renewed the accusation: and, by way of reply to this accusation, Mr. Cobbett, in his Register of the 4th of January, 1817, published the following article:

'Walter says, that I made a proposition to the Government to this effect; that, if the proceedings were dropped, that is to say, that if I were not brought up for judgment, but suffered to remain unmolested, I never would publish another Register or any other thing. Now, suppose this to have been true. Had I not a right to do this? Was there any thing dishonest or base in this? I was under no obligation to continue to write.—The Country had done nothing for me. I was in no way bound to sacrifice myself and family, if I could avoid it. I was in the state of a soldier surrounded by an irresistible enemy; and, has a soldier so situated ever been ashamed to ask his life, and to accept of it upon condition of not serving again during the war?

'I might let the thing rest here. This answer would be complete, were I to allow the charge of Walter to be true; but the charge is basely false. No proposition of any sort was ever made by me, or by my authority, to the Government. The grounds of the charge were as follow: a few days before I was brought up for judgment, I went home to pass the remaining short space of personal freedom with my family. I had just begun farming, and also planting trees, with the hope of seeing them grow up as my children grew. I had a daughter fifteen years of age, whose birth-day was just then approaching, and destined to be one of the happiest and one of the most unhappy of my life—on that day my dreadful sentence was passed—one son eleven years old, another nine years old, another six years old, another daughter five years old, another three years old, and another child nearly at hand. The Public will easily believe, that the apprehensions of an absence of years, and the great chance of loss of health, if not of life, in a prison, produced nothing like laughter at Botley! It was at this crisis, no matter by what feelings actuated, I wrote to my attorney, Mr. White, in Essex-street, to make the proposition stated above. But fits of fear and despair have never been of long duration in my family. The letter was hardly got to the post-office at Southampton before the courage of my wife and eldest daughter returned. Indignation and resentment took place of grief and alarm; and they cheerfully consented to my stopping the letter. Mr. P. Finnerty was at my house at the time; a post-chaise was got; and he came off to London, during the night, and prevented Mr. Wright from acting on the letter.—Now, Mr. Finnerty, whom I have not had the pleasure to see for some years, is alive and in London. Mr. White is also alive. The Public will be sure, that I should not dare to have made the above statement, if it had not been true to the very letter. If I am asked, how it happened, that Walter came in possession of the fact of my having written to Mr. White the letter which was recalled by Mr. Finnerty?—I answer, that I cannot tell; but, that I suspect, that it was communicated to him (with a suppression of the recalling) by a wretch, whom he knows to be without an equal in the annals of infamy, not excepting the renowned Jonathan Wild, and which wretch I will, when I have time, drag forth, and hold up to the horror of mankind.'

"Such is the story of this transaction, which Mr. Cobbett has put upon record, and published to the world.

"On the 15th of July, 1810, Mr. Cobbett received judgment for the libel above mentioned. Terrified at the idea of being sent to a prison, he forthwith (being then in London), without imparting his intention to his family, who were at Botley, or to myself, who then superintended his Register, made a proposition to Government, through the medium of John Reeves, Esq. to discontinue the Register, provided he was not brought up for judgment. This proposition was made on Wednesday, the 20th of June. On Thursday, the 21st—(a memorable day!—the day on which Parliament was prorogued, and Sir Francis Burdett liberated from the Tower)—I was first informed, by Dr. Mitford, of Reading, that Mr. Cobbett had opened a negociation with the Government, for the purpose above mentioned. Horror-struck at the folly, to say nothing worse, of his conduct, I begged of him to abandon a step so fatal to his interest and reputation. Mr. Cobbett was deaf to my entreaties; and, on Saturday, the 23d of June, he left town for Botley, whence he was to send up to Mr. Reeves, for the consideration of Government, a statement of his claims to indulgence, and also a copy of his Farewell Address to the Public on dropping the Register.

"On Monday, the 25th of June, Mr. Cobbett writes to me from Botley thus—'To-morrow I shall send to Mr. Reeves, not only my Statement of Claims to Indulgence, but also my Farewell Article, which, when he has shown it, he will hand to you. Proceed at once with the Index, &c. &c. for this is to be the last number. I found all at home pretty well. God bless you.'

"On Tuesday, the 26th June, he writes thus—'I now enclose you all that part of my Article, which will touch upon the dropping of the Register. I write to Reeves to-day, with a copy my Article. I hope it may succeed, and so Mr. Hallett, who has just been here, and quite approves of what I am doing. He had told Mrs. Hallett that it must be so.'

[W]ednesday, the 27th of June, Mr. [...] the following Letter to Mr. Cobbett:

'Wednesday, 27th June, 1810.

'DEAR SIR—I have your letter, with the inclosure; and I have left them both in the hands of Mr. Yorke. He will see what can be done on the subject, with Mr. Percival.

'If the Government should feel themselves so circumstanced, that they cannot hold their hand, but must direct the Attorney-General to proceed, according to his notice, on Thursday, you will still have the benefit of your measure in the eyes of the Court. No doubt, they will take such a sacrifice into consideration; and it is in their power also to postpone their judgment till Michaelmas Term. There are, therefore, two chances—one with the Government, the other with the Court—and both grounded on the same principle. I hope one may take place, if the other does not.

'You shall hear from me again to-morrow. I go on Friday or Saturday to Oxford, and shall be there all the following week.—So I shall be out of the way of negociation soon. Believe me, dear, Sir, your's ever most truly,

'JOHN REEVES.

'To Wm. Cobbett, Esq.'

"A rumour, that Mr. Cobbett, previously to his leaving town, had made the above-mentioned offer, had now got wind. The Government appear to have treated the offer with the contempt it deserved. The first Law Officer of the Crown was reported to have said, in the Court of King's Bench, to some of the Gentlemen of the Bar behind him—'that —— —— Cobbett has offered to give up his Register, provided we do not call him up for judgment.' Most of Mr. Cobbett's friends came flocking to me, to know whether there was any foundation for the rumour; and, among others, I well remember the venerable Major Cartwright paid me a visit, and appeared greatly shocked, that 'the Cause' was about to lose so powerful a supporter. Being thus harassed, on the one side, by the entreaties of his friends, and on the other by the taunts and sarcasms of his enemies, I came to the resolution of making an effort to save Mr. Cobbett from the disgrace and ruin that was about to fall upon him. I therefore, late in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th, waited on Mr. Reeves, at his then residence in Duke-street, Westminster, and entreated him to tell me, whether or no Mr. Cobbett was to be called up for judgment; at the same time saying, with some warmth, that unless I received a positive assurance, that the proceedings against him would be dropped, I would not discontinue the Register. Mr. Reeves told me, that Mr. Cobbett's proposition to Government had been forwarded through Mr. Yorke, to Mr. Perceval, but that no answer had yet been received. He said he would step across the Park to the Admiralty, where Mr. Yorke, who was then First Lord, resided, and see whether any thing had been determined upon. He went accordingly; and, on his return, finding his answer to be any thing but satisfactory, I went home, and, as it was too late for the post, I made up a mail-coach parcel, acquainted Mr. Cobbett with what I had done, and implored him not to sacrifice character and fame and fortune, without the probability of securing freedom in return.

"Now follows Mr. Cobbett's letter of Thursday, the 28th of June, in answer to the few hasty lines which I sent him in the mail-coach parcel: 'I got your coach letter, and also that of Mr. Reeves, which I inclose for your perusal. No; I will not sacrifice fortune without securing freedom in return. This I am resolved on. It would be both baseness and folly. Your threat to Reeves was good, and spoke my sentiment exactly. I have not time for telling you my plan now; but let it suffice, that, really, from the bottom of my soul, I would rather be called up than put down the Register. Now, therefore, unless, before you get this, you know for a certainty, that I am not to be called up, suppress the article sent you, stuff in something just to fill up one sheet, and put the little Notice I now send you at the head of that sheet. Leave me to manage the rest. In conversation with any one, say, you do not know what I intend to do; that it will depend upon circumstances, and the like. Never fear. Do thus, and all will be well.—God bless you!'

"I now come to the part in which Mr. Finnerty is introduced. On Friday, the 29th of June, Mr Cobbett writes to me thus: 'If you have received my letter of yesterday, you will, of course, have altered the publication; you will have cancelled my abandoning article, and have put in the Notice. It is for fear that my letter may have miscarried, that I now send off Mr. Finnerty express, to acquaint you with the purport of it. Lest any accident should have taken you out of the way, I give Mr. Finnerty a note to Mr. Hansard, and one to Mr. Bagshaw.'

