STATE OF IRELAND.

THE RIBBONMEN—HISTORICAL REVIEW OF RUSTIC CONFEDERACIES, &c. &c.

(From the Dublin Register.)

The condition of Connaught has been adverted to in Parliament. To a question put by Mr. Knox, Lord Castlereagh replied, that Government were in full possession of the proceedings of the Ribbonmen, but were of opinion that the gentlemen of the country, with the aid of the military and the police, are quite able to repress them and restore tranquillity. As for the Insurrection Act, he "had no hesitation in saying," that Government had no intention of reviving it. He hoped there would not hereafter be any necessity of resorting to a measure of so serious a character—and "certainly in the absence of so many Members deeply interested, and in the present state of the House, it would be most injudicious to propose it without a more serious case being made out."—This must be most galling to certain ardent gentlemen in Galway. They speculated upon writing to London and getting a Curfew Act, in a condition fit for operations, by return of post. They made representations to the Irish Government, and because all they said was not pronounced "wisest, discreetest, virtuousest, best," they waxed wrathful, and resolved to bring down upon the offending functionaries the terrible anger of Lord Liverpool. It seems, however, that they are not to be gratified by an Act without making out a much stronger case of necessity than they have already been able to shew. And it is further manifest, that Lord Liverpool, who was expected to visit with chastisement the aberrations and misdeeds of the Irish Government, is himself just as wrong-headed and ill-intentioned, and therefore as deserving of being called over the coals, as they are.

The Ribbonmen are unquestionably "a great annoyance to the country," to use Lord Castlereagh's language, but they differ not in acts or designs from the majority of the rustic confederacies of which ourselves or our fathers have been hearing these sixty years, and all of which were suppressed by ordinary means. The first of them were the *White Boys.* These disturbers sprung up in 1762. They were persons of all religious persuasions, belonging to the agricultural districts, who were turned out of their farms and holdings to make room for cattle. About this period, as the Historian relates, a contagious distemper amongst horned cattle had spread from Holstein through Holland into England, and raised exorbitantly the prices of beef, cheese, and butter. Hence pasturage became more profitable than tillage, and agriculture almost totally ceased in the South. Cottiers who were tenants at will were every where dispossessed of their holdings, and large tracts of grazing land were let to wealthy monopolizers, who, from feeding cattle, required few hands, and were by that means, and the extraordinary rise of the markets, enabled to pay high rents. That this was a state of things calculated to produce great and general misery, may well be conceived. It had given rise to most intense suffering, as all the records of the time testify—and as there was no active means taken to mitigate its rigour, the usual consequences followed—conspiracy and outrage amongst its victims. They assembled by night in great numbers, dressed in white shirts, and houghed cattle, (a horrible species of criminality, by the way, of which there has been no instance in the works of the Ribbonmen,) turned up new-made roads, seized arms and horses, burned houses, levelled enclosures, and bound people by oaths to resist the demands of tithe-proctors and rapacious landlords. Their proceedings occasioned much consternation, and a commission was constituted to inquire into their causes and circumstances. It was reported to Ministers, that there was nothing in them aimed at the Government or the Constitution, and that the existing laws, put in force with suitable activity, were quite adequate to the repression of all disorder and the restoration of tranquillity.—Accordingly, the Magistrates were incited to vigilance and exertion, a military force was placed at their disposal, a number of persons were committed to gaol, some executions took place at Waterford and other places, and before the close of 1762, Lord Halifax was able to congratulate Parliament on the re-establishment of peace and order in places where the greatest turbulence and anarchy had prevailed.

In 1764 there was a rising of the People of the North. The insurgents in this quarter, who gave themselves the title of *Hearts of Oak*, were Dissenters, and their chief object was to get rid of the oppressive road-making system which then existed; but they also aimed at lowering tithes and rack-rents. Recourse was had, in the usual way, to the law, & military aid was called in; but a much more efficient tranquillizer was found in a Bill passed in the Sessions of 1765, by which the old road law was repealed, and provision made for the repairs and construction of highways by levying a tax equally on the rich and the poor. After the passing of this wise and well-timed Bill, there was little more heard of the *Hearts of Oak*.

The next disturbers were the *Hearts of Steel*, who were likewise Dissenters. They were principally the tenants of an absentee nobleman of vast possessions, who caused much discontent and suffering throughout an extensive district, by adopting a system of letting his lands for low rents and large fines, and turning out all who had not money to comply with his terms. The object in the beginning was to deter capitalists from dealing with him; but when a confederacy was organised and had acquired considerable strength, new designs, as usually happens, sprung up—and the *Hearts of Steel* became at length general reformers and levellers. Their career, however, was not long-lived. The army was brought to act upon them, and after a few were executed, the brotherhood gave no more trouble to the Absentee or any of his Majesty's liege subjects.

In 1785 the *Right Boys* raised their heads in Munster. Of these worthy revivers of *Whiteboyism*, Mr. Newenham, the intelligent author of "A View of the Natural and Political Circumstances of Ireland," gives the following account, in p. 259 of that work.

"The overwhelmed state in which the manufactures of Ireland still were, and were likely to be, through the want of adequate protecting duties, and the liberal bounties on the exportation of corn which were granted in the session 1783-4, had generally the effects of diverting the exertions of people of substance from the former, and directing them to the latter, as the surest source of wealth. Agriculture, consequently, began to be pursued with spirit, especially in the south; and the country gentlemen were, for the most part, deeply engaged or interested therein. Their attention was thus necessarily turned to whatever was likely to promote or impede this profitable pursuit. Among the circumstances of the latter nature, tithes were perceived to hold a conspicuous place. Rising with the value of the crop, they were considered as having the effect of discouraging exertions on the part of the farmers; and ultimately that of injuring the landlords, or, at least, preventing them from deriving the full benefit from their land. Their proportionate increase seemed to render them essentially more oppressive than the highest rents—as these last, being fixed and unalterable for one-and-twenty, or one-and-thirty years, the proposing tenant had a previous knowledge of the burden he was about to encumber himself with, could decline it or not, as he thought proper, and felt assured, that, if free from tithes, the whole profit he might make by the expenditure of capital or superior skill would be exclusively his own. Under these impressions, several Protestant country gentlemen (or at least, if we are to believe the broad assertions of the pamphlets of that day, which, by the way, the writer remembers to have been considered as well founded,) inspirited the peasantry to resist the payment of tithes. This step could not fail to produce an immediate and extensive effect—the lower class of farmers being extremely poor—the agricultural labourers, who subsisted their families on the potatoes produced by a rented acre of land, being unequally and peculiarly oppressed by the demand of tithe, and the exactions and practices of tithe-proctors, tithe-farmers, and canters—and the inhabitants of the country being chiefly of the Roman Catholic religion, and consequently under the necessity of providing for their own clergy also.* The insurrection accordingly spread quickly throughout the whole province of Munster, and even beyond it."

Besides the *Right Boys*, much was heard in these times of the *Peep-of-Day-Boys* and *Defenders*—associations, however, which are scarcely to be classed with those of which we have been speaking, as they were the offspring merely of fanaticism. The *Peep-of-Day-Boys* were the Orangemen of five-and-thirty years ago—and the *Defenders* the Ribbonmen, not of the present times, but a few years antecedent to the commencement of the troubles in Connaught, when *Ribbonism* had got a new character and direction.† The modern *Thrashers*, *Shanavests*, and *Caravats*, are legitimate successors to the antient *White* and *Right Boys*, and *Hearts of Oak* and *Hearts of Steel*; but, mighty as they were in their day, their glories, like those of "august Athena" herself, are gone "glimmering thro' the dreams of things that were!"

