worship for a number of years; in not permitting clergymen to absent themselves altogether from their parishes. The prevention of these abuses would tend as much to the glory, the power, the purity, and the eternity of the Protestant church of Ireland, as the oppression of five millions of the People.

We cannot conclude this article without noticing, in terms of warm and sincere applause, the conduct of Sir John Newport. To his indefatigable industry—to his active zeal—to his knowledge, his abilities, and his integrity, Ireland is largely indebted: always present in the debate; never absent on the division; always at the side of Opposition, when they are right, yet never against the Minister, but when he is wrong; independent without turbulence, and zealous without ostentation; advanced in life, yet still retaining the ardour of youth, which is always kindled where the interests of his Country are concerned, he brings before us the best portrait of an honest, efficient, and constitutional Member of Parliament.

DANDY IMPOSTORS.

A company of *Dandy Impostors* visited this City in the course of last week, but the *breed* being here pretty well known, they made a very unsuccessful *debut*. The *principal* of the *firm* announced himself as a son of *Lord Eldon*—rather an odd authority for violating all the *Laws* of *mine* and *thine*. The most fashionable tailors, haberdashers, saddlers, &c. &c. were put in instant requisition, and stylish orders were liberally given out; lodgings were taken at Mrs. Birch's, in Bird-street, at 30*s.* per week, and no grumbling; one room was to be appropriated for the *ammunition!* of the Captain's *recruiting* party, which had just received their *route*: a plentiful supply of *wax candles* were specially ordered to be stowed. Stables were taken for the *Dandy Chargers*, &c. The *creatures*, made by some of "nature's journeymen," "imitated humanity so abominably," that some *symptoms* of the *purse* were required; and the *Captain* went to the *Bank*, to ask if it would be *convenient* for them to *break* a £150 note, a sight of which was required by the CLERK, as a great curiosity: but the Captain, *having no pockets*, (and very little *occasion* for them,) had not thought of the necessity of taking it with him, and payment was of course a little *delayed*—just sufficient time to enable the party to embark in the *Levant Trade*. We learn that the Captain of the Troop is since in "durance vile" at Burton-on-Trent, for not honouring a *draft* on "Goody Burton's Ale."—*Lichfield Mercury.*

ARRIVAL AND EXAMINATION OF CHARLES RENNETT,

Charged with stealing Mr. Horseley's Child.

The arrival of Charles Rennett, who stands accused with stealing the child of Mr. Horseley, has at length taken place. The culprit reached town yesterday morning from Harwich, where he had arrived the preceding day, in the custody of a police officer of Cuxhaven. Thus have all doubts as to the ultimate prosecution of this affair been set at rest. Perhaps no occurrence connected with the domestic sufferings of private individuals ever excited a more lively interest than the temporary loss sustained by the family of Mr. Horseley, through the unprincipled conduct of Rennett. All classes seemed alike to participate in the anxieties of the afflicted parents; and upon the recovery of their child, and the arrest of the offender, we believe a feeling of joy, equal to that of previous commiseration, was diffused throughout every circle acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The event to which we allude is no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers: it is unnecessary, therefore, to recapitulate the whole of the particulars connected with the mysterious conduct of the Prisoner. It will be remembered, that, after the disappearance of the child, from intelligence which had been received of its route, Mr. Horseley went in pursuit, and eventually arrived at Brake, where Rennett had previously been detained in consequence of the notoriety of his flight. He found his child under the care of Mr. Macnamara, the British consular agent, and thus obtained the reward of his labours. Rennett underwent several examinations, and, after an admission of his guilt, as well as a clear recognition of his person, he was committed to the custody of the Police of Oldenburgh. Mr. Horseley soon afterwards arrived in London with his child, and immediately proceeded to take the necessary steps for obtaining the removal of the kidnapper to this country, in order to his taking his trial. In effecting this object, a great deal of difficulty arose, which was, however, finally overcome, and the ends of justice will be at last obtained. It appears, that the government of Oldenburgh wished a formal demand to be made by the Government of this Country for the delivery of the delinquent; but this our Government declined, there being no precedent for such a demand, except in cases of State offenders. A good deal of correspondence took place on the subject, and in this way the delay which has taken place is accounted for. About a week back, we understand, Mr. Horseley, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring this matter fairly before the Public, although reports have been circulated to the contrary, received an official assurance that the Oldenburgh municipal officers had agreed to give up Rennett as a Prisoner, and that a serjeant of the burgher guard of the Oldenburgh state would accompany him to England. In consequence of this communication, Mr. Horseley and Mr. Dignum applied at Bow-street for instructions, as to the manner in which they should proceed upon the Prisoner being landed. They were referred to Mr. Planta, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but pending their negociation the Prisoner arrived in town. He came by the coach from Harwich, and reached Bow-street about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in custody of a serjeant of police from Cuxhaven, and a constable of Harwich, who was directed to accompany him by Anthony Cox, Esq. Mayor of that place. He was first taken into the Grapes public-house, where he was for a short time left in a public room. The curiosity excited by his appearance, however, soon rendered it necessary that he should be removed into a more private apartment, where he remained until conducted before Mr. Birnie at the public-office.