"Such is the plain, unadorned history of Mr. Cobbett's negociation with Government—a negociation which he has solemnly assured the Public never took place! I will here introduce the names of sundry persons, who, if necessary, can establish, in a Court of Justice, the facts I have stated, and will do it *à la Cobbett*. To begin then: there is Mr. Reeves;* there is Mr. Chas. Yorke; there is Dr. Mitford; there is Mr. Hansard; there are his account books to prove that Mr. Cobbett paid him for printing the abandoning article; there are George Cross and Louis Libert,† two of his apprentices, who sat up the type; there are Mr. Cobbett's own letters; there is Mr. Reeves's letter; there is Mr. Hallett, who actually told Mrs. Hallett that it must be so;' and, lastly, there is the Abandoning Article itself, which was on the eve of being worked off at the press, and of which the following is a copy:

'TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

'As I never have written merely for the sake of gain, and as I have always held it to be a base act so to write upon political subjects, or, more correctly speaking, to take a part in the way of politics merely with a view to emolument, or the means of a livelihood, I cannot, of course, after what has taken place, think it proper, let the pecuniary loss be what it may, to continue any longer this publication; and, therefore, with this present Number, which also concludes the Volume, I put an end to it for ever.

'I hardly think that any statement of my reasons for doing this can be necessary to any body; for, it must be manifest, that, if the work was continued, it could not be what it has been, and, of course, it would no longer meet with the approbation of those, by whom it has hitherto been approved of. It is manifest, that, if continued, It must take quite a new tone and manner—nay, that its matter must also be changed; that, in short, it must be nearly, if not quite, the exact opposite of what it has hitherto been; and, therefore, those who have most highly valued its existence, must, of course, be the most desirous that it should now cease to exist.

'I know that there will, nevertheless, be enough persons to say, that I have deserted the cause; but, I shall ask, whose cause? It is, I presume, meant, the cause of the Public, or the People, or the Country, give it what name you please. Well, if the putting a stop to this Work be an injury to the Country, let it be recollected, that it is the Country itself who have condemned me.—Let me here, for the sake of having the transaction upon record, first insert the Charge against me, in the words of the Information.—[Here followed a copy of the Information.]

'This Charge was not decided upon by the Attorney-General, or by the Judge (Lord Ellenborough); but by a Jury—that is to say, by my Country. This Jury was composed of the following persons: [Here followed a List of the Jury.] This Jury, without a minute's hesitation, said, Guilty. Now, therefore, it is exceedingly impudent, or, at least, exceedingly stupid, to accuse me of deserting the cause of the Public, that Public itself having, by its representatives, the Jury, condemned me, and, in effect, put an end to my writing; unless, as I before observed, I could, as a mere trader in paper and print, be content to tend Registers of a description totally different from those which I have hitherto published. This decision against me proves, that the Country does not wish for a continuance of my labours, and that it approves of those things which have appeared to me injurious to it: accordingly it has, by the mouths of Mr. Rhodes and the other of the Jury, declared, that I ought to be punished for my writings. With what face, then, can any man, belonging to that same Country, pretend to reproach me with having now deserted the cause of the Country? I will not attempt to disguise my extreme disappointment and mortification at this decision against me and my writings; but I am quite satisfied, that there is no man of common sense, who will not clearly perceive, that it not only justifies the step I am now taking, but demands it at my hands.

'It is barely possible, that some one may accuse me of deserting the cause of the Press.—This, however, can hardly be. Two or three of the newspapers called upon the Attorney-General to prosecute me; one expressed its hope, about three months ago, that the Attorney-General would not forget me, and that the prosecution was not dropped; and, in no one publication in the kingdom has there appeared, as far as I have seen, a single word in my defence, or even in the way of apology for me. What am I to conclude, then, but that those who conduct the Press disapprove of the liberties I have taken; that they look upon my writings as being of too free a nature; or that, at any rate, they, for some reason or other, do not think my labours of any public utility.—Very well. This may be very true. It may have been just and wise in these conductors of the press to act in this manner. Either, however, the conduct of the press towards me and my writings has been unjust and foolish in the extreme; or, it's conductors must rejoice at the cessation of my labours; and, therefore, for them to reproach me with desertion, is, I think, scarcely to be expected. On the contrary, I suppose, that their readers will, for the next nine days, be amused with the expression of their exultation, in endless variety of shape, from that of a two-column paragraph to that of a one-line pun. Amusing as this will be to others, it will not be less so to me. I, by anticipation, heartily wish them joy of their triumph, and leave them, without the smallest particle of envy, in full possession of all the honours and all the happiness attached to their profession. To that profession I, this day, cease to belong; and, in laying down this publication, the like of which, as to effect upon the public mind, has never been seen in England, I have only two declarations to make; the first is, that from my pen so[l]ely has proceeded every article published in this work under the head of 'Summary of Politics' (whether signed with my name or not), and in the form of 'Letters,' signed with my name; and that no other person has ever, in any degree, assisted me in any of these articles or letters.—The second is, that, as I never, since my name was first announced to the Public as a writer, have published any thing under a feigned name, or under no name at all, so I never will do it.—And, to these declarations I will add, that I never will again, upon any account, indite, publish, write, or contribute towards any newspaper, or other publication of that nature, so long as I live.

'These two last declarations I think it necessary to make, and that, too, in the most clear and positive terms, and most solemn manner; because I foresee, that, from various motives, attempts will be made to cause it to be believed, that I am the author of what, in fact, I know nothing about. I lay down at the height, at the very pinnacle, of its circulation, a Work which has long found its way into every part of the civilized world; and it is very natural for me to be anxious to guard against the mortification of becoming the reputed author of productions, of which, possibly, any man ought to be ashamed.

'My calumniators will now revel unrestrained; but their revelling will be of short duration. There will no longer be any rational object for their labours. By the act of mine of this day, I take the ground from under them. Any of the notorious falsehoods, that have been uttered against me, I have never noticed from any motive other than that of preventing the cause, in which I stood forward, from suffering through me; and therefore, I shall, neither now nor hereafter, take the smallest notice of such falsehoods. I myself know them to be falsehoods. That knowledge is easily imparted to all those, on whose esteem I set any very great value; and, as to others, if there be any such, who feel a certain nameless delight in believing that a man who has more talent than themselves has less virtue, why let them enjoy that delight: it may make them a little better pleased with themselves, and it cannot possibly do me any harm.

'WILLIAM COBBETT.

'Botley, June 26, 1810.'

"* In justice to the character of the late Mr. Perceval, it is right to state, that he addressed a letter to Mr. Reeves, in which Mr. Cobbett's offer was treated by him with the scorn it deserved.

"† Mr. Cobbett will recollect this name. There are some circumstances in the Life of this unfortunate French youth, which, "if put in a suitable form, would make a romance in the words of truth."

AWFUL STORM AT MONTREAL.—The dark and thick weather which was experienced in this city some time back, it appears from the papers, extended throughout the United States, as well as the neighbouring provinces. In the district of Maine, the darkness was very great at times, during which period there were occasional peals of thunder and very vivid lightning. The appearance of the firmament was awfully grand and terrific, which excited unpleasant sensations, and gave rise to the most fearful apprehensions in the minds of many persons. In Montreal also, the darkness was very great, particularly on a Sabbath morning, the whole atmosphere appeared as covered with a thick haze, of a dingy orange colour, during which rain fell of a dark inky appearance, and apparently impregnated with some black substance resembling soot. At this period, many conjectures were afloat, among which, that a volcano had broken out in some distant quarter. The weather after this became pleasant, until the Tuesday following, when at 12 o'clock a heavy damp vapour enveloped the whole city, when it became necessary to light candles in all the houses; the stalls of the butchers were also lighted. The appearance was awful and grand in the extreme. A little before three o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, accompanied with a noise resembling the distant discharge of artillery. It was now that the increasing gloom engrossed universal attention; at twenty minutes past three, when the darkness seemed to have reached its greatest depth, the whole city was instantaneously illuminated by the most vivid flash of lightning ever witnessed in Montreal, immediately followed by a peal of thunder, so loud and near as to shake the strongest buildings to their foundation, which was followed by other peals, and accompanied by a heavy shower of rain, of the colour above described. After four P. M. the heavens began to assume a brighter appearance, and fear gradually to subside. Between four and five, it was discovered that the steeple of the French Church in Notre Dame-street was on fire. The flames were seen issuing from the top of the spire, which, through the haze, had the appearance of a light-house seen far at sea. A small engine was taken up the steeple, and the fire extinguished after great exertions, between eight and nine at night. At eight o'clock the iron crucifix fell with a tremendous crash, and broke in several pieces.