The earliest, the latest, and most formidable of the confederacies, have had nearly the same origin, the same tendency, and the same fortune.—They all sprung from popular suffering; they were an illegal and desperate agency, through which desirable ends were sought to be achieved; and they all ended in speedy, and most exemplary discomfiture and disgrace.

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* The tithes levied by the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, though for the most part confined to corn, hay, potatoes, and flax, and in some parts of Ireland not extending even to all these, are yet, for the reasons briefly assigned above, more oppressive on the little farmers and peasantry, than the numerous tithes which are levied by the Clergy of England, and which affect not only the foregoing articles, but cattle, fowl, eggs, and almost every article which the farmer sends to market. The following extract from the tithe note of an English vicar will shew the Irish reader the difference between the demands of the English and Irish Clergy:—

Mr. T.——, £4 8s. 4½d.	£	s.	d.
Wool	1	9	9
Lambs	1	13	9
4 Pigs		7	0
Cows		1	10½
2 Mares and Colts		1	0
16 young Cattle		8	0
9 Geese		3	0
Potatoes (14s. per acre)		4	0
	£4	8	4½

The usual charges for articles not mentioned in this note are as follow, viz.—

	s.	d.	
Bees	0	6	
Flax	2	0	per measure.
Hemp	2	1	ditto.
Turnips	2	6	per acre.

Eggs, one for each cock, three for each hen.

† The original Ribbonism of the North was a *reaction* of Orangeism. Armed Protestants, under the denomination of Orangemen, were accustomed, at fairs and public places, and particularly on certain anniversaries, to insult and tyrannize over unoffending Catholics—and Catholics on their parts coalesced to repress the outrages to which they were subject, and gave themselves, from what cause we know not, the appellation of Ribbonmen. In Connaught the case is different—there has been some rancour of a religious kind awakened by the works of the Proselytizers—but the *Ribbonmen* in this quarter, like the *White* and *Right Boys*, aim principally at a lowering of rents and tithes.

There is no reason to suppose, that a more triumphant or auspicious destiny awaits the disturbers of Galway than any of the factions that have risen, produced momentary convulsion, and were extinguished before them. The reinforcement of troops that has been sent to the scene of commotion will do much, and the approaching Assizes much more. This is obviously the impression of the English Ministry, who are not unfond of rigorous measures, but who are somewhat better read in the history of the Country than certain Justices, who vowed to God that the Nation would be lost if they were not instantly armed with a Curfew law, and who had the temerity to impute apathy to the Irish Government, because all was not conceded which their alarms impelled them to demand. These impetuous gentlemen have unquestionably large stakes in the Country, and it is exceedingly improper that any of them should be disturbed at midnight. But what are they willing to do besides consigning the guilty to deserved punishment, and shutting innocent and guilty up in their houses after sun-set, in order, not to restore tranquillity, for that must be re-established at all events, but to prevent a recurrence of the scenes which they are now witnessing? Mobs, it is said, seldom rise till they have suffered hardships, and seldomer disperse till they have produced mischief. What will the Justices do to redress the hardships, and prevent a repetition of the mischief? Will they abandon the *con-acre* system, which enables the peasant to dig potatoes at a rate higher by a penny in the stone than that at which he can sell them at market?—Will such of them as are Reverends, and who display so much laudable alacrity in hunting down the Ribbonmen, relinquish their tithe claims, which are at present a subject of Litigation in the Law Courts, for which there is no foundation or authority to be discovered in the usages of the Country, and which, according to the resolutions entered into by the gentlemen and landholders of the Baronies of Kilconnel and Cloonmacnoon, on the 30th of October last, 'tend in their consequences to disturb that good order and peaceable demeanour for which the inhabitants of the County of Galway have been generally distinguished? Will such of them as are Evangelicals cease to tamper with Catholic children, and to persecute Catholic parents who do not acquiesce in their schemes of proselytism? Will they do any of these things for their own sake, or that of others; for the present or the future peace of the Country? "No," they will most probably say, "for there is no temporising with banditti, and we have a right to get the highest price we can for our lands." True—but the same principles have been avowed and acted upon by the suppressors of insurrection since the days of the *White Boys,* and the Country has never been for a succession of five years entirely tranquil. Besides, it is really the *interest* of gentlemen to remain inflexible, viewing the present question as one mainly touching their right of obtaining the greatest possible number of pounds, shillings, and pence, for the use of their land? Will their next half year's receipts be as abundant as they would be if the Country remained peaceable, and the *con-acre* rents were 5 instead of 10 guineas? Is not the *market price* of their estates at this moment 50 per cent. under what it was before the breaking out of the Ribbon Insurrection?

We had written thus far when the last *Tuam Gazette* was put into our hands. It contains an important and gratifying statement, bearing upon our subject, for which we willingly make room in this place. It is as follows:—

"We feel pleasure in stating, that many of our Landlords have, within the last week, given notice that they will give out their land in future at the rate of £4 per acre. We would like much to see a similar liberality followed up by other Gentlemen. We must, in candour, confess that the country people are much oppressed, and that their state is truly wretched; the high rents and the exaction of tythes they particularly complained of; these are two principal causes of their present night proceedings. We are now passing over days which, from their fineness, would induce every person to labour in the business of the Spring, but that seems to be entirely forgotten: there has been little or none as yet done, nor are the minds of the country people turned to it; their whole time is turned to Ribbonism, and after going through the fatigues of the night, they are unable to do the business of the day. The shepherds of these Gentlemen in our neighbourhood, who lowered their rents, are all allowed to return to their situations by the Ribbonmen, but the different other Gentlemen are necessitated to herd their flocks themselves, for no shepherd dare remain with them."

The Crown prosecutions at the Assizes of Roscommon closed on Saturday. Several of the Ribbonmen have become the victims of the laws they had so outrageously transgressed; and it is to be hoped the example afforded in their fate will have salutary consequences, and deter others from pursuing the course which has brought shame, ignominy, and punishment upon their heads. Of those who were arraigned on charges of *Ribbonism*, which implies every thing depraved, bad, and wicked, not one escaped.—*Correspondent.*

The following is a brief enumeration of the whole of the convictions, since the commencement of the Assizes, on indictments for *Ribbonism*: Six sentenced to be hanged, of whom one is recommended to mercy; Eight to be transported for seven years; Five to be imprisoned two years, and whipped three times.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DUBLIN, FEB. 26.

SINGULAR CASE.

JAMES KENNEDY *v.* THOMAS KEOUGH & CO.

This was an action of debt, upon a Bond for £500. The Defendants who had been extensive merchants in the town of New Ross, County of Wexford, trading under the firm of Thomas Keough & Co. pleaded that they are Bankrupts, and have obtained their certificates. The bond became forfeited, upon which issue was joined. After an able statement of Plaintiff's case by Mr. Goold, the particulars of which we forbear to lay before the Public, because the Defendants did not go into any defence. Plaintiff examined one witness, after which it was necessary to recur to the Commission of Bankrupt, and the file of proceedings had thereunder, in the custody of Mr. Charles Tandy, the Agent thereto; and Mr. Tandy being called upon to produce same—

Mr. M'Dougall, for Defendants, cited an authority to shew that the Agent was not bound to produce the proceedings in a case of Bankrupt, unless a special order was obtained from the Lord Chancellor, and that the Plaintiff ought to have called upon the Agent to have said proceedings enrolled, by which, at any time, copies thereof might be had.