Goodwin, an officer, who had been particularly active in the pursuit on the Continent, and had afterwards accompanied Mr. Horseley to Brake, took charge of the Prisoner from the Harwich constable. The sister and brother-in-law of the Prisoner, having heard of his arrival, were with him, and gave him all the consolation of which his dejected situation would admit. He seemed to be sunk in the lowest depths of despair, and manifested none of that firmness which the character of his offence might have led one to anticipate—he shed tears, and wrung his sister's hand in the most pitiable manner.

Mr. Birnie, to whom the utmost credit is due for the exertions which he made in directing the pursuit of the Prisoner, and for the humane interest which he took in the sufferings of Mr. Horseley's family, on being informed of Rennett's arrival, directed the officers who had come with him to be brought into his presence. They immediately came, and delivered two letters directed to him—the one from Mr. Dutton, the British consul at Cuxhaven, and the other from Anthony Cox, Esq. Mayor of Harwich. The first was as follows:—

"Cuxhaven, 18th April, 1819.

"Sir—Herewith I transmit documents sent me with and relative to Charles Rennett, whom I also send Prisoner in charge of Serjeant Longer, a police officer of this government. Serjeant Longer has my instructions to hand the Prisoner over to any officer who may have been sent to Harwich to take charge of him, or in the event of no one being there, to proceed with him to Bow-street.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
"F. DUTTON,
"H. B. M. Consul.

"To R. Birnie, Esq. &c.

The documents alluded to in this letter, and which were contained in a large sealed packet, bearing the consular seal, comprised, first, a letter written by Rennett to Mr. Macnamara, the consular agent at Brake, in the most servile strain, entreating his intercession with Mr. Horseley to prevent his punishment for the horrible offence of which he had been guilty—stating, that he had a wife, a mother, and a child, dependent upon his exertions for support—and that for their sakes, if not for his own, he prayed for mercy. This was accompanied by an accurate report of all the proceedings before the authorities at Brake relative to the Prisoner; his first apprehension, in consequence of a paragraph in *The Observer*, describing his person, and the circumstances under which he had absconded; the arrival of Mr. Horseley, the recognition of the parent by the child, and the child by the parent, at the house of Mr. Macnamara—a scene which was most affectingly described; the subsequent examinations of the Prisoner, his admission of his offence, and his confession of the motives which had led him to go off with the child. This motive he stated was to get money from Mr. Horseley. To this was added the declaration of his intention to have gone to America, and his final commitment under the sanction of the supreme authorities of Oldenburgh. His passport from England to Calais was also subjoined, together with Mr. Birnie's warrant for his apprehension. The examinations were all in the German language, and properly attested.

The letter from Mr. Cox was as follows:—

"Harwich, 23d April, 1819.

"Sir—Charles Rennett, who stands charged at your office with having some time since stolen Mr. Horseley's child, being just arrived here by the Auckland Packet from Cuxhaven, in the custody of a military serjeant entirely unacquainted with this country and its language, I feel it my duty, in the furtherance of justice, to despatch the bearer of this for the better security of the Prisoner, although I have not been favoured with any communication on the subject, or any document affording me cognizance of the offence. I trust, however, that the propriety of my intention will be admitted; and that, on the delivery of the Prisoner, you will cause all reasonable incidental expenses to be re-imbursed; and I shall be much obliged by a line of acknowledgment.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"ANTHONY COX,
"Mayor of Harwich."

Mr. Birnie, upon reading these letters, despatched a special messenger to Mr. Horseley, requesting his immediate attendance at the Office. Mr. Horseley lost no time in attending this summons, and, on his introduction to Mr. Birnie, stated, that, by advice of Mr. Harmer, his solicitor, he had preferred two bills of indictment against Rennett on Friday, before the Grand Jury of the City of London, and that the Grand Jury had returned them true bills.

Mr. Birnie said, that, under these circumstances, his proceeding on the present occasion would be very short, as it would principally consist in the identification of the Prisoner's person, as the individual indicted, and the receipt of a certificate that true bills had been found against him.