EXTRAORDINARY PIG.

Last week, a fat pig, 27 months old, was killed at the Bear Inn, Cirencester. This pig was one of a litter of 14, and when farrowed was so small as to be quite unnoticed by the mother; and, in consequence, was fed by Mrs. Harding, the landlady of the inn, and owner of the sow, for seven weeks, from the spout of a tea-pot, during which time it passed to and from the stye between the spars of the gate, *which were scarcely three inches apart!* It never sucked the mother, but after the first seven weeks thrived astonishingly; and, when killed, the carcass weighed 31 score 8lbs. was well proportioned, and the meat delicate.

Irish Stocks, Jan. 4.

Bank Stock	215 14¼
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	79¾
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	76 6¼
Do. Stock, 4 per Cent	shut
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	103¾
Do. Stock, 5 perCent.	103¾

Exchange, 10¼ 10.

WATERFORD:

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

AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. Warwick-square, London.

AGENTS for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. No. 1 Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,498. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

NEW SEEDS, TREES, &c.

RICHARD FENNESSY

RESPECTFULLY announces the Arrival of his General Supply of NEW GARDEN, FLOWER, BIRD and FARM SEEDS, per the *Waterford*, Captain Haney, from London. His NURSERY STOCK comprises a choice Assortment of *Fruit* and *Forest Trees*, *Shrubs*, *Evergreens*, *Thorn Quicks*, *Asparagus*, *Sea Kale*, best *Cabbage* and *Cauliflower Plants*.

Waterford, Jan. 6, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POST-MASTERS-GENERAL will receive Proposals for a CONTRACT for conveying his Majesty's MAILS between the Cities of LIMERICK and WATERFORD, of which the following will comprise the principal Stipulations, viz.—

The Contract to continue in force Seven Years.

The Mails to travel at the rate of Six Miles an Hour, including all Stoppages.

The Contractor to convey Four Inside & Three Outside Passengers.

The Carriages to be drawn by Four Horses.

The Carriages to be provided by the Post-Masters-General.

The Mails to leave WATERFORD, in the first instance, at HALF-AFTER TWO O'CLOCK each Day, and LIMERICK at TWELVE at Noon; but these Hours to be subject to any Changes which future circumstances may require.

By Command,

EDW. S. LEES, Sec.

General Post-Office,
3d Jan. 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

A PROFIT RENT of about SIXTY POUNDS per YEAR, *for Lives renewable for ever*, arising out of Lands within three miles of this City, liable to a small Rent and Renewal Fines. Particulars may be known by application to Mr. BOGGS, John-street—and Proposals (free of Postage) will be received by MATTHEW SANKEY, Esq. Rockwell, near Cashel.

Waterford, Dec. 11, 1819.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

31, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

IN consequence of a Decision in the Court of King's Bench, in a Trial between the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall and Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, wherein it was proved that no Person can prepare Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions, or compound Medicines, in Ireland, unless previously examined at the Apothecaries' Hall, or the College of Physicians, Dublin, Mr. C. B. has felt it expedient, for the furtherance of the Plans in which this Establishment was instituted, to offer himself for examination, and has the satisfaction of saying, he has obtained the Diploma required for an Apothecary practising in Dublin, in addition to one received in 1816 from the Apothecaries' Hall, London.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, who may honour him with their confidence in the above Department, Mr. C. B. begs to intimate, that the same *Accuracy*, *Neatness*, *Cleanliness*, and *reasonable Charges*, for which the Establishment has been acknowledged to be pre-eminent, shall still be scrupulously observed.

Of the Quality of the Ingredients used in the composition of Prescriptions & Recipes, Mr. C. B. thinks it needless to make any comment; it is sufficient to observe, that every thing is the same as sold in the Retail Department, where the great demand precludes the probability of using any that are injured by time.

To the Physicians, Surgeons, &c. Mr. C. B. begs to suggest, that in any instance where three or more Practitioners may wish to try the effect of Articles of Novelty, which experiment and success may have recommended in England or Scotland, or which can be prepared at the Establishment, he will be most happy to comply with their requests. As Mr. C. B. does not act as *Visiting Apothecary*, but is always present in the superintendance of the Compounding and Pharmaceutical Departments, he will, at all times, feel a pleasure in receiving their personal communications.

The Proprietors, in general, of the Establishment, avail themselves of this opportunity of returning their warmest acknowledgments for the unprecedented patronage their exertions have received, in every Department, since the period of their first settlement in Dublin; and they flatter themselves, by every Attention to the Selection of the choicest Drugs, and the strictest Accuracy in the preparation of Chemicals and the Officinal Compounds, to merit a continuance of that favour, which it will ever be their pride to retain.

The peculiar Advantages which this Establishment possesses from its connexion with the House in London, the Proprietors being at all times able to make Selections from the best Importations, the Duty of which is originally paid by themselves, (thus rendering Adulteration impossible, must be obvious to every one.

All the Medicines sold in the form of Powder are ground under their immediate inspection, thereby preventing the chance of Imposition so frequently practised (because difficult of detection) in this form of Medicine, while the total exclusion of Mineral Poisons and Colours from the Laboratory renders it impossible for any thing to be impregnated with deleterious or injurious matter. *Thus, as it is evident neither pains or expense are spared, the Prices must be regulated by the Quality, it being unreasonable to expect they should be influenced or placed in comparison with such as, in many cases, do not contain one-tenth of the Genuine Article.*

For the more complete supply of Medicinals, it may not be amiss to observe, that every

PATENT AND PROPRIETORY MEDICINE,

Of repute, may be had at the Establishment, *warranted Genuine.*

N. B. A large Assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS, fitted with appropriate Directions for all Climates.

Also, SALMON, ODY and CO.'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, for which the Proprietors are sole Agents in Ireland.

Mr. PHELAN and Mr. BIRNIE, Waterford—Mr. TAYLOR, Wexford—Mr. NOWLAN, Carlow—Mr. REYNOLDS, Kilkenny—Mr. HACKETT, Clonmel—Mr. FERGUSON, Cork—and Mr. EVERETT, Ross—have an Assortment of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES from the Medical Hall.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between THOMAS WHITE and WM. WHITE, under the Firm of THOMAS WHITE & SON, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Any Demands on the said Firm will be discharged by WM. WHITE, who continues the Business as usual, and is supplied with TEAS, raw and refined SUGARS, SPICES, rough and refined SALTPETRE, INDIGO, LEAF TOBACCO, WICK YARN, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Waterford, 1st of 1st mo. 1820.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

At the Rere of the Trinitarian Orphan-House, John-street,

A LARGE, WELL-ENCLOSED GARDEN,

A COACH-HOUSE,

AND THREE STABLES,

With Stalls for Eight Horses.

The Stables may be had separate,

Application to PAUL CARROLL, George's-Street—or TERENCE CLARKE, Michael-Street.

Waterford, Nov. 20, 1819.

ESTATES

IN THE COUNTIES OF TIPPERARY, KILKENNY, & WATERFORD.

THE several ESTATES of MICHAEL PRITTIE HEAD, Esq. in said Counties, heretofore advertised, are still for Sale—and, if not sold by private contract, will be offered at AUCTION some time in *January next*, of which due Notice will be given.

Proposals, in writing (post-paid), to be received by MICHAEL P. HEAD, Esq. Derry Castle, Killaloe; THOMAS FOOTE, Esq. Mountjoy-square, Dublin; WM. GORE, Esq. Stamp-Office, Do.; JOHN CARROLL, Esq. Hume-street, Do.; with each of whom a statement of Title, Rental, &c. can be seen; or Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, Royal Exchange, Dublin.—Dated 20th December, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

Or the Interest Sold,

FIFTY ACRES of the LANDS of TINVAKOOSE, in the County of Kilkenny, within Two Miles of the Bridge of Waterford. There is a *Dwelling-House* and *Out-Houses* on the Farm, all in good repair.

Application to be made to COX. NOBLE of said place—or to JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. Waterford.

N. B. Immediate Possession can be given.

Tinvakoose, Nov. 22, 1819.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE's infallible RED PILLS (1s. 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 bone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4hd. 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.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament *to* form the Assize) was last week 34s. 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.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf,	0	4	5	0	7	0	0	9	0
Two-Penny,	0	9	2	0	13	7	1	2	0
Four-Penny,	1	2	4	1	11	6	2	4	0
Six-penny,	1	11	6	2	9	6	3	6	4

☞ 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.

Jan. 5. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

CHANCERY.

ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, Esq. and others, *Plaintiffs*; THOMAS CAREW, Esq. and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the Decree, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1814, and the Order of the 6th day of December last, made in this Cause, I will, on THURSDAY, the 3d of February next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, at my Office, in the City of Dublin, set up and sell by Public Auction, the Town and Lands of BALLYQUIN and CRUSHEA, in the Pleadings mentioned, being a Fee Simple Estate, situate in the County of Waterford, containing about Four Hundred Acres.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

These Lands are beautifully situated on the Sea Coast, about four Miles from Youghal, are of a good Quality, and the present Leases will expire in about a Year.

For farther Particulars inquire of Messrs. IVIE and MORTIMER, Solicitors, No. 1, Palace-street, Dublin, or Henrietta-street, Waterford.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS

IN BEAU-STREET,

Held by the late Mr. JOSEPH COOKE.

ALSO TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE HOUSE IN GEORGE'S-STREET,

In which the late Mr. J. COOKE resided.

And of which a long Term of Years remains unexpired.

Immediate possession can be given at any time before the 25th of March next.

Apply to RICHARD FOGARTY, or ROBERT CURTIS.

Waterford, Jan. 1, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, producing a *Profit Rent of £155 yearly*, arising out of *Lands and Houses* in and near the Town of KELLS, County of Kilkenny—the Lands, containing upwards of 90 Acres, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at the Head Rent of £28 yearly, and a Pepper Corn Fine; also FOUR HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, CITY OF KILKENNY, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £70 yearly*, held by Fee Farm Grant, at a Head Rent of £4 yearly; also a HOUSE AND CONCERNS in PATRICK-STREET, in said City, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £20 yearly*, held by Lease for Lives renewable for ever; also ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of the LANDS of WARINGTON, LIBERTIES of the City of KILKENNY, aforesaid, producing a *Rent of £225 a year* for ever, subject to a Fee Farm Rent of £21 yearly. Application, as to particulars, to SAMUEL WARING, Esq. Springfield—JOHN COWER, Waterford—and JOHN KEOUGH, Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

LANDS OF KILRONAN,

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,

FOR TWENTY YEARS,

THE LANDS of KILRONAN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, with the FARM HOUSES thereon, the Property of the *Incorporated Society* in Dublin.

Proposals, sealed up and indorsed, transmitted, *Post-paid*, will be received by the SECRETARY of the Society, No. 35, Aungier-street; or by THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq. the Society's Agent and Receiver, *Clonmel*.

Mr. HENRY PALMER, of *Killoteran*, will shew the Lands to any Person disposed to offer for the same.

☞ Immediate Possession can be given.

Dublin, Oct. 7, 1819. By Order, &c.

JAMES ADAMSON, Sec.

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 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 whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of BALLYMOE, DOWNAMORE, KILLYAN, and TIAQUIN, in the County of GALWAY, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of BALLYMOE, DOWNAMORE, KILLYAN, and TIAQUIN, in the County of GALWAY, 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 21st day of December, 1819.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. GEORGE BECKWITH. WILLIAM SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A PERSON having had several Years' Experience in the BACON, BUTTER, & CORN BUSINESS, and who is also conversant with Accounts; would take on him the Superintendance of any, or all, of the above Commercial Transactions on an extensive scale.

Application to be made to the Editor of this Paper. *Waterford, Dec. 18, 1819.*

In the Matter of The Rev. WM. NAPPER, a Lunatic.

PURSUANT to an Order made in this matter, bearing date the 10th day of December instant, whereby I am directed to inquire and report the several Debts due by said Lunatic, and what Fund will be applicable to the Payment thereof—I hereby require all Persons, having any Claims or Demands whatsoever against the said Lunatic, to come in, on or before the *first day of March next*, and prove and ascertain the same—otherwise they will be precluded from any Benefit under said Order.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1819.

STEWART KING.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon;

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,

IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,

Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAGRATH.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

CIRCULAR.

Extract of the Pope's Letter to the Irish Prelates, on the subject of Bible Schools.

(TRANSLATION.)

"MY LORD—The prediction of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the parable of the Sower "that sowed good seed in his field: but while people slept, his enemy came, and sowed Tares upon the Wheat." Mat. xvi. 24, is, to the very great injury indeed of the Catholic Faith, seen verified in these our own days, particularly in Ireland.

For, information has reached the ears of *the Sacred Congregation*, that "Bible Schools," supported by the funds of the Catholics, have been established in almost every part of Ireland, in which, *under the pretence of charity*, the inexperienced of both sexes, but particularly peasants and paupers, are allured by the blandishments and even gifts of the Masters, and infected with the fatal poison of depraved doctrines.

It is further stated, that the Directors of these Schools are, generally speaking, Methodists, who introduce Bibles, translated into English by "the Bible Society," and abounding in errors, with the sole view of *seducing* the youth, and entirely eradicating from their minds the Truths of the Orthodox Faith.

Under these circumstances, your Lordship already perceives with what solicitude and attention pastors are bound to watch and carefully protect their flock from the "*snares of Wolves, who come in the clothing of Sheep.*" If the Pastors sleep, the enemy will quickly *creep* in by stealth, and sow the tares; soon will the tares be seen growing among the wheat, and choak it.

Every possible exertion must, therefore, be made to keep the youth away from these destructive schools; to warn parents against suffering their children, *on any account whatever*, to be led into error. But, for the purpose of escaping the "*snares*" of the adversaries, no plan seems more appropriate than that of *establishing Schools* wherein salutary instructions may be imparted to paupers, and illiterate country persons.

In the name, then, of the bowels of (the mercy) of our Lord Jesus Christ, we exhort and beseech your Lordship to guard your flock with diligence, and all due discretion, from those who are in the habit of thrusting themselves insidiously into the fold of Christ, in order thereby to lead the unwary sheep away: and, mindful of the forewarning of Peter the Apostle, given in these words, viz. "*there shall also be lying masters among you, who shall bring in sects of Perdition*"—2 Pet. ii. 1.; do you labour, with all your might, to keep the orthodox youth from being corrupted by them—an object which will, I hope, be easily effected by the establishing of Catholic Schools throughout your Diocess.

And confidently trusting, that, in a matter of such vast importance, your Lordship will, with unbounded zeal, endeavour to prevent the wheat from being choaked by the tares, I pray the all good and omnipotent God to guard and preserve you safe many years.

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Humble servant,"

F. CARDINAL FONTANA,

C. M. PEDICINI, S.

Rome, Court of the Sacred Congregation for the propagation of the Faith, 18th September, 1819.

"During almost a year, he remained continually at Nainville, having only twice repaired to Paris, for four hours only, to see the Duchess, when confined by child-birth.

"The Police, moreover, if well constituted, must have known how isolated the Duke of Rovigo lived; he only saw his family and a very few of those friends, whose attachment rarely extend to the disgrace of eminent men.

"The Duke was especially precluded from the possibility of keeping up a correspondence with the Island of Elba. The only circumstance in which he received direct intelligence from the Emperor is recorded in his interrogation. The intelligence was merely an obliging acknowledgment, and of no sinister character. The Duke, besides, took the precaution of informing the Government of it, and no consequence was attached to it by them.

"Several months then elapsed, during which the Duke led a happy and peaceable life in retirement, occupied exclusively with agriculture and the education of his children, when the news of the landing at Cannes came to disturb the general security.

"Immediately, the Duke found that he was suspected and menaced; and he was informed, that it was in contemplation to arrest him; but then, this pretended accomplice of Napoleon, who might have been expected to have fled to reinforce his party, takes a route directly opposite; he comes to Paris, and keeps himself concealed, in complete inaction, engaged only in recovering his personal health, and taking no part in the events which were pursuing.

"Napoleon arrives in Paris; the Duke is ordered to the Thuilleries; the circle was numerous, the Emperor received him coolly, and all present felt assured that he was not looked upon as one who had favoured his return. It was only upon the second interview, that he was appointed Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie."

M. Dupin then rapidly passed to the flight of the Duke, his arrest on board the *Bellerophon*, and his residence in Smyrna.

After an hour's deliberation, the Council unanimously pronounced the Duke *Not Guilty*, and he was instantly liberated.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The great speculators for the fall of the Funds, this morning, used every effort to give an unfavourable impression to the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They, in consequence, commenced selling largely; but, such is the firmness of the market, that a depression of only 1-8th per Cent. could be made.

"The general opinion in the City is, that there will be a great improvement in the Funds.