Chief Baron. This appears strange, that the original, now in Mr. Tandy's possession, cannot be given in evidence in preference to copies.

Mr. Perrin for Plaintiff. My Lord, this authority cited by Mr. M'Dougall cannot be law—but if Mr. M'Dougall will read the entire authority, the difficulty is obviated, for if the assignee of the Bankrupt attends and consents to the proceedings being produced, they shall be admitted as evidence, and Mr. Dalton, the assignee, is now in Court, and gives such consent.

Mr. Tandy then demanded the costs due to him as agent to the proceedings, and said he would hold Mr. Dalton, the assignee, accountable.

Mr. Dalton said he would consent to proceedings being produced, but would not pay any costs; that the Bankrupts failed for upwards of seventy thousand pounds, and only returned in their schedule good debts to the amount of £125—that out of these debts he was not able to recover more than about six pounds—they returned no other property that he could get at.

Chief Baron recommended the Defendants to submit to a verdict for the Plaintiff, subject to the point whether Mr. Tandy was bound to produce the file of proceedings or not, so as that Plaintiff should not be at the expense of again trying his case, which is now nearly finished.

Mr. M'Dougall objected.

Mr. Perrin then asked Mr. Tandy where was the file of proceedings.

Mr. Tandy. They are now in Court.

Mr. Perrin. Will you produce them. A. Not until I am paid my costs.

Chief Baron. How much costs are due to you? A. Upwards of £150.

Mr. Perrin. Have you, since you were served with a subpœna to attend here, demanded these costs. A. I have not.

Mr. Perrin. Have you not been paid any costs for those proceedings? A. I have been paid the costs out of pocket.

Mr. Perrin. By whom were you paid? A. By Mr. Henry Ivie.

Mr. Perrin. Who is Mr. Ivie? A. He is an Attorney.

Mr. Perrin. Is Mr. Ivie any, and what relation to the Defendants? A. He is brother-in-law.

Under Mr. M'Dougall's advice, this witness persevered in refusing to produce the file of proceedings.

Chief Baron. If the file is not produced, I must non-suit the Plaintiff, but at the peril of the Defendant, and Mr. Tandy paying the full costs of the non-suit next Term. Plaintiff non-suited.

Counsel for Plaintiff. Messrs. Goold, Smyly, O'Connell, and Perrin. Agent, Mr. James Crosbie.

Counsel for Defendants. Messrs. M'Dougall, Moore, and Doherty. Agents, Messrs. Ivie and Mortimer.

IRISH ELECTION BILL.

The Bill which has just passed the Legislature, for regulating Elections in Ireland, contains a provision of an extraordinary nature—one by which the expences of "booths, and other buildings, assessors, sub-sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, clerks of the peace, and other clerks, interpreters, constables, bailiffs, or other officers, proclamations, stationary, advertisements," &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. are thrown upon the several counties, cities, or towns. It is said that all the Irish Members approve highly of this Bill. We have no doubt that they do, for it is most bountiful to them in the way of sparing their pockets. They are always miraculously attached to a measure that leans tenderly on their purses. An absentee tax the most patriotic of them could never endure the notion of, because it would cause a most unbecoming and unsenator-like retrenchment in remittances. But what will the Judges, the Grand Juries, and the People at large say of the Bill? Enough we expect, to convince at least the English and Scotch portion of the Legislature that it ought never to have been passed, and that the earliest opportunity should be seized of blotting it out of the statute book.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,525. *SATURDAY, MARCH* 11, 1820. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

AMERICAN ASH LOGS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THOS. JACOB'S STAVE YARD, NEAR THE BRIDGE, *On the 15th instant, at 12 o'Clock,*

A FEW THOUSAND OF ASH LOGS, *HOGSHEAD AND BARREL.*

ON SALE, AT SAME YARD, SOME ASH AND RED OAK HHD. STAVES.

Waterford, 9th of 3d month, 1820.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS of BALLYDUFFE ULTRA, lying on the River *Blackwater*, between the Towns of Kilworth and Lismore, and in the County of Waterford. This Estate, containing about 700 Acres, Pasture, Arable, &c. is held under Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. on a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Head Rent of £50 per annum, and yields a Profit Rent of £420 per annum.

For particulars apply to George B. Jackson, Esq. Glanbeg, Lismore—to Wm. Poole, Esq. Lismore—or to Messrs. Hendley and Quarry, Solicitors, Fermoy.

March 7, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH, *OR THE INTEREST SOLD,*

A VERY COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, with a good GARDEN, at John's Hill, adjoining Alderman Murphy's House, and at present occupied by Messrs. Allen.—Application to be made to Mr. Ambrose, Quay.

☞ There is excellent Water on the Premises.

Waterford, March 4, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, *From the 25th of March next,*

ABOUT FORTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, within one Mile of the Bridge (by the new Road which Mr. Newport has opened).—Proposals, *in writing only*, to be received by him at *Belmont*, or his Steward, Patrick Reade, in his absence.

Waterford, 19th February, 1820.

GENERAL AGENCY AND *NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE.*

GENTLEMEN of the LAW and OTHERS, having occasion frequently to advertise in Country Newspapers, are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have established a GENERAL AGENCY, and ADVERTISING OFFICE, (similar to Messrs. Newton & Co's and J. White's, of London,) where ALL the IRISH NEWSPAPERS, and nearly all the ENGLISH and SCOTCH Provincial JOURNALS are on the *File for Public Inspection, at their Office*, No. 1, EDEN-QUAY, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

This INSTITUTION affords advantages and facilities for advertising, hitherto unknown in this Country; for instance, SOLICITORS and AGENTS, having DECREES and other Advertisements, to publish in Country Newspapers, have only to leave their Commands at this Office, in one order, to save expense, trouble, and uncertainty, in corresponding with different Persons, at a distance, and *Vice versa*; Orders, or Advertisements from the Country, for the Dublin Papers, enclosing Cash, or respectable References, in Town, will equally receive attention. Thus, Orders and Advertisements, for all or any Newspaper in the United Kingdom, will be received and executed with punctuality and despatch, upon the same terms charged at the Offices of the respective Papers, *without any additional* expense to the Advertiser.

So great a mass of useful Information and Public Intelligence, as this Office affords, is most important to the Mercantile world, where upwards of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY different Newspapers, (including London daily ones) are regularly filed, and to be seen every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Four o'Clock.

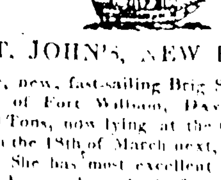
Merchants, Auctioneers, Land-Agents, Solicitors, Booksellers, Heads of Seminaries, and every class of Advertisers, are respectfully invited to inspect this immense collection of Public Journals.

The most marked attention will be paid to all Advertisements and Orders for Newspapers, and otherwise on Agency Business. Letters from the Country to be post-age free.

J. K. JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 1, Eden-quay, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, Feb. 1820.

J. K. J. & Co. have also made arrangements for supplying London and Provincial Papers on moderate Terms.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE fine, new, fast-sailing Brig SIR JOHN CAMERON, of Fort William, David Lister, Master, Burthen 450 Tons, now lying at the Quay, and will positively sail on the 18th of March next, Wind and Weather permitting. She has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, having been built for the North American Trade.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to Wm. Hunt & Co. Waterford. February 12, 1820.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 370 Tons; to sail 25th March.

The SHIP NASSAU, Burthen, 253 Tons; to sail 1st of April.

The BRIG MARY, Burthen, 160 Tons; to sail 5th of April.