Mr. Horseley said he was not prepared with such a certificate. Mr. Birnie answered, that that could soon be procured, and sent for Goodwin, to whom he gave directions to go to Mr. Shelton, the clerk of indictments for the City of London, for the necessary certificate.

Rennett's brother-in-law now entered the office, and requested of Mr. Birnie, that the examination might be private; a hope existing in his mind, that some accommodation might take place. This gentleman also complained of the obtrusion of persons into the room in which Rennett was confined for the mere gratification of idle curiosity.

Mr. Birnie lamented, that any improper obtrusion should have taken place, or that any unnecessary pain should be given to the Prisoner. He had desired him to be taken to the Grapes, in order to prevent that publicity which he knew could only be productive of unpleasant consequences. The worthy magistrate then determined upon proceeding to the examination, and, in compliance with the brother-in-law's request, directed the Prisoner and his guards to be brought before him in the front office, from whence the Public were excluded.

The Prisoner was soon introduced. He is a man of a diminutive and rather insignificant appearance; and the state of agitation in which he was, added to the pusillanimous manner in which he conducted himself, gave but a very unfavourable opinion of his firmness. He blubbered like a school-boy, and clung to his sister throughout his examination as if she were his only consolation; and, indeed, if he had but conducted himself with half her presence of mind, his claims to the attributes of a man would have been far more decided. He was decently dressed, and his countenance bore the effects of a recent voyage. The Cuxhaven officer, by whom he was attended, looked extremely well. His costume was rather of a military order, consisting of a cap covered with oil skin, a uniform coat, and a sword and belt. Like a soldier in the presence of a superior officer, he wore his cap during the examination. He could not speak a word of English.

Mr. Birnie asked the Prisoner whether he wished to make any observations, advising him, at the same time, not to say any thing which was likely to prejudice himself.

Rennett burst into a fresh flood of tears, and said he did not know what to say.

Mr. Birnie humanely observed, that as he was without a legal adviser, he had better reserve himself for his trial.

The sister of the Prisoner then stepped forward, and, in very energetic terms, implored mercy for her brother. She intreated Mr. Horseley to consider the ties of relationship which subsisted between them, and not to pursue a vindictive course, which could produce no beneficial effect, either to him or his family.

Mr. Horseley assured the lady, that the task imposed upon him was one of the most painful nature. His own private feelings would lead him to wish, that he could avoid pursuing this business further; but an imperious duty had been cast upon him, from which he could not recede.

The Prisoner here renewed his childish wailings, and even his sister was called on to entreat he would not forget his sex, and to conduct himself as a man.

The lady then stated, that Mr. Horseley had promised mercy, and under that promise the confession of her brother had been unqualified.—[A letter from Mr. Horseley to the Prisoner was produced, in which he said he would do all that was in his power for him.]

Mr. Horseley said, that all that was in his power he would do, but he must perform his duty.—The lady then added, that the investigation of this case would produce disclosures that would make others blush besides her brother.

Mr. Birnie recommended that language of this sort, for every reason, should be avoided. The lady desired not to be understood as alluding to Mr. Horseley.

Mr. Horseley said, that it was the repetition of such threats, and the circulation of reports to his prejudice, that rendered it imperative upon him to bring the whole case before the Public.

Elizabeth Holbrook, the servant girl from whom the Prisoner had stolen the child, was then examined. Her evidence was confined to the day on which the transaction took place. She deposed, that, on a Sunday in November last, she was sent out to walk with two of her master's children, Joseph Charles Horseley, and Sarah Eliza Horseley; she met the Prisoner, whom she had previously known, in Canonbury-lane; he had proposed to marry her; he said he had received a letter from his father at Birmingham, stating, that she was to go down there to be married; and added, that he would follow her the next day. She accompanied him to Smithfield with the children. He took her to the Saracen's head, Snow-Hill, and put her on the Birmingham coach, and said, that he would take the children home safe. She saw no more of him till this day. She arrived at Birmingham on Monday; but, finding no person there to receive her, she returned to London the next day.

Mr. Birnie said it was not necessary to go farther into this evidence, as bills of indictment had been found against the Prisoner for stealing both the children.

The different witnesses were then bound over to prosecute; and upon the return of Goodwin with the certificates of the indictments having been found, the Prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the present Old Bailey Sessions. The Harwich constable and the Cuxhaven officer were paid their expenses by Mr. Horseley, who has already spent upwards of £300 in this business. Mr. Adolphus is retained for Horseley.