"The accounts received in the City from the manufacturing districts state a progressive improvement. The orders for goods for the spring trade are considerable; and we are happy to find, that, in several instances, an advance of wages has been given to the labouring poor. The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from Manchester:

"MANCHESTER, DEC. 29.—Our Cotton market continues healthy, and for Boweds higher prices are already obtained. Brazil Cottons are also held for higher prices; and, on the whole, we have more doing than could be looked for so late in the year. Calicoes are still improving, and likely to be better. This has induced some of the manufacturers to give 3d. per piece advance on weaving. Twist is also higher."

We have received this morning the following letter from Manchester. We scarcely know how to view the information it contains. The Radicals of that town and neighbourhood intend, it seems, to celebrate a solemn Fast to-morrow. If they adhere to their intention, one consequence must obviously result. They will eat the more on Sunday. But how is this fast to be celebrated? In their own houses? Well and good. Or do they mean to assemble, to keep up each other's spirits on the occasion? If so, let the butchers and bakers of Manchester look to their shops. Nay, private larders bught to be well guarded. It is just possible, however, that this farce may be got up as the cover for other purposes, and upon which the police will no doubt keep a vigilant eye.—*Courier*.

"MANCHESTER, DEC. 29.—It has been known to many persons here, that the Radicals, since the 13th December, have abandoned the idea of calling a public meeting, the announcement of such an intention causing the proper Authorities to take the necessary precautionary measures to counteract any mischievous effects. They have, therefore, been looking for some other means of calling their partisans together. Christmas-day was the time spoken of in the first instance, but from some cause it was put off. New year's-day was then mentioned, and, as some confirmation of their intentions, the following hand-bill has this evening been posted:—

"'We, the Union of Manchester, do intend o hold a General Fast Day, on January 1, 1820, o mourn for our long-lost *Liberty*, and we wish r all others to follow our example.'

"The printer of this placard (*Withington*) is same person who printed the notice calling Meeting of the 13th; and if the Magistrates unicipal officers should be on the alert as fore, and the peace of the town preserved, o doubt we shall be told it is a trick of

the following paragraph from the of Tuesday last, received this

"On Saturday evening last, between 20 and 30 suspicious looking fellows were observed training, armed with bludgeons, near Springbank, of which information was immediately given, when a party of the County Patrole was sent to watch their motions. They went out by the Garscube-road as far as Wyndford Cotton Mill, when, observing that they were dogged, they, on the word of command (halt) being given, turned back without attempting any thing. At one time they seemed inclined to attack the patrole. On coming back to Springbank they dispersed, but the patrole followed some of them home, and gave notice of the same. About two o'clock on Sunday morning, five of them were taken out of bed, and lodged in gaol. In one of their houses a dagger was found tied to the top of a stick. When examined, they said that they were only going to beg a few shillings to hold Christmas; but one confessed that there was a farm-house they had in view to attack, as they understood this farmer kept all his money at home, from a fear of the Banks failing; and that they also intended to have attacked Sir Hay Campbell's house, but had afterwards learned that he had got a large bell fixed on the roof of his house, with chains down all the chimnies, to alarm all the country round, in case of attack. Some of them are in custody."

Three days' Paris Papers, to Tuesday last inclusive, have arrived this morning. In a preceding column we have given an abstract of the proceedings of the trial of Savary, Duke de Rovigo, who surrendered himself with a view of obtaining a reversal of the sentence of death, passed upon him *par contumace*.

The 5 per Cents. left off, on Monday, at 74f. 30c. Bank Stock, 1420f.

We have received a file of German Papers this morning. They contain no inteligence of any interest. It is stated, that considerable disturbances have again broken out in Syria.

The Duke of Wellington has received intimation, that all the improvements in the mansion at Strathfieldsay are now completed, under the direction of that tasteful architect, Mr. Benj. Wyatt. From this it appears, that it is not the intention of his Grace to pull down the house for some time. A proportion of the valuable china, received from the Kings of Prussia and Saxony, is gone down; the plate, from Portugal, is also removed from Apsley House. The Duchess, the Marquis of Douro, and the other branches of the family, are waiting in expectation of the return of the illustrious Chieftain, who intends to keep open house during the Parliamentary recess.—*Morning Paper*.

A letter from St. Bartholomew's states, that during the late hurricane in the West Indies, "the dead were washed out of their graves; entire bodies, skulls, bones, and coffins, were seen floating upon the waves of the sea."

THE TURF.—Numbers of gentlemen are now marking out ground on their own estates, for the purposes of training their own horses, and thus preventing the secrets of their own stables from being propagated into the stud of an antagonist.

Letters have been received from Lord Whitworth and the Duchess of Dorset, dated from Italy. We have the pleasure of stating, that the Noble Earl then was in an improving state of health. They intend visiting Naples and Rome, and a few of the Isles of the Archipelago, previous to their return to this country, which is not expected till May or June next.

A part of Nottingham Forest, near Radford, is now levelling and clearing, by upwards of 100 men, who, before, were unemployed, for the purpose of planting the ground with potatoes, for the use of their families.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

Paris Papers of Wednesday last have arrived at our Office. The *Journal des Debats* contains an Ordinance issued from Carlton-house by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, concerning the organization of the General Assembly of the States of Hanover. It is therein ordained, that the General Assembly of the States shall in future be composed of two Chambers, & be formed partly of Members who shall personally have the right of sitting in the Assembly, and partly of Deputies elected. The two Chambers shall enjoy the same rights and attributes, and all the propositions which shall emanate from the Cabinet Ministry shall be addressed to the General Assembly of the States. The Members of the two Chambers shall profess one of the three Christian professions which the Act of the Congress of Vienna has placed absolutely upon the same footing; they shall have accomplished their 25th year, and shall be possessed of an independent fortune in cases where their employment does not give them officially a right of sitting in the assembly. The Ordinance then gives a personal hereditary vote in the First Chamber to Members who have formed a *majorat* consisting of landed property, situated within the kingdom, yielding 6000 crowns annual net revenue, and not encumbered by mortgage. The Deputies of the equestrian order, chosen for the duration of each assembly of the States, shall possess a net revenue of 600 crowns, arising from landed property within the kingdom, and not encumbered by mortgage. The Deputies from the freeholders in the Second Chamber shall have a net revenue of 300 crowns, arising from landed property within the kingdom. The other Deputies chosen for the Second Chamber shall possess a net revenue of 300 crowns, arising either from landed property situated within the kingdom, or from capital employed within the kingdom.

A complaint is made in the *Journal des Debats* against the Marquis Dessolle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, for his having, on the 10th of November last, signed a Treaty, by which he recognizes a debt of seven millions of francs claimed for 20 years by the Dey of Algiers, and refused by every successive Government within that time, and even by the Duke of Richelieu. The Marquis Dessolle, however, as if to purchase the friendship of Algiers, admitted the claim, and a hint is thrown out, that the Ministers who advised the King to approve the Treaty have undertaken a heavy responsibility, for which an impeachment will probably be preferred against them. The nature of the claim is not mentioned.

The Five per Cents. are 71f. Bank Actions, 1405f.

Our readers, we are persuaded, perused with great satisfaction the notice which was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday evening, of the intention of an Hon. Member (the Chief Justice for Chester), to bring in a Bill for supplying the Poor of the Metropolis, and a certain district round it, with employment and subsistence. The proposed method of doing this is, as we understand, by allotting certain portions of Dartmoor Forest for cultivation. This land belongs to the Prince Regent, but his Royal Highness, with that benevolence of feeling which so conspicuously belongs to him, has bestowed it as a gift for the above purpose. The circumstances which make this act of generosity additionally gracious were communicated to the House by Mr. Hart Davis, of whose statement on the occasion no correct report appeared in any of the Papers. The Hon. Member said, "he could not suffer the House to adjourn without expressing the pleasure which had been afforded him by the motion which his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of in respect to a proposed plan for the employment of the Poor at Dartmoor, of which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was to be the illustrious Patron. It was always gratifying to him, as it would be likewise to the House and to the Country, to witness the anxious desire which on every occasion his Royal Highness manifested to sympathize with the distresses of his People, and lessen the pressure, by personal sacrifices, which at present weighed down the industry of the Country. He had not intended to have spoken on this subject, but he happened to know that on this occasion the Prince Regent had made a large pecuniary sacrifice to promote the benevolent purposes of this measure, and he felt that the House and the Country ought to know it. The fact was, that a large sum was offered to his Royal Highness for a lease on a term of years of the Forest of Dartmoor, which was refused, because the Prince felt that in the manner now proposed the donation would gratify his own feelings, and tend to the relief of the distresses of the People."

DUTY ON COTTON WOOL.

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 22, 1819.