☞ The excellence of Accommodation for Passengers in these Ships being already so well known, it is useless to say more, than that they are as usual warranted to sail on the days appointed, wind permitting. Application to

THOMAS NEVINS.

ALSO,

The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

On Sale, about Seven Tons of CLOVER SEED. Apply as above.

CROMWELL'S ROCK.

TO BE LET, FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS,

THIS delightful Residence, with Thirteen Acres of choice Ground. The Situation is such as to require very little comment—commanding a beautiful View of the adjacent Country, the City, Quay, and Bridge of Waterford, and within five minutes' walk of the latter. The House is modern, and requires very little expenditure to make it comfortable.

Application to be made to the Rev. J. C. Rea, Suirville Glebe, near Waterford; or Robert Leckey, Charles-street. Martin Corcoran will shew the House.

March 4, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE NEW TOWN-HALL, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, *At 12 o'Clock at Noon,*

THE LIFE INTEREST of WILLIAM KING, Esq. aged 40 years, in the TOWN and LANDS of ROSSCON, in the Barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 174 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1795, at the yearly Rent of £140.

TERMS AT SALE.

For Particulars, apply to Charles and Charles S. Tandy, Waterford, or 4, Moland-Street, Dublin.

14th February, 1820.

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 THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Gentlemen,

A ~~*Parliament will shortly be dissolved,*~~ *permit me to offer myself to your consideration for the honour of representing your Independent County a third time.*

I am induced again to come forward, from the flattering manner you have received and supported me on former occasions; and trusting that I still retain the same place in your good opinion as formerly, I now venture with confidence to solicit a continuance of that kind and generous Support I have ever experienced from you, which, should I be so fortunate as to secure, will add to the many obligations already conferred upon,

Gentlemen,

Your much obliged,

Devoted, and humble Servant,

GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

P. S. It is my intention, immediately on my arrival in Ireland, to pay you my personal respects.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Gentlemen,

A Dissolution of Parliament having taken place, in consequence of the lamented death of our late revered Monarch, I take an early opportunity of offering myself to your Consideration, for the distinguished honour of being again your Representative.

Should I be so fortunate as to continue the Object of your Choice, I shall endeavour to discharge my Duty by a faithful adherence to those Principles which have so long insured to my Family your independent Support.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

RICHARD POWER.

Clashmore, March 4, 1820.

NOTICE.

County of the City of Waterford. } *WHEREAS we have received his Majesty's Writ for the ELECTION of ONE CITIZEN for this City, to serve in a certain Parliament to be holden at Westminster on Friday, the twenty-first day of April next, bearing test the fourth day of March instant, and returnable into his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland:*

We do hereby therefore proclaim and give Notice, that we will, at our next County Court, to be holden at New Guildhall, *in the said City, on* Monday, *the* twentieth *day of* March *instant, at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at Noon, in pursuance of the said Writ, proceed to the ELECTION of ONE CITIZEN to serve in the said Parliament—whereof all Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice.—Dated this Seventh day of March, 1820.*

HENRY ALCOCK, } *Sheriffs.*
HENRY H. HUNT, }

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.)

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 Cowen, Waterford—and John Keough Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

CHELTENHAM SALTS,

MADE FROM THE WATERS OF THE ORIGINAL WELLS AT CHELTENHAM,

BY BEAVAN AND CO. ONLY.

THE Reputation of these salutary Springs, for their efficacy in removing Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, and the various Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal, has so much encreased of late years, that Cheltenham is become a place of universal resort for Invalids from all parts of the World.

The Proprietors of the old Wells, induced by the suggestion of the Physicians, that it is impossible for Patients at all times to avail themselves of the Benefit of the Waters, have established an Elaboratory on the Premises, where they procure Salts by evaporation of the Water, which contain, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, and when redissolved are found to have precisely similar Effects on the Constitution, combining a tonic with an aperient quality, which property is peculiar to these Salts alone.

Sold at the old Wells, and by Beavan and Co. Cheltenham; and, by their appointment, by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Quay, nearly opposite the Fish-House, their sole Agent for Waterford—where also may be had BEAVAN'S CHELTENHAM ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which are taken preparatory to a course of the *Cheltenham Waters or Salts*, and are found very useful in removing Bilious Obstructions and other Affections of the Liver.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—Moore.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it."—Ibid.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate Coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 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—British money.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness and Immorality.

George, R.

We, most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensable duty on Us to be careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of our loving subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the Divine vengeance on us and our Kingdoms; we also humbly acknowledge that we cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy and prosperous to ourself and our People, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety and good manners may (according to our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm, and particularly in such as are employed near our Royal Person; and that, for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will, upon all occasions, distinguish persons of piety and virtue, by marks of our royal favour; and we do expect and require, that all persons of honour or in place of authority will give good example, by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God, on every Lord's day, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law: and for the more effectual reforming all such persons who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations, are a scandal to our kingdom, our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers, and Ministers, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and other lewd and disorderly houses, and to put in execution the statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday;" and also so much of an Act of Parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual suppressing of blasphemy and profaneness," as is now in force, and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate-houses, coffee-houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine Service, on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our highest displeasure; and for the more effectual proceeding therein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution, and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court, immediately before the charge is given; and we do hereby further charge & command every Minister in his respective Parish Church or Chapel, to read, or cause to be read, this our Proclamation, at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditories to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness; and to the end that vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others, who are employed in our service by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that, by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority, and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 12th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ly, and will appear plausible to many; yet, altho' this assertion is partially true, it does not follow, that any exertions on the part of the landed proprietors would be ineffectual towards their improvement, and is also contradictory to what is now to be witnessed in many local situations.—Let those who knew the agricultural state of Ireland 20 years since, recall to their mind the mode of cultivation at that time, and the implements of husbandry then used, and they will be convinced that the Irish People are neither dull nor obstinate. Let them draw a fair comparison between this and the Sister Kingdom, and they will find, that we have made as progressive advances in agriculture, *considering our encouragement and our means*, as any part of Great Britain. All that is now necessary is, that a spirit of improvement should be excited among this class and the community more generally, and followed up with zeal and liberality.

Although the Farming Society of Ireland is a useful and valuable institution, yet its advantages can only be limited. The Premiums which it offers for the best cultivated corn crops are judicious; but still none, except farmers in the vicinity of the metropolis, think them worth their consideration. Indeed, I am sorry to find that the premiums generally given by this Society are claimed and *received* by persons who are neither deficient in agricultural knowledge, nor in want of farming assistance. This Society has been now upwards of 20 years encouraging the breeding of good cattle among gentlemen, and every zealous agriculturalist has been during this time amply rewarded; but I sincerely wish that they would arrange matters in such a manner, for the future, that premiums would be placed within the attainment of the *Farmer*, who lives by such avocation. Independent of its being very discouraging to humble individuals, to have premiums distributed among great men so uniformly and frequently, it defeats the object which the Society should have in view—namely, that of encouraging and extending an improved breed of stock and cattle. There is another error which they often fall into, which assists in limiting the benefits of the Society; the same animals are permitted to be often claimants for a premium, although having obtained prizes before. Upon what principle this is permitted is no easy matter to discern—but it is evident, that it tends materially to discourage a spirit of emulation, and that it gives a degree of confidence to the few individuals who are sure of such premiums, and who would farther improve and extend their stock, were there any competition against them.

