WARWICK ASSIZES.

THURSDAY.—The trial of the Conspirators will certainly not come on before Monday. The cases of Ragg and Osborne, for publishing seditious libels, present nothing of novelty or importance, and will only bring a question before a Warwickshire Jury, which, within the last few months, has been repeatedly disposed of by the Juries of other places.

The High Sheriff, Mr. Wren, has in the most obliging manner accommodated the Gentlemen connected with the London Press with seats in the dock during the *nisi prius* trials.

On Wednesday evening, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, one of the Grand Jury, arrived here, and it was immediately spread abroad, that Sir Francis Burdett had come to Warwick. The mistake was soon discovered, but it is supposed, that the Hon. Bart. last mentioned will shortly be here. It is only from being subpœnaed as a witness that he will be likely to come, for every one knows that the Major and Sir Francis have not been on the best terms lately.

Mr. Wooler is here. He intends defending himself; but the Major avails himself of the assistance of Counsel. Mr. Hill, a young Barrister on this circuit, is retained in his behalf. It is not yet decided whether Edmonds, Lewis, and Maddocks, will defend themselves. The Defendants expect that the trial will occupy more than one day. Though the evidence will not take up much time, the length of the speeches made for the defence will probably make an adjournment necessary.

A sufficient number of gentlemen of the Grand Jury being in attendance, the usual oath was administered, and the Proclamation for the Discouragement of Vice and Immorality having been read—

The Learned Judge proceeded to give his charge. He commenced by expressing his deep regret at finding the calendar on the present occasion heavier than it had ever been before, and heavier than it had ever been seen, even in the largest counties. It was impossible for any humane mind to contemplate that of which he had spoken but with feelings of the deepest sorrow; and they would naturally be anxious to inquire if some course could not be taken by which the alarming increase of crime in that part of the country might be checked. When he knew, that the same offender came before the Court over and over again, after having suffered a slight imprisonment—when it was proved, that such punishment, instead of reclaiming, tended but to harden and to confirm the parties in their dishonest practices—he would venture to say, that, if some effectual means for stopping the progress of the evil were not devised, instead of having the same number of prisoners that now awaited their trial, within a short period they would be further increased, so that no gaol could contain them, and no time that could be devoted to the administration of justice in that place would suffice to dispose of their cases. Under these circumstances, it would become a question whether, instead of the punishments hitherto inflicted for certain offences, by removing from the country those who thus proved themselves to be unfit to remain in it, this torrent of immorality could not be checked. This, it appeared to him, might be expedient—might tend essentially to oppose the increase of crime, and to reduce the calendar to what it was formerly; as, under the present system, many, instead of being reclaimed by a short confinement, regularly returned to plunder, and too frequently corrupted, by their example and counsel, all they met with. The calendar was so large, and comprehended such varieties of crime, from high treason down to the most petty riots and disorders, that it was impossible for him to go over the whole of the business, to which the attention of the Grand Jury would be directed. There was one case, that of a servant for murdering her mistress, to which he particularly directed their deliberations. By the law of England, such a violation of the duty which a servant owed to a superior was petty treason. To prove that the crime charged amounted to petty treason, it was necessary that the relationship of servant and mistress should be satisfactorily made out, and that the *corpus delicti*, or body of the crime, should be sustained by the testimony of two witnesses. He next explained the extent of Lord Ellenborough's Act, as it applied to a case of maliciously cutting, which would come before the Grand Jury, and proceeded to notice certain other cases, which he was very sorry to see in the calendar. These were cases of sedition. That a few seditious words should be uttered at a public-house or meeting, would, perhaps, once have been hardly worthy of notice; but these were difficult times, and if it should be found not in one, but in several instances, that a regular and organised system had been formed, under which persons were sent to different parts of the country, to make the lower orders dissatisfied with the Government, it became necessary to consider whether these efforts were not intended to prepare the way for a revolution of no ordinary character, but one that would go to destroy all morality, all distinctions, all property, and, with them, all government.—When it was found, that evil-disposed persons went among the lower orders, who were not sufficiently informed to detect the misrepresentations with which they were abused, or to be fortified against the effects of the advice they might receive; when it was found, that those of whom he had spoken went among the labouring classes to inflame their minds against the Government, and, by making them believe that the reign of terror had commenced in this country, to excite them to resistance against the constituted authorities; when such things occurred, the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would feel, that the subject deserved their most serious consideration: for what spectacle could be more melancholy than that which would be presented, were the mass of the population so completely demoralised, and detached from the Government which they were bound to support, as to act according to the views of those who thus attempted to delude them? To these subjects he would particularly direct their attention—and he would direct their attention to them, not merely while they were there as Grand Jurors, but when they should leave that Court, and return to the country as Magistrates, he hoped that it would not be thought improper in him to recommend that they should still bear them in mind. In that character, when any such cases came before them, he trusted that they would not fail to put the parties in a state of accusation.—They had the power of acting thus, by any person engaged in the dissemination of publications, the object of which was to excite disbelief in the truths of religion, or to alienate the minds of the People from the established Government. These were either blasphemous or seditious libels, and Magistrates might punish them. He thought they had the power of holding the parties to bail for their good behaviour, but that admitted of some difference of opinion. Of this, however, he was certain, that they might hold them to bail till the ensuing Sessions. Performing this important duty, they would baffle the evil designs of those who abused the People with falsehoods which they had not the means of detecting, and which, though refuted over and over again, were calculated, if vigorous measures were not resorted to in order to oppose them, to produce the most injurious effects on the public mind. He apologised for having detained them so long, but thought the urgency of the case warranted the remarks which he had offered.

LIBEL.

SPURRIER *v.* EDMONDS.

The Grand Jury having retired, Mr. Edmonds, the Defendant in this case, appeared in the dock, and moved the Court for an adjournment of the cause till to-morrow (Friday), in consequence of the absence of Mr. Pearson, his attorney, without whose professional aid he was unable to defend himself.

An affidavit to this effect being put in and read,

Mr. Justice Best. I can have no objection to give you the time you ask; but I think, in the abstract of cases laid before me, your name appears as if you preferred pleading in your own defence.

Mr. Edmonds. My Lord, I do not think you will find it so stated. I am not quite certain whether or not I shall defend myself. At all events, Mr. Pearson, who has been retained by Mr. Hunt at York, is in possession of all the papers necessary for my defence. Perhaps, as I am asking for time, it might be convenient to fix the cause for hearing on Saturday, as it might save the Court the trouble of another application.

Mr. Justice Best. I certainly find that you are correct in stating that the name of Mr. Pearson appears in the abstract as Attorney in your case, and I beg your pardon for the error. I think there can be no objection to your application to have the cause postponed to to-morrow, and, as we do not sit on that day sooner than two o'clock, perhaps it will not be necessary for you to apply for a further extension of time. Should Mr. Pearson not arrive by that hour, you will of course be at liberty to renew your motion.