"GENTLEMEN—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to refer you to the 12th sect. of the Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 52, and to acquaint you, that there appears to have been an error therein, as it was not intended that the duty of 6s. 7d. per cwt. on Cotton Wool should attach after the 5th January, 1820, on which day the duty of 6s. per cent *ad valorem* attaches by the 24th sect. of said Act. I am to desire you will cause a clause to be prepared for altering the Act in question, and, until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, you are to desire your officers to abstain from receiving the former duty after the 5th day of January.

"S. R. LUSHINGTON.

"To the Commissioners of Customs."

"N. B. Directions have been given to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the out-ports accordingly."

SEDITIOUS MEETING PREVENTION BILL.—On the subject of this Bill the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lieutenant of Chester, has received the following letter, copies of which have been transmitted to the Acting Magistrates:

COPY.

Whitehall, Dec. 24, 1819.

MY LORD—In transmitting to your Lordship the Act for more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies, which has this day received the Royal Assent, and will take effect on the 4th of January, I think it right to impress upon your Lordship, and to request your Lordship will impress upon the Magistrates acting within the County of Chester, the extreme importance, that as soon as this Act comes into operation, it should be enforced with vigilance and activity, in all cases where attempts may be made to hold Meetings or Assemblies, or to open Debating Rooms, contrary to the provisions thereof.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, &c. &c.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.

Accounts from Madrid state, that the terrific proceedings of the Inquisition still go on. Under the false pretext of Freemasons and schismatic and libertine philosophers, enlightened men, who have rendered the most important services in defence of their country's freedom, are at present immured in the dungeons of that Tribunal. The Count DE MONTIGO, a Grandee, and late Captain-General of Granada, has been sent from his military prison to confinement in the Inquisition of Santiago de Galicia, one of the worst in Spain; and his brother, the Count DE TEVA, has also been conveyed away, it is supposed, for a similar purpose. It was the latter who spread so much enthusiasm in the Country at the time of the Revolution. Senor MARTAN, Ex-President of the Cortes, Don LOUIS DE AVILA, MANUEL CALDERON, MIGUEL DANDEVA, Dr. CEVILLA, and several others, are confined in the Inquisition of Granada, and great apprehensions are entertained of their safety.

The following very serious, and, probably, justifiable angry article, has appeared on the North American *National Intelligencer*, of Nov. 29:—

"Scarcely a vessel reaches our shores that is not the harbinger of robbery, piracy, and murder, perpetrated on the ocean. Another American vessel has been pilfered of 30,000 dollars, off the Tortugas, and the picaroon, who committed the act, had a sloop in company, the whole crew of which had been massacred! It is a well authenticated fact, that the vagabonds and incendiaries, who composed this villainous, heterogeneous mass of ocean highwaymen, are the very ejectment of the four quarters of the globe—inheriting, from the hour which ushered them into the world, the dormant principles of flagitious depravity, which, growing with their growth and strengthening with their strength, unfold themselves long before the age of maturity, and eminently qualify them for the perpetration of every crime in the dark catalogue of moral turpitude. With shame and indignation we confess, that many concerned in this system of buccaneering are American citizens, some of them born in Baltimore. The squadron under Commodore MORRIS, it is hoped, will bring those detected in pirating to condign punishment. Should the first vessel captured by him contain a solitary Baltimorean, concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the foul deed above mentioned (after due trial and conviction), his suspension at the yard-arm of any public vessel, lying in full view of our city, might possibly have a good effect."

The *Gazette de France* says, that some strange reports have been in circulation in Paris; it refrains from repeating them, but adds, as certain, that an order had been given to put at the disposal of each post of the National Guard five hundred ball cartridges. It is stated, at the same time, as if in connection with these circumstances, that the individual arrested, with so much mystery, at Amsterdam, is MERLIN DOUAY.

Several persons, under charges of slave dealing, apprehended at the Mauritius, have arrived in London, and have been lodged, preparatory to their trial, in Coldbath-fields prison. It appears from a Proclamation of Major-General DARLING, the acting Governor of the Colony, that there has been a most gross renewal of those daring violations of the Abolition Laws, which, it was hoped, the rigorous enforcement, and the examples already made, would have repressed, if not altogether prevented. "But," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "while we see with satisfaction the prompt and active interference of the Local Government, in not allowing the Law to be outraged, we cannot reconcile it to the principles of British Jurisprudence, that a man, be he native or foreigner, European or Creole, should be sent from one extremity of the Globe to the other for trial, as, from the nature of things, it is impossible for the accused to produce any evidence either to contradict the depositions of the prosecutors, to establish his innocence, or to have the advantage of previous good character. These are serious considerations, and it is of importance, that a newly acquired Colony should not be made the theatre of such a perversion of the principles of our criminal law. Besides, it is natural, that the hardship of such a transportation before trial, operating, as it certainly does, as a punishment, should divert the feelings of the Colonists from the offence of the accused to the severity of the proceedings against him, and thus ultimately produce a re-action in favour of the slave-dealer. So strongly has this been felt by some of the most enlightened abolitionists in this Country, that measures are, we understand, in contemplation, to prevent any recurrence of the practice of transmitting persons from this distant Colony to England for trial. The expense to the Public is considerable; indeed, we know that even one of the witnesses, who accompanied the slave-dealers from the Mauritius, convicted some time back at the Old Bailey Sessions, received from the Treasury for his expenses no less a sum than £500."

The Libel Bill, and the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, received the Royal Assent on Thursday last. This completes the series of the new restrictive laws demanded by Ministers as absolutely necessary to the safety of the Country. On the same day, the two Houses of Parliament were adjourned—the Commons to the 15th, and the Lords to the 17th of February.

Saturday was a holiday at the Bank of England, and on the Stock Exchange, but a number of Stock Jobbers was assembled; the first bargain in Consols for account was at 68⅛, being a shade higher than they left off on the preceding day; before four o'clock, the purchases at that price became general, and Consols for February reached 69⅛; Reduced Annuities were purchased at 67½. "It is now ascertained," says a letter of Saturday's date from London, which has appeared on the *Dublin Correspondent*, "that, within the last month, the Bank of England has reduced its issues of notes upwards of one million sterling; but it is not a little singular, that, notwithstanding this circumstance, money continues abundant and the gradual rise in the Funds, within the last ten days, is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the effect of the Account, more than to any other cause.—Should the Bank go on to decrease its issues of paper, no doubt the Funds will continue to decline, independent of any political events which may possibly occur."

WATERFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is not, we believe, generally known, that this Establishment has been opened in Lady-Lane, in the house lately occupied by T. ALCOCK, Esq. the use of which has been granted by the Corporation, free from rent-charge, until other measures can be matured and adopted. The Librarian, who is fully competent to the most satisfactory performance of his duties, attends every day, Sundays excepted, from ten to three o'clock, and from seven to nine, to deliver books to Proprietors and Subscribers. Several valuable additions have already been made to the original stock, and the Committee exercise their utmost prudence and attention in purchasing only such books as may deserve the regards of those who are anxious to acquire information, or to indulge themselves in the pursuits of taste and general literature. The Establishment promises to be attended with important advantages; and it will, we are confident, experience the zealous support of all who consider the cultivation of the human mind as conferring upon man some of the highest blessings of which his nature is susceptible, and as most powerfully contributing to the dignity and happiness of the social state.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