The mother of the Prisoner had been with him for some time at Brake, and accompanied him home.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

The House of Lords did not meet on Thursday, and no business of importance was transacted in the Commons. A Petition was presented from the County of Armagh, praying against any alteration in the laws which affect the Roman Catholics. A similar Petition was presented from Wenlock, in Shropshire. Mr. FITZGIBBON presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Limerick, praying for Emancipation from the restrictions under which they at present labour. Sir H. PARNELL presented a Petition from the inhabitants of St. Andrew, in Dublin, in support of Catholic Emancipation. This important question is to be determined to-morrow, and fervently would we hope, that the issue may be favourable to the claims of justice.

Accounts from Leeds, dated April 22, state, that the public peace had not been disturbed; the streets continued to be paraded by groups of men out of employment, and their wan countenances and haggard looks excited the utmost commiseration.

On the 24 of April, a fire broke out in the town of Retzkemel, in Hungary, which destroyed 600 houses, the Catholic Parish Church, the Church of the Franciscans, and the barracks.

The latest information with respect to SAND, the assassin of KOTZEBUE, states, that he had made no disclosures, that his health was declining, and that he would probably die of a consumption. There is as yet no decisive evidence, that he had any accomplices in his nefarious design.

A private letter from Paris gives the following statement:—"The *Monarchy-men (Ultra-Royalists)* are turned sulky; they will not vote at all in the Chamber of Deputies; *so much the better*; they are null in merit; the good sense of the nation is against them; they are overpowered in numbers; they, therefore, do right to hold their tongues, and not vote at all: but this sullenness is intended only to mask some wicked design, some new conspiracy, some new massacre, under pretence of Religion and the Throne, for they completely separate the KING from the Throne. The Emperor FRANCIS will not suffer a single Frenchman, be his rank what it may, to come near young NAPOLEON; and, for the same reason, we wish the KING would not suffer an *Ultra*, be his rank what it may, to approach his sacred person. It is certain, that the *Monarchy-men* meditate a blow somewhere; their silence is not that of contentment; they think by a *coup-de-main* they may get possession of power; but, should they obtain it by treason, there are 29 millions of men who have sworn to be free, and who will arrenge it."

The difficulty of obtaining money on loan is so great in Denmark, that the KING has established a fund for the accommodation of land-proprietors, and others requiring pecuniary assistance, on giving security.

Reports were recently current, that a pestilential disorder had broken out at Reichenburg, in Silesia; but it now appears, that the whole statement was unfounded.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 8th of April, state, that the plague continues to make great ravages in the Kingdom of Morocco; the number of deaths which take place at Fez amounts to 150 daily!

Articles from Brussels and Ghent mention the incessant activity employed in constructing fortresses along the frontiers of the Netherlands.

The Count DE POSSE, who married a daughter of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, has been appointed resident Minister of Sweden at the Court of Naples.

PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND regularly attends the Court of the King of FRANCE.

Petitions daily continue to arrive from different parts of France to the Chamber of Deputies, praying for the recal of the Exiles.

The King of SICILY has issued a special Order to his Ministers for the immediate formation of a new Table of Laws, in which the whole legislature of the country will be united into one complete and extensive compilation, comprising civil, criminal, and commercial laws, entitled, "A Code for the Regulation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." There are other countries in which the laws ought to be embodied and arranged.

The *Rouen Journal* relates the following occurrence—"A frightful event took place the day before yesterday; two individuals, actuated by inveterate hatred against each other, repaired to the Boulevard St. Hilair, near the barrier of Ocroi; they had no seconds, it is said; their swords were crossed, and immediately the one wounded the other; one of them wished to combat to proceed no farther; the other refused; they re-commenced the fight, and he who was so ferociously obstinate fell dead. We are unwilling to mention the names of the individuals; we hardly dare add, that they were brothers."

The subjoined paragraph is said to have been literally translated from the *Hamburgh Correspondenten*. Foreigners at home themselves with the peculiarities of English inns, and, among the many singular qualities which are supposed to distinguish them, that of sending themselves, for slight causes, into the other world, by the aid of a halter, a pistol, or a razor, is devoutly credited:—

"Two houses opposite each other, in a small lane in London, being in a very decayed state, they were secured by a post reaching across the lane; this was considered by disappointed reformers, &c. as a very retired and comfortable place to hang themselves, and almost every morning there were found two or three of these miserable subjects hanging, till, at last, it became a nuisance, and the Police, being very attentive, placed a constable on the spot for preventing the like amusements. Scarcely had this guardian taken his station, when a Gentleman, with a string in his hand, appeared, and was deliberately going to despatch himself out of this world of trouble, but, being told by the constable he must look for another place, as hanging was prohibited there, "G—d—n me," he exclaimed, "what is become of our liberty?"