WARWICK, FRIDAY.—The case of the King *v.* Osborne came on late yesterday afternoon. It was opened by Mr. Clark. The libel was contained in the 12th Number of a publication called *The Black Book; or, Corruption Unmasked.*—On the part of the prosecution, the publishing of the libel by the Defendant, a bookseller of Birmingham, having been proved,

Mr. Denman made an eloquent address to the Court on behalf of the Defendant, and contended, that as the publication had taken place merely in the way of business, the Defendant was entitled to an acquittal; for, as he could not possibly read every work that he sold, he ought not to be held answerable for the contents of what was thus disposed of in the way of trade.

The Judge was of a different opinion. The Defendant was answerable for what he had published. The publication in question he considered to be a blasphemous and seditious libel, tending to bring the Religion and Government of the State into contempt.

The Jury, without hesitation, found the Defendant—*Guilty*.

The immense number of offences that appear in the present calendar are the subject of general conversation. Since the charge of the Judge, several new cases have come in from Birmingham. More than 260 prisoners now await their trial. Much interest is excited by the trial alluded to by the Judge in his charge, that of a female, accused of murdering her mistress, which is to come on next Friday. The political trials seem to be almost entirely overlooked by the inhabitants. A horse cause, which was decided yesterday, attracted much more attention, and the friends of the successful plaintiff, decorated with cockades, and leading the poney which had been the subject of the trial, formed a sort of triumphant procession on the Coventry road, which might easily have been mistaken for the celebration of the return of a popular candidate to Parliament.

Sir F. Burdett was here yesterday.

This being Good Friday, the Judge went in state to St. Mary's Church, at ten o'clock in the morning. Divine Service commenced thus early, that the Court might sit sooner than was at first contemplated. At twelve o'clock the Judge proceeded to the Crown Court, and a number of Prisoners charged with various offences were arraigned at the bar. These, having pleaded, were removed.

Mr. Edmonds then addressed the Court. He on the preceding day applied to have his trial for a libel postponed, as his Counsel (Mr. Pearson) had not yet arrived from York, being engaged in the case of Hunt and others.

Mr. Clarke denied this.

Mr. Edmonds said he was merely stating a fact to his Lordship.

Mr. Clarke denied the correctness of his statement.

Mr. Edmonds said he was merely wrong in a name. His Attorney was detained at York, and he was unprepared to defend himself in his absence. He therefore wished the cause to be placed as low on the list as might be consistent with the convenience of the Court.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan desired to say, that Mr. Edmonds did wish for delay. He had wished for it at the last Assizes, when he objected that the Jury had not been properly struck. With respect to Mr. Pearson being detained at York, they all knew that the trial of Mr. Hunt had terminated on Monday, and Mr. Pearson might have been here before this time. One Gentleman from York had been in Warwick since last Wednesday, who had remained till the end of the trial at York.

The Judge stated, that he had no power to put off the trial but on a new affidavit.

Mr. Edmonds was ready to make a new affidavit, and solicited time to do so. He had not come prepared with a new affidavit, expecting, from the indulgent treatment he had met with on the preceding day, that that which he had already made was sufficient. He protested that delay was not his object.

The Judge reminded him, that on the preceding day he had told him that he might on this (if it should be necessary) renew his application. The application must be made on affidavit, without which he was not authorised to put off the trial.

Mr. Edmonds again requested time to make a new affidavit.

The Judge could not help his being unacquainted with the forms of the Court, and did not feel at liberty to grant further time, without the consent of the Counsel for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan and Mr. Reader did not feel themselves authorised to consent to further delay.

Mr. Edmonds declared he was altogether unprepared to defend himself.

The Judge suggested to the Counsel for the Plaintiff, that as the case affected the character of their client, perhaps it would be better that they should not press on the trial immediately.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan expressed his readiness to acquiesce in any suggestion coming from his Lordship.

It was then agreed that the case should stand over till after the next cause, which, it was stated, would, in all probability, not occupy the Court more than an hour.

Mr. Edmonds said, with this arrangement he was perfectly satisfied.

The next case was then called on.

THE KING *v.* G. RAGG.

Mr. Reader opened this case by reading the indictment, which set forth a libel similar to that for which Osborne had been prosecuted.

Mr. Serjt. Vaughan addressed the Jury. He considered it wholly unnecessary to offer any comments on the libel which had just been read, as it was precisely in the same words that formed the libel, to the consideration of which the attention of some of the gentlemen of the present Jury had been directed on the preceding day. He was one of those who considered that the publisher must be responsible for that which he sent forth to the world. The question which the Jury had now to consider was, simply, whether the libel had been published with the intent charged in the indictment, namely, to bring the Church Service and Religion of the Country into contempt.—It would be shewn that the libel had been purchased in the shop of George Ragg, and though it had not been sold to the witness from the hand of the Defendant, yet he (Ragg) must be held responsible for the act of his servant.

Wm. Harding was then called. He proved having purchased the libel of a woman, at the shop of the Defendant, on the 14th September. The name of the Defendant was on the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.—Witness was employed to buy the book: could not swear that he had seen the Defendant within a week or a fortnight of the time when he purchased the book. He had seen him in the shop, but could not say within a month when. Could not say whether or not G. Ragg was on the door, but the name of Ragg was somewhere on the house.

W. Payne proved the Defendant to have resided at the house from which the pamphlet was purchased, and that the name was up, on or about the 14th Sept.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.—Thought he had seen Defendant at the shop, within a fortnight of the time at which the pamphlet was purchased, but could not swear to it.

John Arnald, a Solicitor of Birmingham, proved, that Defendant had occupied the shop in Bull-street, at which the libel was sold, up to Lady-day last. He only quitted it on Saturday last.

Mr. Denman renewed certain objections to the second count, which he had urged on the preceding day, on the ground, that the catechism was not part of the law of the land.

The Judge said he would take a note; but for himself, he considered the catechism to form a part of the ecclesiastical law of the land.

Mr. Denman, adverting to one part of the libel, which went to ridicule the ordination of the Ministers, put it to the Jury if they could decide that this libel was published with the intent imputed, when no proof was before them, that the forms connected with the ordination of Priests were such as were described in the publication, which was the subject of this prosecution. They were to decide whether the work in question had been published with the intention charged. The Learned Gentleman was proceeding to notice some parts of the Church service, when

The Judge interrupted him, by reminding him that a discussion on any of the forms of the Church could have nothing to do with the question now to be submitted to the Jury.

Mr. Denman abstained from pursuing the course to which his Lordship had objected. He then called upon the Jury to determine whether the Defendant had published this work with an evil intention, or whether indeed he had published it at all. As a man, he would not say upon his honour, from the evidence given, that the Defendant had published that work. A master was only responsible for the act of his servant when the servant acted from his authority. Here it was proved, that a book had been sold by some woman, at a house where the Defendant sometimes when in Birmingham resided, but who that woman was, or that the Defendant had ever seen the face of this publication, had not been proved. Would the Jury then on their oath (because it had been said that the Defendant must be presumed to have consented to the publication) decide that he had actually done so. He did not see much danger in the publication. He should rather consider it an impudent and foolish production, marked by bad grammar, bad logic, and nonsense, than that which could injure the venerable establishment against which it was supposed to have been directed. He entreated the Jury not to let their zeal for what was right lead them to do any thing that was wrong; and having commented on the evidence, he submitted that it was not sufficient to make out the charge against the Defendant, and that it consequently became their duty to acquit him.