About half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the above day, some very unpleasant occurrences took place in Barronstrand-street, in this City, which we have avoided noticing until we should have it in our power to place before the Public something like clear and certain truth. Two irreproachable witnesses, under the solemn obligation of an oath taken before the MAYOR, have stated such facts as came within their knowledge, and these seem to elucidate the whole transaction. At the time and place mentioned, two soldiers, of the Regiment quartered here, were standing in the street, when one of three men, all in coloured clothes, looked up in the face of one of the soldiers, who, upon his so doing, asked him "why he did so?" The man in coloured clothes asked in return, "What did he want to know?"—and immediately the soldier was struck by one of the three men just described. The other soldier, having seen his companion knocked down, went to his assistance, and he was also knocked down. Upon his getting up, he was again struck, but not knocked down. Soon after, another soldier came to the place, and inquired "what was the matter?" he was immediately struck, and returned the blow. The parties then separated, and went towards the Cross. The witness, of whose testimony we speak, has positively sworn, from all he saw on the evening alluded to, that the soldiers were not the aggressors. Another witness, when standing near the Main Guard House, on the Quay, at the time before mentioned, saw a man, dressed in a dark-coloured surtout coat, of rather decent appearance, go to the Sentry, and speak to him, but the witness did not hear distinctly what passed. He afterwards asked the person who had addressed the Sentry—"What was the matter?"—to which he replied—"that there were two of the soldiers struck in the street, without the least provocation in life, by some of the townsmen." In about three or four minutes, the witness saw six or eight of the Guard, without their muskets, go up Barronstrand-street.—Such is the precise nature of the statements laid before the Chief Magistrate. A considerable concourse of people assembled on the occasion, and no small degree of violence was manifested, but no very serious mischief ensued. It is ascertained beyond all doubt, that the points of the bayonets were not resorted to in any part of the scuffle, that the soldiers held them by the points, and that the wounds, or bruises, which took place, were inflicted by that part of the bayonet by which it is fixed on the musket. The MAYOR, on the very first information of what was going on, and with great activity, left his house for the purpose of suppressing the tumult; but, with a view to obtain military aid, he was prevented from passing through the Cross, as dangerous missiles were there flying in various directions. Having called out from the Main Guard a party of soldiers, he repaired to the place of conflict. On his appearance, all the persons in coloured clothes departed, and the soldiers instantly surrendered to him their bayonets. This occurrence has been zealously investigated by the Magistrates, Colonel GRAVES, and the Officers of the Garrison, all of whom are most anxious to contribute their best and most incessant efforts to preserve the public peace.—The conduct of the soldiers is not, at present, a subject for our observation, as they are on their trial before a Court-Martial, by which a sentence of strict and honourable justice will be awarded. We believe the foregoing details to be accurate; but if we have erred in important or even minute points, we shall embrace the first opportunity which may be offered of correcting our mistakes, provided the testimony of our error shall be founded upon authenticated and acknowledged evidence.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, DEC. 31.—We had a very large quantity of all kinds of Grain this morning, chiefly consisting of what remained over from the arrivals of Monday and Wednesday; but, owing to the severity of the frost, and the stoppage of the navigation, very few sales were effected, and the prices may be considered nominally as on Wednesday.

CORK MARKETS, JAN. 3.—The supply of Grain at Market since the Holidays commenced has been trifling—The following are the quotations, viz.—Wheat, 25s. to 31s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality. Oats, 27s. to 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto. Barley, 26s. to 36s. per Barrel, 36 ditto, at which it remains stationary. Butter, to the Merchants, 82s. 78s. 72s. 66s. 62s.; no price to the Country. Flour, 1st, 20s. to 22s.; 2nd, 18s. to 19s.; Household, 16s. to 18s.; 3d, 10s. to 15s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, JAN. 3.—Wheat, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per stone. Oats, 9½d. to 10d. Barley, 8d. to 10d. Flour, 21s. to 22s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 14s. 6d. to 15s. Potatoes, 2½d. per stone. Rapeseed, 32s. to 33s. per barrel. Pork, 33s. to 37s. per cwt. Butter, 78s. 72s. 62s. 52s. per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JAN. 4.—Butter, first quality, 80s. to 78s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 15s. per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 42s. per cwt. Flour, 2d, 41s.; 3d, 35s. to 34s.; 4th, 26s. to 24s. per bag. Barley, 17s. to 12s. per barrel. Wheat, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. Oats, 10d. per stone. Potatoes, 3d. to 3½d. per stone. Rape, 30s. to 31s. per Barrel.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

A further improvement in the price of *Butter*, attributed principally to the continuance of severe weather, took place on Tuesday, when first quality went up to 82s. and 83s. In the early part of yesterday, though the supply was unusually abundant, the demand was brisk, and 84s. seemed to be confidently expected by the sellers; but tho' a few firkins obtained 83s. 6d., the general rate throughout the day, for first quality, was 83s., and some, towards the close of the market, was bought at 82s.—inferior qualities, in several lots, were taken at, or very near, the full price of best. There have been some appearances of amendment in the price of *Singed Pigs*, 42s. 6d. and 42s. 9d. having been paid for a few prime lots; but the instances have not been sufficiently numerous to warrant an alteration in our former quotation—No further advance, that we have heard of, has taken place on *Scalded*. The supplies of Grain from the Country yesterday were scanty. Prime *Wheat* brought 32s. 6d. in some instances, but 32s. was the most general rate. Little or no Malting *Barley* appeared, and former prices consequently were nominally supported. No decided alteration can be said to have occurred in *Oats*, the current price of which continued at 12s. 3d. for good samples, tho' 12s. 6d. and 12s. 7d. was paid to farmers by a few purchasers. No change of importance in other articles.

MARRIAGES.

By the Lord Bishop of Limerick, at Newcastle Church, Thomas Henry Royse, Esq. to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hoskins, Esq. of the Castle, Newcastle, County Limerick.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Kingsland, to Julia, daughter of John Willis, Esq. of Walcot Terrace, Lambeth.

DEATHS.

On the evening of Monday last, Matthew Lane, Esq. late Surgeon in the 75th Regiment; he was a Gentleman of the most amiable dispositions and benevolent heart, upright and honourable in his conduct, warm and steadfast in his attachments, and anxious to promote the happiness of all with whom he was associated in life; he was peculiarly endeared to his relatives and friends, who will cherish the memory of his worth with fond and durable recollection.

On Tuesday, at his seat, Silverspring, in the County of Wexford, Francis King, Esq. who, to the highest urbanity of manners, united all the estimable qualities of the head and heart, and is sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.

On Monday, at his brother's, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron, in Dublin, after an illness which he bore with Christian resignation, William O'Grady, Esq. youngest son of the late Darby O'Grady, of Mount Prospect, in the County Limerick, Esq.

Matthew Robinson, Sexton of the Parish of Foston, Yorkshire; he was found lifeless in a grave which he had commenced digging in perfect health.

At Chacewater, Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph Ralph; though she had reached her 21st year, her height was only two feet ten inches; she was not at all deformed, but rather well proportioned; during her life, she was never known to laugh or cry, or utter any sound whatever, though it was evident she both saw and heard; her weight never exceeded twenty pounds.

At Rome, Abbe Taylor, aged 75.

At Jamaica, Surgeon D. Thomas, of the 92d Regiment.

On the 26th ult. by the awful visitation of sudden dissolution, Mr. John Dowden, aged 21 years, second son of Christopher Dowden, Esq. But a few minutes previous to his death, he left the Meeting-house of the Presbyterian Congregation of Bandon, of which he was a Member, to get a flute, with which he intended to join in one of the sacred services of devotion, when, having arrived at home, and placed his hand on the drawer where the instrument was, he fell, and life was extinct in a moment.

At Maryborough, on Christmas day, Mr. John Graves dropped dead as he was entering the door of the Parish Church.

At the same place, and on the evening of the same day, Mr. Simon Wilkinson, an old Freeman of the Borough, fell dead soon after returning home from a place of Public Worship.

At Writtle Lodge, Essex, aged 63, Rear-Admiral John Faithful Fortescue.

Aged 94, Mr. John Rowe, founder of and preacher to a new sect of religion, which sprung up at Calverton about forty years ago. Their tenets are similar to those of "The Friends," excepting their having a regular preacher; and, of course, they disapprove of the marriage ceremony as performed in the Establishment, and marry among themselves.

Suddenly, in Carlow, Lieutenant Thomas Hogg.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 5.

ARRIVED.

3d—Williams and Thomas, Smith, Portsmouth, ballast.
4th—Waterford, Hodge, London, m. goods; Swan, Magrath, Cadiz, ballast, under quarantine.
5th—Hero, Kerridge, Dartmouth, ballast; Concord, Harris, Swansea, coals.

SAILED.

3d—Pike Sloop of War, Lieut. Hopkinson, on a cruise.
4th—Surprize, Nelson, Bristol, bacon, flour, lard, &c.
5th—Put back—Two Brothers, Pearce—and Neptune, Forder.

Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

State of the Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital for the Week ending the 30th of December.

Remained in Hospital on the 24th inst.	10	Dismissed cured	6
Admitted since	4	Died	0
		Remain in Hospital	8
	14		14

PIERSE ROWE, Surgeon.
PATRICK CODD, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POST-MASTERS-GENERAL will receive Proposals for a CONTRACT for conveying his Majesty's MAILS between the Cities of LIMERICK and WATERFORD, of which the following will comprise the principal Stipulations, viz.—

The Contract to continue in force Seven Years.

The Mails to travel at the rate of Six Miles an Hour, including all Stoppages.

The Contractor to convey Four Inside & Three Outside Passengers.

The Carriages to be drawn by Four Horses.

The Carriages to be provided by the Post-Masters-General.

The Mails to leave WATERFORD, in the first instance, at HALF-AFTER TWO o'CLOCK each Day, and LIMERICK at TWELVE at Noon; but these Hours to be subject to any Changes which future circumstances may require.