The subject of the *Chiltern Hundreds* is not generally understood. The acceptance of the office of Stewardship of this place (without honour or profit) vacates a seat in Parliament, but the nation, that it is attended with profit, is quite erroneous. Chiltern is a ridge of chalky hills, which crosses the County of Bucks, a little south of the centre, reaching from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henley, in the County of Oxford. This district belongs to the Crown, and, for time immemorial, has given title to the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Of this office, as well as of the Manor of East Hundred, in Berks, it is remarkable, that, although frequently conferred on Members of Parliament, it is not productive either of honour or emolument, being granted at the request of any Member of the Commons, merely to enable him to vacate his seat by the acceptance of a nominal office under the Crown; on this account, it has frequently been granted to three or four different Members in a week. The Escheatorship of Munster serves the same purpose.

An anecdote is related of Mr. PHOBUS, of Werndee, in Monmouthshire, which exhibits the pride of ancestry in a striking point of view.—The house, which had been lately repaired for the tenant, was in such a state of dilapidation, that the father of the last proprietor, Mr. PHOBUS, was in danger of perishing under the ruins of the antient mansion, which he venerated even in decay. A stranger, whom he accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrrid, made various inquiries respecting the country, the prospects, and the neighbouring houses; and, among others, asked, "whose is that antique mansion before us?"—"That, Sir, is Werndee, a very antient house, *for out of it came* the Earls of Pembroke of the first line, and the Earls of Pembroke of the second line—the Lords Herbert of Chirbury—the Herberts of Colbrook, Rumney, Caerdiff, and York—the Morgans of Acton—the Earls of Hounsdell—the Jouses of Terwen & Lanarth—and *all* the Powels. *Out* of this house, also, by the female line, came the Dukes of Beaufort." "And pray, Sir, who lives there now?" "I do, Sir." "Then, pardon me, and accept a piece of advice; *come out* of it yourself, or, by St. David, it will tumble and crush you."

CHARLES RENNETT, charged with stealing the child of Mr. HORSELEY, of Canonbury-place, Islington, has at last been brought a prisoner from Bremen to London, and is to stand his trial for the crime of which he is accused. The original proceedings in this extraordinary transaction have long been before the Public, and the detail of the circumstances which occurred on Saturday last will be perused with feelings of more than common interest.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE and Lord HUTCHINSON arrived in London on Saturday from Ireland. They are the friends of the best interests of the Country to which they belong, and their splendid talents will be honestly and illustriously exerted in her behalf.

The *Gazette* of Saturday has announced the appointment of Mr. JACOB MARK to be Consul at Cork for the United States.

Some observations on the Established Church of Ireland, extracted from a London paper, may be seen in our columns. How far these observations are founded in truth, is a question which must remain for future development: but the eulogy bestowed upon Sir JOHN NEWPORT, at the conclusion of the article, must meet with the approbation of every man who judges wisely, and justly regards the solid happiness of his country. In the promotion of these advantages, Sir JOHN NEWPORT is no party man, and the support which he has uniformly received from the Irish Ministry is conclusive evidence of the persuasion of the rectitude of his views. Why should the Member for Waterford have been supported by Mr. PEEL and Mr. GRANT, but that Mr. PEEL and Mr. GRANT consider him as the pure and unpurchased friend of his country? The vision redounds to the immortal honour of both parties, and it will form a peculiar era in the history of Ireland. The advantages which will result from it will be of the most solid and durable description. The affairs of this Country will meet with due and prompt consideration, and such measures as may be best calculated to promote her welfare will, most probably, be adopted, in that spirit of patriotism which is so highly honourable to the reputation of public men, and so truly gratifying to the friends of mankind.

The mail of Monday (this day's) has arrived, but it brings no news of moment. Consols 72 and a fraction.

On Monday night, the shop of Messrs. Joshua and Thomas Mason, Bridge-street, was forcibly entered, and about Ten Pounds worth of Tobacco carried off. John Burr, Terence Byrne, John Clancy, and Michael Barry, have been committed on a charge on oath for having been guilty of the above offence.

On Tuesday night, about the hour of eleven o'clock, as one of the 18th Regiment, while on duty in the inner yard of the County Gaol, was leaning on his musket, the piece by some accident went off, and penetrated through his right arm; amputation was immediately necessary.

DUBLIN FISHERY SOCIETY.

[From the Correspondent.]