The Judge, in summing up, said, the Counsel for the Defendant had urged in behalf of his client, that which had been held to be of no avail for more than half a century. If the doctrine now contended for were admitted, what would be the state of the Country? If an Editor of a newspaper published an article, and were allowed to say in his defence, 'You must ask which of our men has done this,' they might eventually be referred to a printer's devil, or some person in a situation not much higher, without the means of answering for the offence. An Editor must be answerable for what was done by those employed under him, and so must a Bookseller. It was not enough to say, that the servant of the Defendant had acted without his authority; it was incumbent on him to employ only those who would not disobey his orders. If there were errors in our Church service, they ought to be pointed out with decency and respect, and not treated with insolent scurrility. That it had not been treated with decent respect, proved that the object of it was, not to instruct, but to inflame the ignorant, by making them believe that there was something wrong in our whole system. If such publications were to be tolerated, all that was most sacred would be left at the mercy of every mercenary bookseller who would sell his God for gain. Had the language of this publication been applied to any sect in the Country, he should have had no hesitation in declaring it to be a libel, and he therefore claimed no more protection for the Church of England, of which he was a member, than he was ready to afford to every other religious sect. He concluded by strongly impressing on the Jury the malignant and injurious tendency of the libel.

The Jury, after a few moments' consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty* on the first count.

LIBEL.

SPURRIER *v.* EDMONDS.

Mr. Edmonds now rose, and said he was advised not to defend the action. He objected to the Jury on the grounds on which he had objected to them before on affidavit.

The Judge said he ought to have made an application on the subject in Term time.

Mr. Edmonds had objected to the Jury *in toto*, as having been improperly impanelled. The affidavits on this subject were in possession of the Court in London; under all the circumstances of the case, he thought he was entitled to indulgence.

It was decided by the Judge, on the authority of the Officer of the Court, who stated, that the trial had been before put off by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to give time for an application to be made to the Court on the subject in Term time—that, as no such application had been made, further time could not be granted.

Mr. Edmonds then said, he washed his hands of the case, and left it to his Lordship and the Gentlemen of the Jury.

The case was then called on.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,537. *SATURDAY, APRIL* 8, 1820. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE LET,
THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS,
CHANDLING HOUSE, &c.
ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,
Late in possession of Messrs. SAML. DRAPER & Co.

Immediate Possession can be given.—For Terms, &c. apply to Messrs. IVIE & MORTLAKE, Solicitors, Waterford, or No. 1, Prince-Street, Dublin.

March 25, 1820.

AUCTION
OF
CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS,
CONTINUED AT THE HOUSE OF THE LATE
JOHN DART, ON THE QUAY.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OLD ESTABLISHED WATERFORD GLASS WORKS intends continuing the Sale by Auction of CUT GLASS of such Quality as will give the Public an opportunity of judging of its excellence, and of affording Patronage to a NATIVE Establishment, which has for THIRTY-SIX YEARS been the daily support of nearly Two Hundred Individuals.

Glass Works, Waterford, 4th mo. 5th, 1820.

☞ *Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock this Day, and continue each Day until further Notice.*

AUCTION
OF
SUPERB AND SPLENDID RICH
CUT GLASS,
FROM THE SUPERIOR AND EXTENSIVE
CORK GLASS WORKS,
On FRIDAY *next, the 7th Inst. at One o'Clock,*
ON THE GRAND PARADE,
At the House lately occupied by Mr. KELLY.

MR. SAVAGE,

BEING on his way to Dublin, and time limited, will afford the Citizens of Waterford an Opportunity (for a few days only) to make a Selection from a most extensive Stock of the above Articles, exceeding in Stile & Elegance any thing of the kind ever offered for Sale in this Kingdom. They will be laid out for inspection from 10 till 1 o'Clock the Morning of Sale. Ladies and Gentlemen who may attend will save an opportunity to appreciate their worth, and may rest assured they will not be limited in price.

Waterford, April 4, 1820.

TO BE LET,
EITHER TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,
For Thirty-one Years and One Life concurrent,

THE FARMS of DOONEEN, otherwise POWER'S KNOCK, and BALLYBRENOCK. The Bounds of each will be shewn by Mr. W. KELLY, of Whitfield, and an accurate Survey will be shortly made of them.

Proposals will be received (post paid), directed to THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Cheltenham—or Mr. W. KELLY, Whitfield.

☞ No Preference has been promised.

March 2, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,
(A Freehold Estate in the County Waterford.)

THE FARM of BEWLEY, containing, Arable and Pasture Land, Three Hundred Acres English Statute Measure, with Limestone on the Premises, situate on the navigable River *Blackwater*, within two Miles of Cappoquin, and ten of Youghal.

These Lands are held under Sir THOS. N. HEATHCOTE, Bart. by lease for Lives renewable for ever at a small renewal fine, and the yearly Rent of £30—and are now held by one Under-Tenant, by Lease made in the Year 1751, at the yearly Rent of £60, of which 15 Years are yet unexpired, during which period said Lands will only produce a yearly Profit Rent of £30, but at the expiration of this Lease, will yield upwards of £500 per annum.

Application to be made to JOHN KELLY, Esq. Dungarvan—BRYAN KEATING, Esq. Lismore—or to THOMAS FOLEY, Attorney at Law, Lismore.

March 16, 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.

FOR NEW-YORK & ST. ANDREWS,
THE FAST-SAILING BRIG
MARIA,
ISAAC BARNES, Master,
Burden, per Register, 187 Tons.

This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Cabin and Hold Passengers, and will sail the 19th April.

Application to JAMES MORRIS.
Waterford, March 23, 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 £20 a year* for ever, subject to a Fee Farm Rent of £21 yearly. Application, as to particulars, to SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, Esq. Springfield. JOHN COWEN, Waterford—and JOHN KEOUGH, Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
As she now lies at the Graving-Bank,
ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL,

THE Brig JAMES and HENRY, of London—copper fastened and copper bottomed—Burthen, per Register, 218 Tons. Also, on same day, the Materials of said Vessel, consisting of CABLES, SAILS, SPARS, ANCHORS, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at ONE *o'Clock.*

TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

Waterford, April 6, 1820.

☞ Approved Bills, at Three Months' date, will be taken in payment for the amount of the Vessel, and any Materials that may be purchased with her.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,
For a long Term of Years or Lives,

SEVERAL FARMS on the LANDS of BALLYQUIN and GARRIDUFF, highly circumstanced for Grazing, Tillage, or Sheep. There is a command of Water for the purpose of Machinery or Bleaching. These Lands are within Seven Miles of Waterford, about One Mile from the Coach-road Rosear Mullinavat. An improving Tenant would find terms encouraging.

Inquire of Mr. DILLON, at Ballyquin.

March 24, 1820.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

SEALED Proposals for the TOLLS of the BRIDGE for ONE YEAR, to commence the FIRST *of next Month, will be received by me until the 15th Instant; and a* GENERAL MEETING *of Proprietors is requested on the 17th instant, at* ONE *o'Clock, at the* NEW LODGE, *in order to determine on the Purchaser, in case the Offers shall prove eligible; and also to transact such other Business as may come before them.*

Approved Security to the amount of £500 will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

The amount of the Tolls to be paid in equal Monthly Instalments.