By Command,
EDW. S. LEES, Sec.

General Post-Office,
3d Jan. 1820.

SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION BALL and SUPPER will be held at the NEW ROOMS, on MONDAY, the 10th January inst.—the SECOND on MONDAY, the 24th—the THIRD, on MONDAY, the 7th of February—and (in consequence of Lent) the FOURTH and LAST will be on MONDAY, the 14th of February.

STEWARDS TO THE FIRST BALL.
Colonel GRAVES, 18th Regiment.
HENRY ALCOCK, Esq.

ADMITTANCE TO THE FOUR.

Ladies	£1 2 9
Gentlemen	1 14 1½

ADMITTANCE TO A SINGLE BALL AND SUPPER.

Ladies	7s. 6d.
Gentlemen	11s. 4½d.

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as wish to become Subscribers, are requested to send their Names to either of the Newspaper Offices, where Subscribers may obtain their Tickets on application.

Waterford, Jan. 6, 1820.

THE NEW YEAR'S LOTTERY
Has so small a Number of Tickets,
THAT THE CHANCES FOR
FOUR TWENTY THOUSANDS

ARE much increased, more especially as the Tickets are of GREATER VALUE than former Lotteries. The lowest Prizes,

SIXTEEN POUNDS,

And the Two First Prizes will have an additional Sum of

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS EACH.

J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT

Have the pleasure to announce, they have contracted with Government for the SMALL NEW YEAR'S LOTTERY, with superior advantages, as stated above, to begin

ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH OF JANUARY, 1820,

When all the CAPITALS may be Drawn.

Second and Last Day, 29th of January.

SCHEME.

2	of £20,000	0	0	Money are	£40,000	0	0
2	.. 20,000	0	0	Consols	40,000	0	0
2	.. 500	0	0	Consols	1,000	0	0
4	.. 200	0	0	Money	800	0	0
4	.. 100	0	0	Money	400	0	0
10	.. 51	0	0	Money	510	0	0
38	.. 20	0	6	Money	760	19	0
1950	.. 16	0	0	Money	31,200	0	0
5000 Tickets each Day.	Equal Drawings.				£114,670	19	0

Tenth Prize above £20 0 6 to have £20,000 More.

TICKETS AND SHARES,
Are now on Sale in variety at the following Offices:
RICHARD FARRELL,
STEPHEN PHELAN,
IGNATIUS FLEMING,
JOHN BULL,
AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE,
And by the Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 5.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	83	0	82	0	per Cwt.
—— second	81	0	78	0	
—— third	74	0	72	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia, Y. C.)	69	0	68	0	
—— (Do. White)	65	0	64	0	
Lard, casks, rendered	56	0	54	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed	40	0	42	0	
—— scalded	35	0	41	0	
Pork Offal	20	0	24	0	
Pigs' Heads	24	0	26	6	
Newfoundland Fish, (new)	14	0	18	0	
Oatmeal	15	0	15	6	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	40	0	42	0	
—— third	26	0	35	0	
—— fourth	20	0	24	0	
Wheat	30	0	32	6	per Barrel.
Barley, malting	14	0	15	0	
—— shipping	11	6	13	6	
Oats, potato	12	0	12	6	
—— common	9	6	11	6	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted	30	0	28	0	
—— ungutted	26	0	25	0	
Coals, Whitehaven	0	0	0	0	per Stone
—— Newport	4	0	4	2	
—— Swansea	3	0	3	8	
Tallow, rough	7	6	8	6	
Potatoes, by weight	0	2½	0	4	
—— by measure	0	6	0	8	
Beef	0	3½	0	5½	per Pound.
Mutton	0	0	0	7	
Veal	0	0	0	0	
Pork	0	4½	0	5	
Fresh Butter	1	4	1	8	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon	10	10	11	2	
Marlfield Ditto	10	0	10	7	

NEW SEEDS, TREES, &c.

RICHARD FENNESSY

RESPECTFULLY announces the Arrival of his General Supply of NEW GARDEN, FLOWER, BIRD and FARM SEEDS, per the *Waterford*, Captain HODGE, from London. His NURSERY STOCK comprises a choice Assortment of *Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Thorn Quicks, Asparagus, Sea Kale*, best Cabbage and *Cauliflower Plants*.

Waterford, Jan. 6, 1820.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of large, handsome, well-trained Bay CARRIAGE HORSES, rising Five Years old, perfectly sound, well tempered and free from Vice; and a young Black SADDLE HORSE, which has occasionally drawn a Jaunting-Car, equally free from Defects.

☞ Apply to the Printer.

December 31, 1819.

THE NOTORIOUS COBBETT.

If the Public be not already wearied and disgusted with the accumulated and accumulating proofs of this man's character, we may hope the following narrative will be read with patience. We can hardly say it makes him worse; that is barely possible; it only amplifies the facts which have already made him what he is.

Mr. Wright, who obtained a verdict in the Court of King's Bench last term, against Clement, the publisher of one of Cobbett's libels, has printed an account of that trial. To it is prefixed the following history of Cobbett's offer to Government to suppress his Register, in 1810, for ever, if he were permitted to escape the punishment which hung over his head for having written an atrocious libel. We shall give it in Mr. Wright's own words; and we strongly recommend the whole pamphlet to the perusal of those who wish to see a mountebank pretender stripped to the skin.—*Courier*.

"The history of Mr. Cobbett's negociation with Government is briefly this—On the 9th of July, 1810, in consequence of a libel which appeared in the *Political Register*, he was tried and found guilty, and, on the 15th, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a fine of one thousand pounds. Upon his liberation, on the 9th of July, 1812, a public dinner, at which Sir Francis Burdett presided, was given to Mr. Cobbett, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, by 'the Friends of the Liberty of the Press.' On the morning of that day, a letter, signed 'A Sufferer by Unjust Persecution,' and addressed to the gentlemen who intended to be at the dinner, appeared in *The Times* newspaper. After taking a review of Mr. Cobbett's public conduct, the writer says, 'I will show you, gentlemen (what some of you little think), that Cobbett would have actually given up the cause itself, together with his Register, to Government, if they would have spared him the pain of suffering two years' imprisonment on its behalf. This is the hero, to whose prowess we are to look up when the day of trial comes! No sooner was Mr. Cobbett convicted, than he endeavoured to gain the forgiveness of Government, and to prevail with the Attorney-General to refrain from calling him up for judgment. There is nothing he would not have betrayed in order to save himself. So that, either in the maintaining or desertion of patriotism, it is clear that he has nothing but gain in view, so far as he can obtain it with personal safety; and earnestly do I caution our well-tried friend, Sir F. Burdett, against any longer lending his valuable and untainted name to the support of such dupery.'

"In consequence of this charge, Mr. Cobbett, after dinner, addressed the Meeting, and 'denied distinctly that he had ever made such a proposition to Government—that he had ever entertained such an idea, or had even ever thought of it.'* Not satisfied with this solemn disavowal on the part of Mr. Cobbett, that he had ever made any such offer, the letter-writer in *The Times* returned to the charge in a couple of days, and asserted, that Mr. Cobbett had been guilty of a direct falsehood. 'I charge him,' said the writer, 'with having made an offer to Government to give up the Register, if they would give up the punishment. I charge Mr. Cobbett, that, through Mr. Reeves, of the Alien Office, he made the base proposal attributed to him. This, Gentlemen, is the fact which we heard him basely deny; and it was this falsehood which rescued him from the disgrace of being hissed out from among us.' The writer then goes on to say, that 'when Cobbett's proposal was made of relinquishing his Register, a Member of Administration said, 'Why here's Cobbett squeaking: he'll give up the Register, if you won't send him to Newgate.' It was then suggested, that this hardy patriot might, to save himself from so terrible a calamity, 'go a little' (and by the way but a very little) 'farther, and be induced, in order to save himself, to write for Government!' The reply to this was, 'D—n him, he has changed too often already: he would not be worth a louse for us!' To prison it was accordingly determined that Mr. Cobbett should go, whose release we (I will not say have celebrated, but) were called on to celebrate. How far he is a martyr deserving such homage, the above facts will show.'

"Such is the substance of the two letters which appeared in *The Times*. By whom they were written, or how the writer came in possession of the fact, that Mr. Cobbett had actually ma offer to Government of the kind here, am to this hour a stranger. Of this second Mr. Cobbett took no notice; but, in Nov 1816, shortly after his first two-penny R addressed to the Journeymen and the Kingdom, appeared, the Edit

* See *Morning Chronicle*, J