In forming local Societies, I would suggest the premium should only be given to the working farmer and to the peasantry, as their chief object should be to excite this class to improvement, cleanliness, and industry. Such associations tend materially to attach the tenant to his landlord, and the servant to his employer—they create a mutual interest between both parties, which generally forms a basis on which good faith and confidence is sure to rest in safety. Under such an impression, surely, there is no person, having the means, will refuse to contribute to a fund for purposes so laudable. I hope, therefore, the time is not distant when the liberality of the landed proprietor, and the zeal of the resident country gentlemen, will be experienced throughout this country. Until this happy event takes place, the advances towards agricultural improvement, and the tendency to domestic and industrious habits, must be slow and partial. Teach this class of the community, by example, excitement, and reward, the same certain road to comfort and happiness, and more will be effected for the promotion of the prosperity of Ireland, than if fifty times the amount annually given for their relief and support was to be regularly distributed.

AGRICOLA.

COBBETT—PAINE.

The former proposal of Cobbett to the People of England, for raising a sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be by him employed "in such manner as might be most conducive to the benefit of the Nation," having failed, he has now put forward the following new project for raising the wind upon the relics of Paine:—

"I intend, in the course of the winter, to have Mr. Paine's hair put into *gold rings*. Those which I have promised to send to New York shall be sent, and the rest I shall sell to those who choose to buy them, at a guinea a-piece beyond the cost of the gold and the workmanship. These guineas shall be employed, with whatever else shall be raised by Paine *himself*, in the erection of a monument to his memory, either at Thetford, his native town, or at Botley; and if it please God to give us life, we will have a funeral worship of the remains that are to be buried. I do not say when this shall take place; but it shall be, if I live, in a season when twenty waggon loads of flowers can be bought, to strew the road before the hearse. You will observe that this is contingent, however; for, probably, we may be *banished* before we can bring any thing to maturity; in such a case I shall have done all that I have had in my power; and no man can do more. It is my intention, when the rings are made, to have the workman with me, to give him out the hair, and to see it put in myself; then to write, in my own hand, a certificate, on parchment, and to deliver it with the ring. This will be another pretty good test whether the remains of this great man be despised or not. There are some people here that seem to envy him, though he is dead. I wish, with all my soul, they could change places with him: he never knew what envy was, and if he had known, he never would have envied *them*."

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE MINISTERS.

(From the Courier of Saturday.)

We yesterday stated that the Conspirators were under examination before the Council at the Home Office, at the time of this Paper going to press.—On the close of their examination, about half-past four, we announced in a second edition, and, of course, in only a part of our impression, that eight of them, viz. Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, Wilson, Tidd, Harrison, and Monument, were committed to the Tower upon charges of High Treason and Murder. Of course, therefore, disclosures must have been made of projects still more grave, in a legal point of view, than those which they are known to have entertained. What was the precise nature of their traitorous designs, we do not profess to know; but we are happy to think, that, should they fail to make out a case of treason with that clearness and nicety, which the jealous scruples of the law require, the crime of murder, of which the principal conspirators stand accused, will bring down upon their guilty heads the punishment they so justly merit. The following are additional details of the proceedings which took place relative to them:—

The prisoners arrived at the Home Office at eleven o'clock. The Council did not assemble until about an hour afterwards. In the interval a number of respectable people were permitted to pass through the room, and their gaze did not seem to incommode the prisoners at all. Indeed, for the most part, they appeared rather proud of their situation than otherwise; and many of them were cheerful even to levity. Among these were Davidson, the mulatto; Hall & Wilson, the tailors; Brunt, the man in whose house a great quantity of combustibles were found; old Tidd, and Harrison, the soldier. Thistlewood, on the contrary, was moody and thoughtful, and occasionally conversed earnestly with Ings, the butcher, who sat near him. Ings was gloomy and morose, though occasionally he burst out into a fit of desperate gaiety, and endeavoured to rally the drooping spirits of Monument, than whom it is impossible to imagine a more wretched-looking little creature. Cooper spoke to no one, he seemed absorbed in thought, and took snuff almost unceasingly.

The Council having assembled, they issued their orders that the prisoners should be brought before them separately. There were present, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sidmouth, Earl Bathurst, Earl Mulgrave, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston, Sir William Scott, Sir John Nichol, Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, and the Marquis Camden, the Chief Baron of Scotland, and the Attorney and Solicitor General. Mr. Buller attended as Clerk.

Thistlewood was first taken up stairs to the Council Chamber. He walked with a hurried step, and appeared a little agitated. He was attended by the officers to the presence of the Council, and was simply told that he stood committed for high treason and murder. He was then taken back to the room below, and Brunt was led up in a similar manner. The same course was observed with respect to all the other Prisoners, Preston excepted, Simmonds was twenty minutes before the Council, and Monument about the same time. The latter is a man of very diminutive stature, but is said to possess some intellect. On the present occasion he seemed to be suffering under the agonies of terror. When he returned from the Council Chamber, he appeared still more depressed than before; and Ings and Thistlewood seemed to banter him upon his timidity. Thistlewood wore his hat, and looked as if he had made his mind up to meet his fate with firmness.

When Ings returned from the Council Chamber, he resumed his seat with increased sullenness; and, as soon as the officers had replaced his handcuffs, he and Thistlewood renewed their conversation with great eagerness. Thistlewood spoke almost in a whisper; but Ings was more loud. Preston was very talkative and confident. He seemed bursting with impatience to go before the Council; raising himself from his chair every time the door opened, in hope of being the next called; then sinking back into his seat with vexation and disappointment, and exclaiming "Oh! how I long to go up! My *genus* is so great just now. I don't think there is any man alive has so great a *genus* as mine is at this moment." Then he would pore upon the ground for a minute or two in deep cogitation, and at length break out in the following soliloquy: "If it is the will of the author of the world that I should perish in the cause of freedom—his will, and not mine, be done! It would be quite a triumph to me! Quite a triumph to me!" at the same time throwing his arms about in a manner which savoured strongly of insanity. When Thistlewood and some others expressed regret that they had not applied to have their families admitted to see them, he desired them very pompously to make themselves quite easy upon that head, for he would take care to mention it in his *speech* to their Lordships. When he found that he was not to be examined, he seemed quite astounded, that he had been treated with such contempt. He had evidently prepared his mind for a "blow up," as he called it, with the Ministers; he said, "as he suppose[d] as how he had given 'em such a taste afore, they did not like him to come again."

The Council, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, announced, through the medium of Mr. Hobhouse, the under-secretary, that eight of the prisoners were to be committed to the Tower upon a charge of high treason. These were, Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, Wilson, Tidd, Harrison, and Monument. These were then handcuffed in pairs, and an escort of the Horse Guards was sent for. On the arrival of the Guards, four hackney-coaches were procured, in each of which two prisoners were placed.—They were accompanied by the Fort-Major of the Tower, Captain J. H. Elrington, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, Taunton, Salmon, and several other police-officers. The Horse Guards surrounded them on all sides. An immense crowd witnessed their departure, and followed their course; but there was not a single sympathizing expression uttered by the throng.

The first intimation of the intended commitment to the Tower was brought there about two o'clock, when orders were given to make immediate preparations for the reception of several state prisoners, who arrived at 20 minutes past five.

Each prisoner is confined in a separate apartment; two warders, armed in the usual way, with cutlasses and halberds, are in each room; and at each door is stationed a sentinel armed, to whose care is intrusted the key of the room, with strict orders not to permit more than one warder to be absent at a time.

The prisoners have, by the indulgence of the law, what is called state allowance, for their daily maintenance.

The number of warders sufficient to do the ordinary duty of the Tower is ten: but, as soon as the command for preparing the prisons reached the proper quarter, directions were given to increase the number of warders to sixty.