GEORGE P. RIDGWAY, *Chairman.*

4th Mo. (April) 3, 1820.

RATHCULLAHEEN.

TO BE LET,
FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,
THE FARM OF RATHCULLAHEEN,
On the River Side, and adjoining NEWPARK, *the Seat of Sir* JOHN NEWPORT.

Application to PAUL CARROLL, King-Street.

February 12, 1820.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River *Barrow*, nearly opposite the Town of NEW ROSS, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 55 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land.

There are several Hundred full-grown FOREST TREES on the Farm, which it is expected the Tenant would purchase at a Valuation.

Application to be made to BENJAMIN BALL, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DRAPER and Co. New Ross.

Nov. 5, 1819.

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.)

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 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 Lonneau'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 Dr. 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 it saved, with the words "SAMUEL SOLOMON, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH INSTANT.
(SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION),

THE LANDS of NEWTOWN, containing 126 Acres, on the road from ANNSTOWN to WATERFORD. Proposals (post-paid) will be received by JOHN PALLISER, Esq. Derryluskan.

April 3, 1820.

TO BE SET,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

THE Part of BALLINAGOGLESH, held by PATRICK FLYNN, and the Part of BOLLINSUSSLAGH, by PIERSE POWER.—Apply (if by Letter post paid) to Mr. WM. HERBERT, Dungarvan.

March 20, 1820.

WALLACE *v.* BOLTON. THE SALE of the remaining unsold parts of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, is further ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock, Afternoon. Dated 28th Feb. 1820.

THOMAS BALL.

Rental and Particulars to be had from CHARLES TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor—or GEORGE IVIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Dublin, or Waterford.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD,
For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Ships, from Fire;
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

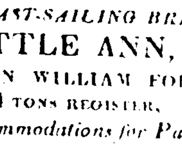
THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th Inst. are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th April, their Policy will be void, as the usual 15 Days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SANDHAM ELLY,
Agent and Receiver to the said Corporation.
Ross, March 24, 1820.



FOR ST. ANDREW'S, NORTH AMERICA,
THE FAST-SAILING BRIG
LITTLE ANN,
CAPTAIN WILLIAM FORD,
204 TONS REGISTER,
Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of April.

For Freight or Passage apply to RICHARD FOGARTY; or the Captain on board.

Waterford, March 29, 1820.

PACKET ESTABLISHMENT,
BETWEEN
CORK AND BOURDEAUX.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that TWO CUTTERS, of large dimensions, are now fitting up for the accommodation of Passengers between

CORK AND BOURDEAUX;

The NELSON, *of 130 Tons, Captain* GRAHAM, *is positively to sail on Sunday, the 16th of April.*

It is expected that the proximity and relative situation of these two Ports, by which all *Intricate Navigation* is excluded, and making them the two nearest points of communication between *Ireland and the South of France*, will be an inducement to persons going there to avail themselves of so desirable a conveyance.—Ample Stowage for Carriages, &c. &c. &c. and the greatest attention paid to the comforts of the Passengers.

Further particulars may be known by enquiring of Mr. J. J. FINN, Broker, George's-street, Cork.

Passage, 7 Guineas—Servants, half price.

The size of the Packets admits of 3 Cabins and 2 Water Closets in each.

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 37s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 4	0 6 6	0 8 6
Two-Penny,	0 9 0	0 13 4	1 1 3
Four-Penny,	1 1 7	1 10 6	2 2 6
Six-penny,	1 10 6	2 8 1	3 4 2

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

April 5. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.
THAT EXTENSIVE CONCERN,
IN CHARLES-STREET,
Lately in the Possession of Mr. WM. CHERRY.

Apply to WILLIAM KEARNEY, Esq. or Rev. FRANCIS NEWPORT.

March 10, 1820.

WANTED,

A PERSON who will undertake to supply the COUNTY GAOL of Waterford with POTATOES. Proposals will be received, and further particulars communicated, by the Rev. RICHARD J. HOBSON, *William-Street.*

Waterford, March 30, 1820.

CITY OF CORK PRESENTMENTS.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

AN ENORMOUS CHARGE.

Often as we have been obliged to interpose, in order to save the Public from some threatened exaction, we never felt ourselves so imperatively called upon as on the present occasion to rouse the Inhabitants of this impoverished and excessively over-taxed City, to make a general effort to defend the little remnant that is left to them, of property that was once prosperous, and trade that was once flourishing, from the effects of one of the most enormous charges that even Grand Jury prodigality ever contemplated.

The City Grand Jury *have already passed*—by a majority of not more than one or two—a Presentment which saddles the City with ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, as a first instalment for making a new entrance into Cork from Bandon, by Dr. Coghlan's House, and down between the Dyke and the left branch of the River Lee!!!

If this fact were not vouched to us—if, indeed, it were not placed beyond the possibility of doubt, we own we would not believe it, for we would require the *last* proof to convince us, that, at a moment when a great proportion of houses is returned waste, and when every street into which the passenger turns presents nothing to his eye but doors closed and shops without customers—when trade and business of all kinds are at a stand, among that class of persons upon whom the weight of local taxation falls most heavily—and when beggary & bankruptcy are so general—such a sum should be attempted to be raised, and expended on a work totally unnecessary. We had heard of this matter on Saturday, but the numbers on the Grand Jury, for and against the Presentment, were then so nearly equal, that we hoped it would have been decided in favour of the Public *within* the Grand Jury Room, and that it would not become a subject of observation or interference *without*. Disappointed in this expectation, we are now compelled, in the name and on the behalf of a Population weighed down to the earth with an insupportable taxation, to entreat of the Grand Jury to reconsider this Presentment, and postpone it to a period when the means of the People will enable them to contribute to works of ornament and private advantage, and not let this or any other presentment pass, which is not called for by immediate and pressing necessity.

We regret to find that among the strenuous supporters of this most ill-timed additional charge upon the City, are our two newly-elected Members. It was the boast of one of them on the Hustings the other day, that he had voted against the Three Millions of Taxes levied by the last Parliament, and we joined in approbation of his conduct for having done so; but we entreat of the Hon. Member, while he opposes general, not to promote local taxation—for we would very respectfully remind him, that there is no part of the population of the Empire less able to bear additional burdens than his constituents, and that they expect from him every effort, whether as a Legislator or Grand Juror, to mitigate their severity.

There are other Gentlemen among the supporters of this Presentment who have astonished us not a little, because they must be acquainted with the total inability of the City to sustain the tax which it levies. Some there are, however, whose conduct does not surprise us, for, *paying no City Rates themselves*, they do not experience their pressure, and therefore do not feel that sympathy for others which a participation in suffering creates. There are *four* of the supporters of the Presentment in this predicament, while among the TEN Gentlemen who have opposed it, there is not one who does not pay largely the grinding local Taxes.