On Wednesday last, the Members of the Dublin Fishery Association dined at the Leinster Tavern, in celebration of the establishment of the Company. About forty sat down to a most splendid entertainment, given in Morrison's best style—

The Right Honourable Lord Frankfort de Montmorency in the Chair.

After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was admirably sung by Messrs. Spray, Jager, Smith, and Hodson.

The following toasts were then given from the Chair:—

The King.
The Prince Regent.
The Duke of York and the Army.
The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
The Duke of Kent and the Royal Family.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Right Hon. Charles Grant.
The Right Hon. Robert Peel.
The Dublin Fishery Company, and may the Public be benefited equally with the Members of the Association.
The Duke of Wellington, our countryman, whose deeds have not been surpassed by the greatest heroes of antiquity.
The Duke of Leinster, and the Resident Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Alderman Cash here rose to propose the health of Lord Frankfort, President of the Company; and begged to assure the Gentlemen, that his Lordship, not only on this occasion, but in all other works of public utility, had ever stood foremost in the list, and most readily gave his time and support to every measure that could benefit the City of Dublin. Drunk with three times three.

Lord Frankfort, in returning thanks for the honour the Gentlemen had done him, declared that he valued very highly the favourable opinion they had expressed of his conduct—that both himself and his family owed much to this city—and that he would, most cheerfully and readily, at all times, give his support to any public undertaking by which it could be benefited—that he conceived the present one likely to render great services, and that he would continue to give it his warmest support—concluding with a proposal to commemorate this day by an Anniversary Dinner, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Right Honourable John Foster, and the Farming Society of Ireland.

Lord Frankfort, on giving this toast, observed, that there was no man more deserving of their warmest approbation. He had been always ready to support every measure beneficial to Ireland; and on one particular occasion rendered a most essential service to the Linen Trade, that valuable branch of the manufactures of the Country.

George La Touche, Esq. Vice President and Treasurer of the Company.

Captain Steward, Agent of the Company, to whom we are indebted for its formation, and by whose exertions it has been chiefly brought to its present forwardness.

Captain Steward, in returning thanks, expressed himself highly sensible of the honour done him; that it was flattering to his feelings to have produced a measure which had met such warm support from so respectable a part of the inhabitants of Dublin; and hoped his future conduct would be such as to merit a continuance of their favourable opinion.

Corporation for improving the port of Dublin, whose upright conduct and able management had gained them such universal approbation.

Dublin Society.
Countess Talbot, and our fair Countrywomen.
Lady Charlemont.
Lady Meath.
Directors of the Company, whose unremitting attention and ability have so materially contributed to its success.

Mr. Alderman Cash, in the name of the Directors, stated, that they had given every attention in their power, and exerted themselves most strenuously, for the interests of the Company; and he trusted, at the close of the year, it would be found, that the proceeds of the concern would be a proof of their good management.

Fisheries of Ireland.
Leonard Thornhill, Esq. Secretary to the Company.
Attorney-General.
Members for the City.
Mr. Plunkett and the University.
Solicitor-General.
Charter of the Land—(drunk with enthusiasm.)
Lord Exmouth.
Lord Charlemont.
Marquis of Downshire.
Earl of Annesley.
Earl of Liverpool.
Erin go bragh.
The Stewards.
The Visitors, who contributed so much to the conviviality of the evening.

Mr. Spray returned thanks.

Mr. Morrison, for his great attention and excellent entertainment.

Mr. Morrison, in a very able and appropriate speech, returned thanks.

In the course of the evening several glees and songs were sung with great ability, by Messrs. Spray, Jager, and Smith.

The company broke up at twelve o'clock, highly gratified with the conviviality and harmony that had prevailed.

SEDUCTION.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—APRIL 24.

CAVANAGH v. JAMISON.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff to recover compensation for the loss of his daughter's services, in consequence of her seduction by the Defendant.