The iron gate at the east end of the Tower was closed this morning, as is usual upon such occasions.

After the departure of the men thus committed for High Treason, six of those who remained—Bradburn, Cooper, Gilchrist, Strange, Hall, and Firth, were committed to the custody of Mr. Adkins, Governor of the House of Correction.—They were conveyed to their place of destination under an escort of Horse Guards, and accompanied by several Police-officers.

Symmonds, who, it is supposed, will be admitted a witness for the Crown; and Preston, were remanded to the custody of Mr. Nodder, Governor of Tothill-fields prison.

The manner in which Thistlewood fled from the officers of justice, immediately after the murder, has not been noticed in the Papers, though it was in no small degree curious. Having escaped from the loft by a trap-door at the top, he jumped into the yard of one of the houses in John-street. The height that he jumped was so considerable, that few men would have ventured on the experiment made by Thistlewood but in circumstances as desperate as his were at that moment. Descending into the yard of the second house from the corner of Cato-street, he attempted to burst in at the back entrance, with a view of passing through to John-street; but here he was foiled, as the back-door was fastened. In this situation he manifested considerable presence of mind. Having knocked loudly at the door, when he was answered by the people from within, he demanded admittance. Those to whom he addressed himself, alarmed perhaps by the firing which had just been heard in the loft, hesitated to open the door, when he called to them that he was an officer in pursuit of the villains who had just quitted the loft, and if the door were not instantly opened, he would break it down, as on such an occasion he had authority to do so. His audacity vanquished their scruples, and believing him to be the person that he represented himself to be, they no longer refused to permit him to enter. The door was opened, and he passed in.—He had previously said his business was to search the house, but on finding himself in a fair way of getting to the front door, he remarked, in a complimentary manner, that that was a "decent house," hastily inquired if they had any person concealed in any of their apartments, and, being answered in the negative, he observed, "*he could take their word*; and satisfied with the assurance that he had received, would give them no further trouble." He then made his exit by the front door; and the people to whom he had addressed himself had no doubt that he was really a Police-officer. It was not till they saw in the newspapers of the following day the description of the murderer, that they knew the person they had allowed to pass through the premises was no other than the notorious Arthur Thistlewood.

A man, answering in every respect the description of Palin, or Peeling, one of the Conspirators, and for whose apprehension a reward of £200 is offered, was seen at Eastry, in the forenoon of Tuesday last, and left that village about two in the afternoon; soon after which the newspapers, in which his description was given, having reached Eastry, immediate pursuit was made after him, and he was traced to Finglesham, on the road to Deal, where his further progress was lost.

DREADFUL FIRE AT CHATHAM.

We yesterday announced that an alarming conflagration was raging in the town of Chatham—The following account has been communicated by a Gentleman who was on the spot during a part of the dreadful scene, and who witnessed the effect of the whole:—

"The fire commenced at the house of Mr. Hill, a baker, residing at 69, High-street. Before any assistance could be afforded, it had gained such strength as to put an end to all hopes of saving Mr. Hill's house, or that next to it, with which the flames had almost immediately communicated. The attention of those who first came to the spot was then directed to the adjoining houses, and to those opposite, towards which the flames were driven by a violent north-westerly wind, which continued to blow strongly until a late hour in the morning. From Hill's house, and from those of Mr. Watson, a linen-draper, of Mr. Cohen, a pawn-broker, and two or three others which intervened, the devouring element reached the Sun-tavern, a very extensive building, and the principal inn of Chatham. When this house caught fire, the scene was most awful, for the flames had now been driven by the violence of the wind to the opposite side of the street, which then presented to the eye a pile of burning buildings, between which, from the narrowness of the place, the passage was in some places impassable, and in all extremely dangerous. About half-past four or five, the roof of the Sun-tavern fell in with a tremendous crash, and shortly after only a very small part of the walls was seen standing. At one time the brewery of Mr. Best was thought to be in such danger that its utter ruin was looked upon as inevitable; providentially, however, by the prompt assistance of great numbers of the town's-people, aided by the active exertions of the military, it escaped with comparatively trifling damage. Mr. Best was not so fortunate with respect to his dwelling house, which, with several adjoining houses, also his property, were entirely consumed. The walls of Mr. Best's house were, from their great solidity, the only parts which were not levelled with the earth. At four, and between that and six o'clock, the confusion which reigned in the town was beyond description. From the appearance of the flames at the latter hour, it was thought that all the houses south-east of that where the fire began would fall a sacrifice to its rage. So strong was this impression, that many families, considerably removed from the immediate scene of danger, had taken down their beds and other articles of furniture, and had removed a large part of them to a still greater distance.

"About eleven o'clock the fury of the flames was checked by the partial destruction of some houses on the same side of the street where it began, and by the total demolition of one or two on the opposite side, which the flames had not then reached, but which it was judged proper to take down, to prevent a further spread of the conflagration. The whole number of houses destroyed in High-street is 38; but there were several small buildings destroyed in the rear of each. The violence of the wind was such, that large flakes of burning matter were conveyed to some hundred yards' distance. One of those flakes fell upon a large stack of hay, about 150 yards from High-street, which consumed that, and two others which were close by. There was a considerable quantity of hay between these stacks, which fortunately escaped. From the extraordinary rapidity with which the flames spread, and the danger which threatened in a narrow street, both sides of which for a great part were on fire, an immensity of property was destroyed, which, had the wind been more moderate, might have been saved.—Several houses, and those, we understand, principally belonging to persons whose ruin must be the consequence, were not insured. It is, however, a satisfaction, in relating this melancholy accident, to be able to state that no life was lost on the occasion. One or two persons were, we understand, hurt by the falling of a wall, but not dangerously. At an early hour of the day the news of the fire reached London, from which some engines were despatched; but before their arrival the flames had been nearly subdued. The engines from Rochester and Maidstone were on the spot as soon as possible after the account had reached those places. The Sun fire-engine, drawn by six horses, reached Chatham at six in the afternoon. Great inconvenience was experienced from the want of a plentiful supply of water. In some places it was conveyed in casks to the spot where the engines were at work."

This is, we understand, the third severe visitation by fire which Chatham has experienced within the last half-century. About twenty years ago a fire broke out nearly in the same place as the present one, which consumed nearly 70 houses; and about twenty-one or twenty-two years before that period a fire happened in the same street, to which eighty or ninety houses fell a prey.

SUPPOSED HORRID ROBBERY AND MURDER.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, as a watchman was passing Mulgrave-place, Woolwich, he observed flames issuing from the window of a house inhabited by an old Gentleman of the name of Parker, and his housekeeper. He instantly gave the alarm, and proceeded to rouse the inmates by knocking as loud as he could at the door. No answer was returned. The neighbours, justly alarmed, resolved to force an entrance, on doing which, they ascended to the room which was on fire. The devouring element had not made great progress, and was soon extinguished; but, horrid to relate, in the corner of the room, the bodies of Mr. Parker and his housekeeper were found, nearly consumed by the fire! Appearances, we grieve to understand, afford too much reason to believe, that the unfortunate persons had been previously murdered by some midnight robbers, and the house set on fire, to conceal the double atrocity! The strictest inquisition has been making all day into the horrid transaction, by the Magistrates and Police.

THE REVENUE.