A request, numerously and respectably signed, has been sent into the Grand Jury on the subject of this Presentment. We know not what fate it will meet; but if it should be persevered in, of course it will be traversed, and, we should hope, eventually defeated. To this alternative we trust the Public will not be driven, and we shall be happy to learn that the matter is altogether abandoned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

We have to communicate the following official notification:—

"The Duke de San Carlos, his Most Catholic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of London, has the honour to announce to all the Spaniards who are in this capital, that he has just received orders to take, and to cause to be taken, the oath of fidelity to the political Constitution of the Monarchy, by all Spanish subjects residing in London. In pursuance thereof, he has the honour to inform them, that they can present themselves at his residence, No. 50, Portland-place, every day during the ensuing week (to commence from Monday), from twelve until two o'clock, for the purpose of performing this solemn ceremony."

We have received this morning New York papers to the 11th inst. The Missouri Bill passed, in the House of Representatives, on the 1st inst., with the clause restraining that State from introducing slavery. It had a majority of only nine in its favour, the numbers being, for the passing of the Bill, 91, against it, 82. It was next day carried up to the Senate, where, upon the motion of Mr. Barbour, the proviso, requiring the new State to interdict slavery within its limits, was ordered to be struck out, by a majority of twelve, the numbers being, for the restriction, 15, against it, 27. A clause was then added, declaring, generally, the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the United States north of 36° 30' north latitude, except within the proposed State of Missouri. This motion was agreed to without debate, and the Bill in its amended state was sent back to the House of Representatives. A warm debate ensued, upon agreeing to these amendments; but they were finally carried, the numbers in favour of them being 90, and against, 87.

An insurrection of the blacks is stated in these Papers to have broken out at Petersburg, in Virginia. They had set fire to several buildings, and committed other excesses: but it was expected they would soon be reduced to subjection.

The Bill to prevent all intercourse between the United States and the West India Islands and British North America, had not passed into a law up to the 10th inst.

Lord Cochrane has made another unsuccessful attack upon the Spanish fleet at Callao. His Lordship's letter to Don Zenteno, Minister of Marine of the Chilians, is dated on board the Admiral's ship O'Higgins, Bay of Callao, October 6. He ascribes his failure to the "badness of the rockets, some of which burst in consequence of the tubes or cylinders being badly soldered, and others broke at the tail, having unfortunately been made of a very knotty and brittle wood."— He expresses his determination, however, "to operate upon a different plan, which I hope will produce a better effect."

We have received no Paris Papers this morning; but we extract the following from *Galignani's Messenger*, an ably conducted English Journal, published in Paris. The intelligence is stated to have arrived at the Spanish Ambassador's in that capital, at four o'clock on Monday afternoon:

"A courier extraordinary has just arrived to the Spanish Embassy, bringing advices from Madrid of the 19th, by which we learn that the following changes have taken place:

"M. Perez de Castro, a Liberal, and formerly Deputy of the Cortes, is named Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of the Duke de San Fernando, who is chosen Ambassador at Vienna, in the room of M. Cevallos, who is to have a seat in the Council of State.

"The Duke de Fernan Nunez, Ambassador at Paris, is recalled, and succeeded by the Duke Del Parque, one of the first Generals who made war against Napoleon during the late Revolution.

"The Duke de San Carlos, Ambassador in London, is also recalled, and the Duke de Frias, whose sentiments have always been liberal, is to take his place.

"Don Onis, former Minister in the United States of America, is named Ambassador at Naples, in the place of M. Labrador, who is recalled.

"M. de Campuzano, former Secretary of the Embassy in London, is named Ambassador at Dresden, in place of M. Salmon, who is to go to St. Petersburgh.

"The Count de Torreno, former Deputy of the Cortes, late an exile at Paris, and now in this capital, is named Ambassador at Berlin.

"M. de Pando is named Minister in Portugal, in the room of Count de Casa Flores, who is recalled."

The double success of Mr. Corwen, in being returned both for Carlisle and Cumberland, has, we understand, excited considerable agitation and displeasure among the gentlemen who are distinguished by the title of the Opposition. The reason of the dissatisfaction felt by many of them is, that in consequence of Mr. Corwen's abandoning the representation of Carlisle, the electors, piqued at their being thus slighted, will return Sir Philip Musgrave, a Ministerial Candidate, who has already commenced a canvass; and further, that Mr. Corwen's return for Cumberland has lost Lord Morpeth his election for that County— Some meetings of the Opposition have been held on this subject, and the Right Hon. Leader has taken up the interest of Lord Morpeth with such warmth—so far, it is said, as even to threaten his resignation.—*Courier.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock —
3 per ct Red. shut	India Bonds 9 13 pm.
3 per ct Cons. 68⅛	Ex. Bills 1 dis. par
3½ per Cents. shut	Long Ann. shut
4 per Cents. shut	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 104⅛	Cons. for Ac. 68⅛

The Paris Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived since our last. The King has given his sanction to the *projet* which has just passed the Chambers, relative to the summary arrest, under the authority of a mandate in Council, signed by three Ministers at least, of individuals denounced as conspirators against the person of the King, the Members of the Royal Family, and the safety of the State. This law is officially published in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday.

The deliberation on the clauses of the *projet* for a restrictive control of the daily and periodical press was again resumed on Tuesday. The 2d, 3d, and 4th articles were adopted as originally framed, the proposed amendments having been almost unanimously rejected. M. Benjamin Constant contended, that, as Ministers were on the point of being invested with the power of previous Censorship, they ought to be responsible for any calumnious articles inserted in the publications under control, and he therefore submitted the following amendment:—"Any individual whose reputation shall be attacked in a journal subjected to censorship, shall obtain redress against the Minister charged with the appointment of the Censors." This absurd proposition was rejected without any discussion. The Chamber then postponed the consideration of the remaining clauses of the *projet* to the following day.

BULLETIN OF THE KING'S HEALTH.

"*28th March, 8 o'Clock, A. M.*

"His Majesty passed yesterday very favourably indeed. He has no longer any pain in the epigastric region. The medicated baths for the feet have produced all the effect which could have been anticipated from their use.

(Signed) "PORTAL.
"ALIBERT.
"DESTEL."

"PARIS, MARCH 29.—It is asserted, that special orders have been issued, interdicting any officer on half pay from going beyond the limits of the commune in which he resides, without a passport. The *surveillance* on the routes is become very active, and travellers are frequently subjected to an examination of their passports.—*Le Constitutionnel.*

"The *Journal des Debats* contains the following article, under the head of

"'MADRID, MARCH 20.—Intelligence has just been received, that the Constitution was proclaimed in the island of Cuba *on the 1st of Jan. last.* This is a fact of great importance, as it proves, that the combinations of the Constitutional party equally embraced Spain and the Colonies. It was on the first of January that Quiroga and the troops of Andalusia first declared themselves.'"

These Journals confirm the diplomatic changes decreed by the Court of Spain, as communicated in our paper of yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS.—MARCH 28.

Five per Cents. 73f. 50c.—Bank Stock, 1460f.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Canning's eldest son, George Charles Canning, Esq. This melancholy event took place yesterday, at Gloucester Lodge, the residence of his afflicted father. He was in the 19th year of his age. Mrs. Canning is at present abroad, and, of course, unacquainted as yet with the distressing calamity.