Mr. Goold stated the case for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Grady for the Defendant. Except a Mr. Woodmason, who was examined as to the character and condition of the Plaintiff, the only witness called was the daughter, a plain-looking girl, about twenty years of age, and who had the appearance of a decent servant maid. Her father had been coachman to Sir Edward Newenham, and afterwards set up a public house in Belcamp. To this business he was unsuccessful, and he then took a few acres of land. The Defendant's father, a respectable farmer and accountant, lived within a couple of fields of the Plaintiff's house. In harvest, 1817, his son became acquainted with this girl, and used to meet her by appointment in the fields; he told her that he was going to America, and that he would marry her and take her with him. On the 15th of March following he gave her a pound-note, and desired her to buy a twist ring and a pair of ear-rings, and to meet him in three days after, when he would arrange with her about the marriage. They accordingly met upon the 18th, about eight o'clock in the evening, in a field, about thirty perches from her father's house, and here he again told her of his intended journey to America, and that he would take her with him to Cork, where they were to embark; and here it was that, before they separated, he effected his purpose. She afterwards asked him several times to perform his promise, and told him she got a deal of blame from her friends, in consequence of the suspicions of her neighbours. Upon meeting him, by appointment, in Dublin, he sent her to sleep at a Mrs. Coyle's in Stonybatter, and afterwards directed her to return to his house in the country, whither he himself would follow her the next day. However, upon her subsequently asking him why he did not answer some letters she had written to him, his answer was, that he was afraid of the law.

Upon her cross-examination, she, with a great deal of reluctance, confessed that the pelisse she wore belonged to a girl of the name of Holloran, the daughter of a blacksmith in her neighbourhood; that the bonnet and veil belonged to another woman, and the gown she had on to a third; that she used to work, spread potatoes, &c. in her father's field; that a labouring boy of her father's had courted her, and she consented to marry him, but her friends would not allow her; that she had been drinking at a public-house with young Holloran, the smith's son, and her brother reprimanded her for being with him on the road; and that she used occasionally to take a naggin of punch or a quart of porter with some of these, her beaux. There were but two bed-rooms in her father's house, in one of which, she, her two sisters, and her brother, slept together. With the Defendant she had never slept; and from the time of the unfortunate business in the fields, there was no other criminal intercourse between them.

The Jury, after retiring for about 20 minutes, found for the Plaintiff, £100 damages.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE, & ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

CORK, APRIL 27.—We regret much to learn, than an attempt was made to assassinate Francis J. Moylan, Esq. of this city, on Sunday night last, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, whilst returning from his brother-in-law's, Mr. Roche, where he had dined. As he approached that part of the old Blarney Road, which is connected with the Sunday's-Well road, he was assailed by three ruffians, who immediately rushed on him, and demanded his money. Mr. Moylan put spurs to his horse, and galloped off, when one of the villains almost instantly fired a pistol, the ball of which grazed his forehead, and passed in a slanting direction towards the crown of his head. We are happy to state, that Mr. M. was able to ride home, but with the loss of much blood; a Surgeon being sent for, he found the wound to be so slight that no fears need be entertained for him. We have no doubt but that such a glaring instance of Barbarity and Outrage will meet with its deserts, in the detection and punishment of the perpetrators, to aid which, a large reward will be immediately offered.—*Intelligencer.*

NEWRY, APRIL 24.—Yesterday morning, (Friday, 23d,) as Master Corry was returning from school, through Castle-street, a bull-dog rushed from the slaughter-yard, and seized him by the hip. At the moment he distinctly heard one of the many juvenile miscreants who haunt the place urge on the dog in his attack. Fortunately, the son of Mr. Boyle, victualler, owner of the dog, was near, and got him disengaged from the ferocious animal, with no other injury than his trowsers torn, and the impression of the dog's teeth on his skin. A constable was immediately sent by Mr. Smithson Corry, in search of the dog, to Boyle's house. It is painful to add, that the family denied all knowledge of the animal, which was, notwithstanding, found in their back yard, and instantly shot by the constable, pursuant to the Magistrate's warrant. This is but a solitary instance, out of many that could be adduced, to prove the danger of permitting these infuriated animals to roam at large through our streets. The late keeper of Bridewell, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was severely bitten in the leg by a butcher's dog, set on him by some ruffians.

Another gross offence against public decency was lately witnessed by a Magistrate of this town, at the door of Mr. —— Morgan, publican: a pig was scalded and scraped in the public street, where evidently the animal had also been killed! We understand, that unless some atonement be made for this offence, by paying a sum to the beggars' fund, or fever-hospital, this matter will be brought before the County at the ensuing sessions.

Last week, while a labourer was digging peats in the moss at La Manche, parish of Newlands, once the seat of the Earl of Dundonald, his spade struck against something hard, which, upon digging, was found to be the two legs of a man; and identified by some old people in the neighbourhood to be that of a coachman of the late Earl of Dundonald, grandfather to the present Lord Cochrane, who, about 74 years ago, committed suicide, by cutting his throat, and was buried in this spot in a sack. The straw ropes which had fastened the sack were found almost fresh, although the sack was nearly all consumed. The clothes on the body, stockings, and garters, were also almost entire, and the colour of the vest and breeches (red velvet) little decayed. The rator, also, with which he had taken away his life, was found at his side. The body itself was in such a state of preservation, that it could be lifted entire, and carried away for re-interment; but the neighbours stripped it of most part of the clothes, each curious to secure a remembrance of this extraordinary fact.