We have the best authority for stating, that altho' the Public Accounts for the current quarter will exhibit a falling off in the Trade of the Country to the amount of some millions, there will, on the whole Revenue, be no deficiency; but, on the contrary, including the last new Taxes, a considerable surplus.—*Star of Saturday.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

We understand, that, owing to an inadvertency in the wording of the late Act of Parliament, intended to give continuance, during the dissolution, to all expiring Acts, the Act for relief of Insolvent Debtors cannot be administered during the recess, as was expressly intended by Parliament. The words of the new Act, passed a day or two before the dissolution, to keep alive other Acts until the new Parliament shall assemble, are as follow—"*That all Laws now in force and which would expire at the end of this Session of Parliament, or on or before the first day of June, 1820, shall be and continue in full force, to all intents and purposes, until the twenty fifth day of June, 1820.*" Now, unfortunately for the poor Insolvent Debtors who are confined in the gaols throughout the kingdom, the last Act passed by the Legislature for their relief expired on the 22d of February last. Its temporary revival cannot, therefore, be comprehended in the words of the other Act to which we have alluded. Mr. Reynolds, the King's Counsel, who acted as Chief Commissioner under the late Act, has had repeated interviews with Lord Sidmouth within the last day or two upon this subject; it is said nothing has been decided on in behalf of the poor debtors. But the general opinion is, that the inaccuracy in the wording of the last Act is conclusive against the opening of the Insolvent Debtors' Court until the new Parliament meets, and makes a fresh provision for the administration of this branch of the law.—*Globe.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

The London Papers of Saturday have been received since our last publication, but such of their communications as we have extracted are not of a nature to require particular notice at our hands.—The accounts from the British out-ports furnish a distressing picture of the devastation occasioned by the tremendous gale of this day se'nnight. Several vessels had been swallowed up, with their crews, on the Goodwin Sand, and a large number of others were stranded, or had suffered more or less damage, on various parts of the coast. We are happy to say, that amongst these we have been able to perceive but one of or from this port, namely, the *Jane*, Lewis, bound hence to London, with a cargo of corn, which is stated to have grounded going into Margate, driven up the Bay, close to the beach, beaten off her rudder, and lost her anchors and cables. A boat, with the name "*Ceres*, of Whitehaven," and a number of dead pigs, have been washed ashore near Beaumaris.

The new Irish Election Act having relieved Candidates from the principal expenses attendant on a contest, the celebrated Mr. BOYLE, of Cork, has announced his *positive* intention to oppose "the Hero of Consamore, and the Youth of Myross Wood."

Mr. HUTCHINSON commenced his canvass in Cork early on Monday morning. A fair and liberal spirit is stated to prevail there between the partisans of the respective Candidates.

Some of the Dublin Papers of Tuesday contradict, as from authority, the statement, contained in Mr. O'CONNELL's Address to the Catholic Prelates of Ireland, that the Duke of LEINSTER and the Earl of FINGAL had withdrawn from the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland.

LISMORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

According to the intimation given in our Paper of the 24th ult. this truly patriotic and useful Society had a Ploughing Match on Thursday last, near Dungarvan, when the following Premiums were awarded:—

GENTLEMEN'S PLOUGHS.

To *Philip Murray*, Ploughman to John Nugent Humble, of Cleukoscoran Castle, Esq. £2 5s 6d.

To — *Moore*, Ploughman to Robert Uniacke, of Woodhouse, Esq. £1 10s. 0d.

WORKING FARMERS.

1. To *Patrick Egan*, Tenant to Henry Bushe, of Castle Richard, Esq. a *Scotch Plough*.
2. To *John Walsh*, of Dromana, Tenant to Sir William J. Homan, Bart. a *Double Harrow*.
3. To *Philip Gough*, Tenant to John Nugent Humble, Esq. a *Pair of Winker Bridles with long Reins*.
4. To *John Slattery*, Tenant to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, *One Pound*, for the best appointed Plough, Harness, &c.
5. To *Paik Egan*, Tenant to Henry Bushe, of Castle Richard, Esq. *Three Pounds*, for the best Draft Horses and the most approved Plough.

We are happy to learn, as a proof of the salutary tendency of such exhibitions, and of the importance attached to them by the Peasantry of that part of the Country, that the Meeting was numerously attended, and appeared to excite great interest and emulation.

After the Ploughing Match, the Members of the Society dined together at the Devonshire Arms, in Dungarvan, when the Institution received fresh accessions of strength by the admission of several new Members.

It was our intention, when we lately noticed the formation of this Society, to take an early opportunity of offering a few observations on the national and local utility of such Associations—but an article having since been published by a respectable cotemporary, the writer of which appears to possess a more extensive practical acquaintance with the subject than we could pretend to bring to it's consideration, we determined upon giving it insertion, in preference to any remarks which we could furnish, and beg to recommend its attentive perusal to every person interested in promoting the agricultural interests of Ireland. It commences in our first [page].

KILKENNY, MARCH 8.—We are deeply concerned to state, that an outrage of a peculiarly atrocious nature was perpetrated on Monday night at Outrath, in the neighbourhood of this city.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock that night, the house of one Kelly, farmer, at that place, was attacked by from 12 to 15 armed men, who beat and wounded Kelly, cut open the head of one of his sons, and fired at another (whom they ordered to kneel and bless himself) from a blunderbuss, at the distance of two yards, by which a ball and several slugs were lodged in the upper part of the thigh. The latter is dangerously wounded. The offence, if we must prostitute the term, of which these sanguinary ruffians accused this unfortunate family, was their becoming tenants to some land, a portion of a farm held by another man, and which he had given up to his landlord, Henry Ryan, of Kilfera, Esq. as not being able to pay the rent. It is now a considerable time since this wicked and injurious system has been acted upon in this neighbourhood, and we fondly hoped the folly and danger of such conduct had been so deeply impressed on the minds of the people, that it was at an end for ever in this county. We were unhappily mistaken; but we have no doubt, that a little exertion to bring to justice the perpetrators of this cruel outrage will prevent it from spreading among or overawing our peaceful peasantry.—*Leinster Journal.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been no material alteration in the price of *Butter* since our last; a few firkins of new Butter appeared on Tuesday, which of course went at an advanced rate (by some reports as high as £5); the general currency, however, has remained nearly the same as on Monday, but sales not quite so brisk. Having had but few lots of *Singed Pigs* at market within the last two days, the price has continued to look up; 44s. 6d. has been paid for some of good quality, and one prime lot yesterday obtained 45s. No change has occurred in *Scalded Pork*. *Wheat* has moved another step upwards; 36s. 6d. was generally given yesterday for good quality, and some fine samples brought 36s. 9d. *Oats* and *Barley* remain as last quoted, but the inferior descriptions of the latter are more inquired after. The inferior kind of *Scotch Herrings* (ungutted) are 1s. per barrel lower, sales having of late been very dull. *Marlfield Whiskey* has declined 3d. per gallon, and is now sold—new, at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.—old, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. No other alterations of any moment.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 8.

ARRIVED.

6th—Aimwell, Howland, Llanelly, coals, for Ross; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, cheese and empty bags.

7th—Mary Ann, Rogers, Llanelly, coals; Providence, Evans, Newport, ditto; Toffelty, Beynon, Newport, do; Aurora, Griffith, Cardiffe, iron; Hope, Jones, Dublin, ballast; Lovely, Evans, Cardiffe, coals; Mary, Kavanagh, Newport, coals, for Ross; Margaret, Lynch, do. do. for Ross.

SAILED.

6th—Union, Sanderson, Exeter, barley and oats.

7th—Sally, Allen, London, butter, bacon, pork, &c.; Rose, Lynch, Cork, flagstones.

8th—Bee, Lloyd, Cardigan, ballast.