On Thursday evening a General Assembly of the Royal Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt., was duly elected President of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late B. West, Esq.

OXFORD, APRIL 1.—In a full Convocation, holden on Thursday, March 23, it was decreed, for the purpose of recording the grateful sense entertained by the University of the many acts of favour and munificence which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon it, that a Term should be granted, to be considered and counted as statutably kept, for any one degree for which the Candidate may wish to claim it, to all those who were actual Members of the University on the 29th of Jan. being the day of his Majesty's accession to the Throne.

CHESHIRE ASSIZES.

The Commission for holding the Spring Session for this County will be opened on Wednesday next, before the Hon. Charles Warren and Samuel Marshall, his Majesty's Justices. The trials which will come before the Court are certainly of a nature the most important and interesting that have occurred within the last fifty years. Perhaps the trials of Sir Charles Wolseley, and Harrison, nick-named "the Parson," for Sedition, &c. will be the most prominent in the attraction of public attention, and will probably occupy a considerable length of time. We have then the trials of James George Bruce, aged 22, a schoolmaster, from the Adelphi, London, for aiding and abetting a person to shoot William Birch, a peace-officer; William Pearson, aged 22, a weaver, from Edgeley, for aiding and abetting a person to shoot Wm. Birch, a peace-officer; Jacob Maginnis, alias M'Innis, aged 25, a weaver, from County Down, Ireland, for discharging a loaded pistol at William Birch, a peace-officer, with an intent to kill him.

At the *Nisi Prius* bar, there will be also several interesting trials, and we may particularise that of the Rev. Bryan King, on a charge of poisoning cattle and game, &c.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

Various private letters from Spain had reached London, but they are said to furnish very few particulars relative to what is passing in the Peninsula, that are not stated in the French Papers. Much anxiety prevailed on the subject of the bloodshed that had taken place at Cadiz, but there are no advices from that place, detailing the event. The authorities from which the report is derived are Seville letters, quoted in others from Madrid, but some confusion prevails in the dates. The accounts, vague as they are, would seem to countenance the conclusion, that the inhabitants of Cadiz were determined to proclaim the Constitution, and that, for this purpose, they sent a deputation to the Governor, to request he would accede to the general wish of the People; but the Governor became so extremely indignant at the application, that he ordered the deputies to be put to death. This inhuman and tyrannical deed, circulating among the inhabitants, they rose *en masse*, with such arms as each man was able to provide, and, after an obstinate conflict, in which many lives were lost, succeeded in overpowering the garrison. VALDES, and CAMPANA, the Governor-in-Chief, it is said, lost their lives on the occasion. It is remarkable, however, that the Dutch vessel, which brought to Gibraltar the news of the proclamation of the Constitution at Cadiz, on the 11th, conveyed no advices of the tumult on the 9th, and this omission forms a strong ground of hope, that the statements have at least been greatly magnified. Other details vary materially. The French Papers assert, that the Constitution was proclaimed at Cadiz on the 9th ult., but private advices have a directly contrary tendency, and it is pretty clear, that the proclamation did not take place until the 11th: the cause of the riots is generally stated to be the refusal on the part of CAMPANA, the Governor, to open the gates of the City to the Insurgents, and to proclaim the Constitution of 1812. It appears, that, about noon, on the 10th, numerous meetings of the inhabitants of Cadiz took place in open situations, and that, after much heated discussion, a deputation was appointed to wait upon CAMPANA, to induce him to allow the national army to enter and take possession of the City; at this time, the populace had declared loudly and unequivocally for the Constitution. CAMPANA refused to comply, but suspecting, from the nature of the meetings which had taken place, and from the tone assumed by the deputation, that danger might exist, he took the precaution of ordering an additional guard round his house. When the deputation returned to the People, and informed them of the resolution of the Governor, they became outrageous, and, seizing upon such weapons as they could obtain on the instant, they attacked CAMPANA's dwelling, and soon overpowered the military. The statements differ as to the fate of CAMPANA, and VALDES, his deputy: but the more general opinion seems to be, that the first, with great difficulty, made his escape. The number of lives lost in this commotion is exaggerated in some accounts, but it may be gathered from the whole reports, that from 60 to 100 had been killed and wounded. Matters must remain in this uncertain state till direct accounts shall be received from Cadiz.

It is not known how EGUIO will extricate himself from Grenada, but the most serious apprehensions are entertained for his safety. MINA remains at Pamplona, where he is daily entertained with public feasts, and his presence gives occasion to the most lively enthusiasm. The press in Spain has assumed an astonishing activity.— Manifestoes, addresses, and writings of every kind, abound in the Metropolis, and periodical publications are almost universally established.— This is the natural consequence of regeneration from complete and unprincipled despotism. Man, bound down in the dungeon, or in danger of the scaffold, feels the ennobling energies of liberty on his emancipation, and labours to communicate his sentiments to his fellow men, in order to rouse them to the assertion of their dignity as rational beings, and to the due attainment of their imprescriptible rights. If the full freedom of the press shall be established in Spain, that country may hereafter set tyranny at defiance, and still rejoice in it's deliverance from bondage.

A letter from Irun, of the 16th of March, contains the following information:—"A quick-sailing vessel has been despatched from Bilboa, with very important despatches from the Government for the Commanders of the Royal Army in South America. The Aide-de-Camp, sent by General MORILLO to hasten the departure of the reinforcements, of which he was so much in need, is on board this vessel. This Officer has been witness to the events which have changed the face of things in the whole Spanish Monarchy, and he is going to carry the news to General MORILLO. It seems that, by the instructions of which he is the bearer, an armistice will be proposed to the Independents, each party retaining the positions they occupy at this moment, till the Assembly of the Cortes shall take a final resolution to put an end to the civil war which desolates the finest part of the New World." On this subject, thus set forward, some remarks force themselves upon attention. The South Americans may, with safety, form a federal union with the mother country, but if they enter into a legislative union, they will be ultimately ruined. In the former case, they will be independent; in the latter, they will be subjected to a foreign taxation, and that by persons ignorant of their resources, and willing, virtuous as we may conceive the Cortes to be, to place burdens on other shoulders than their own. Distant Colonies cannot be fairly represented in the Cortes, and it is for the South Americans to reserve to themselves a complete independence. A Paris Paper contains an article of great importance with respect to Spain. "We have just learned," it says, "that the Constitution was proclaimed in the Island of Cuba on *the first of January.*" This proves, that the Constitutional party embraced equally Spain and the Colonies. It was on the first of January that QUIROGA and the troops of Andalusia rose in insurrection.