CLONMEL, APRIL 28.—Yesterday, a Velocipede, or Pedestrian Accelerator, made by Mr. Charles Boles, of Fethard, was rode into Clonmel from the former town, in 45 minutes. After driving about for some little, to the great amusement of many who followed it, it was rode back to Fethard by the same young man who conducted it hither. It appears to be an ingenious contrivance—and, with a little practice, may be made to travel with great velocity.

DIED—On Sunday, at Passage, Mr. John Daly.

Irish Stocks, April 27.

Bank Stock	—
Gov. Deb. 3½ per Cent.	85¼
Do. Stock, 3½ per Cent.	85¼ ⅛
Gov. Deb. 4 per Cent.	—
Do. 5 per Cent.	107⅝
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent.	107⅝⅛
Do. 6 per Cent.	—
Exchange, 13¼ per Cent.	

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 28.

ARRIVED,

23d—Ellen, Bevan, Swansea, coals; Hope, Chiswell, Newport, iron; Deerwick, Jameson—St. Andrew, Ingelis—and Gilly, Anderson, Kirkcudbright, potatoes; Isabella, M'Dougall, Greenock, ditto; Ann, Hanmble, Wigtown, ditto; Prosperity, Williams, Llanelly, culm, for Ross; Aurora, Williams, Bridgwater, bricks; Auckland Packet.

24th—Bee, Lloyd, Pembroke, culm, for Ross; Prosper, Gulmuyden, Arundahl, timber, deals, and bark, for Ross; Thomas, Drewry, Whitehaven, coals; Salacia, Harris, Llanelly, culm; Hope, Hanslington, Liverpool, rock-salt, potashes, &c.

25th—Pheasant, Barnes, Liverpool, m. goods; Freedence Packet; Maria, Morris, Swansea, culm; Providence, Williams, Swansea, ditto; Wolf, Bloop of War, Captain Yeomes, from a cruise; Mary Ann, Rogers, London, m. goods; Hope, Jones, London, ditto, for Dublin; Argenoin, James, Poole, pipe-clay, for Liverpool; Wellington, Hore, Swansea, coals, for Wexford; Hyacinth, Murphy, Llanelly, culm, for Wexford; Vine, Emery, Truro, copper ore, for Swansea; Success, Commings, Portsmouth, ballast, for Poole.

26th—Whitehall; Crabb, Liverpool, rock-salt; Wellington, Sherwood, ditto, rock-salt, sugar, earthenware, &c.; Camden Packet; Verhar, Andrews, London, ballast; Traveller, Hemerman, Neath, coals; Minerva, Humphrys, Pulbelly, slates, for London; Providence, Nicholls, Swansea, culm; John and Sally, Rogers, Poole, pipe-clay, for Liverpool; Families, Holst, Holmstrand, deals, &c.

27th—Mansfield Packet; New Ann, Maddick, Newhaven, flint-stone, for Liverpool; Fame, Lowther, Swansea, coals; Victory, M'Carthy, Llanelly, culm, for Ross.

28th—Auckland Packet.

SAILED,

23d—None. Put back—Commerce, Butterfield.

24th—Jackson, Street, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Cowes, provisions, &c.; Nancy, Sutton, Kinsale, ballast; Thetis and Gower Packets.

25th—Margaret, Randall, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chichester, oats and provisions; Two Brothers, Pearce, Portsmouth, oats; Three Sisters, Sheridan, from Baltimore, Fethard, potatoes.

26th—None.

27th—Freeling Packet.

28th—Wind S. S. E. past 7 morning.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in MICHAEL-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. MICHAEL POWER. It would answer for a *Brewery, Distillery,* or *Tan-Yard.*

Proposals in Writing (post paid) will be received by GEORGE PACK, Esq. 45, Lower Mount-Street, Dublin.

There is a Person in the House, that will shew the Concerns.

Waterford, April 20, 1819.

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

ON THE PREMISES,

THE MATERIALS of the MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICES of the MANOR of ST. JOHN, consisting of a great Quantity of excellent *Flooring* and *Roofing Timber,* a number of *Grates* and *Chimney-Pieces, Mahogany Doors* and *Door-cases,* excellent *Sashes, Window-Sheets,* &c. a large Quantity of *Lead,* and sufficient Materials of every description for the building of several small Houses.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'Clock.

Waterford, April 26, 1819.