Wind N. past 7 morning.

AMERICAN ASH LOGS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THOS. JACOB'S STAVE YARD, NEAR THE BRIDGE,

On the 13th instant, at 12 o'Clock,

A FEW THOUSAND OF ASH LOGS,

HOGSHEAD AND BARREL.

ON SALE, AT SAME YARD,

SOME ASH AND RED OAK HHD. STAVES.

Waterford, 9th of 3d month, 1820.

TO THE WORTHY ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

PARLIAMENT being dissolved, it is barely grateful and respectful in me to address you on a matter of so much regret to myself, as that must be of withdrawing from your service; private reasons are my sole inducement. The late Parliament is now numbered among the Dead—and, thank God! we may now speak of it as freely as we please. It may not, however, be necessary to say much. Peace to it's manes! Let those measures which we have been told must conduct us to prosperity, but which have now brought us to the verge of ruin—let Taxes and Debt—let the resistance to religious, and the attacks on public and private Liberty, be it's Elegy.

Gentlemen—I have served you with fidelity, during a most eventful period, in which I have inflexibly promoted every measure of civil and religious Freedom. In mentioning the latter, remember what I now tell you—that the Ministers are, as to it, playing the same double hypocritical Game that was heretofore played by their Prototype, Mr. PITT, in respect to the abolition of the Slave Trade—that is, making splendid speeches for it, but taking special care that it shall be defeated. When Mr. FOX was in office, his sincerity was so well known, that the opposition to it dwindled away. Had he lived, his efforts would have been equally successful in carrying into effect that humane and most admirable principle of the Gospel, the maxim of his life, "to do by others, as you would be done by yourself."

Gentlemen—I now take my leave of you with unfeigned Gratitude and Regret, but with a feeling of Pride that I have never consented to one Tax for the purpose of shedding one drop of Human Blood, nor to one measure that could abridge the Liberty of my Fellow-subjects.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged Servant,

GEORGE WALPOLE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR late worthy Representative, General WALPOLE, having announced that he does not again intend to solicit a Renewal of the Trust you have hitherto reposed in him, I have been encouraged to offer myself as a Candidate for the distinguished Honour of representing you in Parliament. The greater part of my Life has been devoted to the Naval Service of my Country; but, during the last Parliament, of which I was a Member, my Conduct has been uniformly influenced by an anxious desire to extend to all Classes of my Fellow-subjects the benefits of the Constitution, and to maintain unimpaired the respective Privileges and Liberties of the Crown, the Parliament, and the People. Should I be so fortunate as to be the Object of your Choice, I shall pursue the same course, and shall most zealously endeavour to study and promote the local Interests of the Borough of Dungarvan. I have delayed addressing you until the Dissolution of the late Parliament had been announced, and I shall now hasten to pay my respects to you in person. If you are pleased to confide in me that important Trust which I now solicit, I hope that I shall restore it to you with the consciousness of having faithfully and honestly discharged the duties of your Representative in Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient

And most faithful Servant,

A. W. CLIFFORD.

Stratton-street, Piccadilly,

2d March, 1820.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS of BALLYDUFFE ULTRA, lying on the River *Blackwater*, between the Towns of KILWORTH and LISMORE, and in the County of Waterford. This Estate, containing about 300 Acres, Pasture, Arable, &c. is held under Sir THOMAS HEATHCOTE, Bart. on a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Head Rent of £50 per annum, and yields a Profit Rent of £420 per annum.

For particulars apply to GEORGE B. JACKSON, Esq. Glanbeg, Lismore—to WM. POOLE, Esq. Lismore—or to Messrs. HENDLEY and QUARRY, Solicitors, Fermoy.

March 7, 1820.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF SCROFULA.

Manchester, Sept. 14th, 1819.

To Mr. John Lignum, Surgeon.

SIR,

DEEPLY impressed with a sense of gratitude, I beg leave to state the following particulars respecting my son, the authenticity of which I am ready to testify on oath.

When he was about six years of age, several extensive and very malignant ulcers broke out about his face and neck, which occasioned great pain, and completely disfigured him; in a short time after, his right hand became affected in a similar manner, and was in fact so bad, that after he had commenced taking your invaluable Antiscorbutic Drops, one of the bones came out completely diseased.

In this truly deplorable condition he remained for upwards of six months, when first his legs and afterwards his arms were reduced to the same shocking state. All these ulcers ran to such a degree, and his appetite was so very bad, that he was reduced almost to a skeleton.

It was not until he had been affected in the manner above described upwards of two years, that I heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Antiscorbutic Drops; and although it was the opinion of many of my friends, and some of the faculty, that nothing on earth would cure him, I was resolved to make trial.

After he commenced taking them, the running gradually subsided, and his appetite increased, but, unfortunately, from the pressure of the times, I was under the necessity of suspending their use for some time; this was no sooner done, than the sores began to get worse, and continued so to do until they were recommenced.

About this time, a swelling, of great magnitude, came upon the small of his back, which was opened by your Son and a Surgeon he brought with him. In concluding this extraordinary case, I have only to add, that after he again began to use the Drops, the cure was slow but sure, and I can now say, with heartfelt gratitude, that he is completely restored to health, the large scars only remaining as a lasting memorial of the unrivalled efficacy of your Drops.

I shall always be happy to give further particulars to any one applying personally, or if by letter (post-paid) to

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HUGHES,

No. 26, Portugal-street, Oldham Road.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, that we have been eye-witnesses to the above cure, having known the boy many years.

CHRISTIAN PEACOCK, 43, Prussia-street.

P. MAC CANN, 40, Portugal-street.

These Drops are sold in moulded square Bottles, at 3s. 4d., 5s. 5d., and 13s., (one 13s. Bottle is equal to three 5s. 5d. ones,) by Mr. LIGNUM, No. 57, Bridge-street, Manchester; by BIRNIE, BULL, and FARRELL, Waterford; and by all other Booksellers and Medicine Venders.

Of whom also may be had, Mr. LIGNUM's IMPROVED CHEMICAL LOTION, for all Scorbutic Eruptions—Price 3s. 4d. Duty included.

N. B. Mr. LIGNUM's numerous professional engagements preclude the possibility of his attending to any Letters of Advice, unless the usual compliment of a £1 Note be inclosed.

☞ Just published, by Mr. LIGNUM, a practical TREATISE on the VENEREAL DISEASE—Price, Half-a-Crown, and sold as above.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness and Immorality.

GEORGE, R.

We, most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensable duty on Us to be careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of our loving subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the Divine vengeance on us and our Kingdoms; we also humbly acknowledge that we cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy and prosperous to ourself and our People, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety and good manners may (according to our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm, and particularly in such as are employed near our Royal Person; and that, for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will, upon all occasions, distinguish persons of piety and virtue, by marks of our royal favour; and we do expect and require, that all persons of honour or in place of authority will give good example, by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God, on every Lord's day, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law; and for the more effectual reforming all such persons who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations, are a scandal to our kingdom, our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers, and Ministers, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and other lewd and disorderly houses, and to put in execution the statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday;" and also so much of an Act of Parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual suppressing of blasphemy and profaneness," as is now in force, and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate-houses, coffee-houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine Service, on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our highest displeasure; and for the more effectual proceeding therein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution, and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court, immediately before the charge is given; and we do hereby further charge & command every Minister in his respective Parish Church or Chapel, to read, or cause to be read, this our Proclamation, at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditories to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness; and to the end that vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others, who are employed in our service by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that, by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority, and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 12th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.