We have now to touch upon the conduct of FERDINAND of Spain in a point of an extraordinary nature, and on which we can form no definitive judgment. "We received," says a London Paper of Saturday, "two days ago a letter from Paris, stating that the King of SPAIN had written to the King of FRANCE, 'that he had only taken the oath to maintain the Constitution of the Cortes, in order to prevent his being dethroned, but that his sentiments remained unchanged.' This statement (says the Journal to which we allude) appeared to us quite incredible, and, therefore, we took no notice of it; for, even on the supposition that such a letter had been received by the King of FRANCE, we held it impossible that the contents could have been suffered to transpire. We ought, however, now to add, that another letter from Paris appeared yesterday, in a respectable morning Paper, stating the same fact, and adding, that the King of SPAIN, before taking the oath to the Constitution, had privately made out a solemn protest against his own oath, and all the concessions consequent thereon, as not being given with his free will, but wrung from him by force. This protest, the letter adds, he sent off by a courier to the head of the family in Paris, to be deposited in the archives, until a proper occasion should offer for it's production. MINA, it seems, intercepted the bearer of this communication, took a copy, and then allowed the messenger to proceed with the original. This transaction account, but whether truly or not we cannot say, for the contents of FERDINAND's letter having transpired. We are unwilling to believe, that a King should take an oath with a previously avowed intention to break it as soon as he might find it safe to do so; but history furnishes a similar example of want of good faith on the part of a Monarch—not, however, accompanied with perjury. An intercepted letter of our CHARLES 1st to his QUEEN, desired her not to regard any promises he might publicly come under to the Parliament party, in his circumstances, as being ultimately binding on his Majesty. On this very letter hinged the fate of his Majesty. CROMWELL and his party were satisfied, that no pledge of sincerity could be obtained from the KING, and we all know what was the result. We shall still hope, however, till we obtain some evidence to the contrary, that no such letter as has been stated was ever written by the King of SPAIN, and that, of course, the story of such a letter having been intercepted is a wicked fiction." Thus far goes the London Paper, and we have no idea of proceeding beyond its interpretation. The Public will judge.

The Middlesex Election unexpectedly closed on Thursday; the friends of Mr. MELLISH were slow in coming to the poll, and that Gentleman resigned the field to his opponents. The numbers were—BYNG, 4701; WHITBREAD, 3583; MELLISH, 3073. The increase of the popular strength in this great district, including the Metropolis of the Empire, is thus clearly ascertained. Of ten Members who represent it, seven are staunch whigs, two neutral, and one only decidedly ministerial. This is a circumstance of great importance with regard to the vast influence which the political conduct of the Metropolis must always have upon the remote parts of the Country. The public attention, amid conflicting interests, was chiefly directed to the contest in Middlesex. The friends of independence in that important county had determined to throw out the Treasury nominee, Mr. MELLISH, and they have succeeded. Mr. SAMUEL CHARLES WHITBREAD, second son of the late Mr. WHITBREAD, was brought forward as the independent candidate on the occasion, and it is pleasant to notice the warm and enthusiastic reception he met from all classes, even from his opponents. This mark of affectionate attachment, for it is nothing else, to the memory of his revered father is highly honourable to the English reputation. It shews, that the popular favour, which attaches itself to the real friends of freedom, and which has been acquired by a long course of consistent, honest, and liberal conduct, is not of a perishable or evanescent description. Above all the meaner considerations of party or personal aggrandizement, Mr. WHITBREAD was ever found the fearless, disinterested, and ready advocate of freedom, and the determined foe of tyranny and abuse. None, whatever might be their rank or station in society, who laboured under any real grievance, ever solicited his assistance in vain; and so great was the confidence placed in the rectitude of his intentions, and the inflexible integrity of his character, that, at the period of his ever-to-be-lamented death, he exercised an influence over the minds of his countrymen which no other individual, destitute of ministerial patronage, and powerful family connexions, has hitherto been able to attain. The fair fame of Mr. WHITBREAD is the best patrimony he has left to his family, and it must stimulate his sons to emulate his virtues, and, like him, to become the champions of the liberties of their country, and of the rights of humanity. It is pleasing, at times, to recur to the memory of the dead, and it is truly gratifying to perceive, that the living venerate their excellence, and manifest their approbation by attachment to their descendants.

The Ministerial press continues it's intemperate career in the case of the Manchester Authorities. It seeks to inflame and irritate, where it should seek to compose and assuage. Let them have the fair benefit of the verdict at York, finding the meeting at Manchester an illegal assembly; but let the Defendants have also the benefit of the evidence on which that verdict was obtained. Had the case stated in Parliament by Ministers, on behalf of the Manchester Magistrates, been founded on fact, it is not merely of holding an unlawful assembly the Defendants would have been found guilty—they would have been found guilty of riot and conspiracy, as charged in the indictment on which they were tried; but no bludgeons were used, no stones were thrown, no violence was offered to the Magistrates, or Yeomen, and, therefore, there was no riot, nor danger of riot, and the argument by which it was sought to justify the conduct of the Manchester Authorities falls to the ground. It follows, then, that the approval of their conduct by Ministers has been obtained by misrepresentations, and it is to be presumed, that Ministers forget the facility with which they yielded to these misrepresentations. It is their duty to be always prompt in supporting those persons whom they entrust with the execution of the laws; but it is not to be supposed, that they either do or can feel differently from the People, when the exercise of that authority is abused. It is impossible, that the case of the Manchester Authorities can fall into oblivion, and the consideration of it is likely to be one of the first subjects that will engage the attention of the new Parliament. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the Ward of Cheap, London, came to resolutions, approving of the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry, the only public body in Great Britain that did so! Their wisdom must have been surpassed by their information; or, perhaps, their information exceeded their discriminating faculties.

For several weeks past, a rumour prevailed in and about Paisley, a town distant seven miles from Glasgow, that a general rising was in contemplation, and that the disaffected were very active in making preparations for that purpose.— The report was, that large parties of *Radicals* met every night in the adjacent woods and moors, to learn the pike exercise, and other military tactics. Upon Saturday week, the Authorities received information, that an immense number of pikes, and other deadly weapons, were deposited beneath the ground in a place called Legget's wood; accordingly, they went off in the afternoon, attended by a considerable number of Constables, and a small party of the military, to make the necessary search; but their great and surpassing zeal was without success. Their labour was renewed in the evening, and the moon shone with splendour, in approbation of their loyal toils. Unfortunately, nothing was discovered—there were no pikes, no Radicals, no treason, no conspiracy; and the Authorities, the most respectable in Europe in point of talents, abating some of the shoemaking burgomasters in Germany, had the pleasure of retiring quietly to their homes.— Their labours produced nothing, but so extreme were their efforts, that they merit the highest honours of the State, and their Dames will feel a due pride in advancement to dignity, as they are quite tired of the reputation which attends cotton mills and spinning wheels. They have acquired wealth from the labours of the industrious, and why should they not profit still by the subjugation of poverty? We offer no apology in support of disturbances; we speak merely of overzeal in authority.

The French Papers state, that Sir CHARLES BLAGDON, Member of the Royal Society, died suddenly on Monday week, at the house of Count BERTHOLLET, at Arceuil.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE entertained a large party of fashionables, on Friday last, at his villa at Cheswick.

On Wednesday morning the remains of the late Right Hon. Viscount CURZON were removed from his house in Grosvenor-Square, for interment at the family vault at Penn, in Bucks.

ANOTHER SACRILEGE.—St. Olave's Church, in this City, was entered on Sunday night last, through one of the windows looking into the Church yard, by some sacrilegious villains, whose object, it is supposed, was to plunder it of the collection made that day, but which had been removed by the Clergyman. Several articles were found disturbed in the morning, but nothing was missed. The Communion plate, fortunately, had been deposited in a place of safety.

An Advertisement appears in this day's Paper, which claims public consideration. It is from the old established Glass Works in this City, and it is a simple but honourable appeal to the patriotism of the inhabitants of Waterford. The daily support, for thirty-six years, which has been afforded to two hundred individuals, is a matter of the first importance. Does any portion of the community go beyond this unobtrusive but benevolent establishment? Is it for a moment to be supposed, that the inhabitants of Waterford will cease to afford their countenance to an establishment which has so long existed among them, and of whose integrity they have had proofs a thousand fold. We are no advocates of the restriction of trade, but we would do justice to a long established system, and we are sure that the Public of this City will entertain the same sentiments. The inhabitants of Waterford are peculiarly concerned in this business, and they will testify their feelings by their conduct on the occasion.

On the 24th instant, a mournful occurrence took place at Fecamp, during the celebration of a solemn Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Duke of Berri, at which attended all the municipal and military authorities, as well as a great portion of the inhabitants of that place. The venerable Vicar, Adam de Valville, officiated. While chaunting the Preface, with a voice firm for one who had passed his 80th year, the pious old pastor tottered, and fell at the foot of the altar. He was raised from the ground, but he had breathed his last, while he was performing the most important service of his religion.—*Paris Paper.*

DUBLIN, APRIL 4.—As a number of carriers were yesterday morning proceeding to this City, from the direction of the Black Bull, they were attacked about 4 o'clock, near Clonee, by seven men, all of whom were armed with pistols, and who, after rifling the pockets of the car-men, and having stripped them of their great coats and hats, beat them severely. A poor man and his daughter, who had travelled in company with the car-men, were also very badly used. From the former were taken a silver watch, eight shillings in money, and his coat; this did not content these brutal ruffians, they proceeded to beat the poor old man most inhumanly, and his daughter, while in the act of screening her parent, received several severe blows on the head, neck, and shoulders. When these two persons appeared at the Police-Office to give intimation of the circumstance, they exhibited dreadful proofs of the ill treatment they had received, their heads being desperately cut and bruised in several places, and their eyes blackened. We sincerely trust the offenders may be traced and brought to punishment.

ATHLONE, MARCH 30.—The embers of insubordination, which we considered were slaked by the hand of justice, are again kindling into a flame; not intimidated at seeing the altars of the violated laws of their Country reeking and crimsoned with victims, these desperadoes, the Ribbonites, are arriving at the acme of crime. On Friday night, a numerous body of these ruthless brigands attacked the house of a man named Shine, within four miles of this town, county of Roscommon, for the purpose of wringing from him a contribution, to swell the funds of their iniquity; on his refusal to comply with their demands, they, with savage fury, fired at him a musket, charged with shot, a part of which, taking a direction across his forehead, entered one of his eyes, and lodged about it. These miscreants having laid the object of their brutality senseless, instantly departed. There are some hopes entertained of the poor man's recovery.—*Athlone Herald.*

Major-General Sir T. Brisbane is daily expected in Cork to assume the Command of the Munster district. Major-General Bulkeley Egerton is added to the Staff of Ireland, and is to be stationed either at Loughrea or Galway.

Major-General John Wilson and Colonel Sir Frederic Watson are to accompany Field-Marshal Lord Beresford from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro.

On Friday night, a number of fellows attacked the house of Mr. Craven Parker, at Busky, near Clarina, and having broken in and tied all the inmates, completely rifled the house of every valuable article contained therein, with which they went off. In a short time after, one of the family extricated himself, and having alarmed the neighbourhood, the villains were pursued, and two of them taken prisoners near the Artillery Barracks, after a severe contest, in which a noted fellow of the name of Sheehy (one of the gang) had his cheek literally cut off, by a blow of a sword. They were committed to jail by Sheriff Taylor.

On Monday morning a poor man was sent from Fethard to serve processes in the neighbourhood of Killenaule, and on the same day was way-laid by some person or persons as yet unknown, who beat him with such cruelty that he expired soon after. An Inquest was held on the body, which returned a verdict of wilful murder.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of best new *Butter*, yesterday, was 100s. There have not been many lots of *Singed Pigs* at market within the last two days, and they have kept up steadily to our last quotations— in a few instances, there has been a trifling advance, 46s. 6d. having been paid for some prime lots. The highest price given yesterday for *Scalded Pigs* was 43s.—but among those that appeared there were none of the very best, so that no reduction can be properly stated since our last. The supply of Grain from Farmers has been inconsiderable, and no sensible alteration has occurred in the price of any description. Other articles remain as last mentioned.

Thomas Scott acknowledges to have received One Guinea from a Gentleman in George's-street, who wishes his name to be concealed, for the benefit of the distressed family mentioned in the last *Chronicle*—also One Pound from another friend, who wishes to be unknown.

Henry H. Hunt, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, 18s. 6d. one-half the produce of a Cask of Butter seized and condemned for being fraudulently and illegally packed.

BIRTH.

At John's Hill, on the 3d instant, the Lady of William Gun Paul, Esq. of a son and heir.

DIED.

Near Tintern, in the County of Wexford, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Sarah Morris, wife of Robert Morris, Esq. late a landing-waiter of the port of London.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 5.

ARRIVED,

3d—None.

4th—Cornwallis, Stephings, Bristol, m. goods; Hope, Randall, Newport, coals; John and Sally, Rogers, Plymouth, ballast; Expedition, Morris, Llanelly, coals and leather; Friends, Reigh, Swansea, culm; Ability, Roberts, Glasgow, coals and iron.

5th—Mary, Davis, Newport, coals; Catherine, Francis, Swansea, ditto.

SAILED,

3d—Maria, Gilchrist, from Newport, Cork, coals; Cygnet, Sloop of War, Capt Bennett, on a cruise.

4th—Sir John Cameron, Lilly, Quebec, ballast; Hector, Webster—and Jane, M'Grath, St John's, (N. B.) ballast; Beresford, Spence, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Caroline, Gilbert, London, oats; Ceres, Stokes, Portsmouth, oats and barley; Alligator, Maddick, Quebec, salt, spirits, glass-ware, &c.; Dolphin, Thomas— and Four Brothers, Allen, before mentioned; Catherine, M'Leod, from Greenock and Glasgow, Leghorn, m. goods; Minerva, Dugdale, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Mary Ann, Rogers, London, oats.

5th—Emmeline, Tucker, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.

Wind—N. N. W. at 9 morning.

TO BE LET,

THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS, CHANDLING HOUSE, &c

ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,

Late in possession of Messrs. SAM. DRAPES & Co.

Immediate Possession can be given.—For Terms, &c apply to Messrs. IVIE & MORTIMER, Solicitors, Waterford, or No. 1, Palace-Street, Dublin.

March 25, 1820.

AUCTION OF *CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS,*

CONTINUED AT THE HOUSE OF THE LATE *JOHN DART, ON THE QUAY.*

THE PROPRIETOR of the OLD ESTABLISHED WATERFORD GLASS WORKS intends continuing the *Sale by Auction* of CUT GLASS of such Quality as will give the Public an opportunity of judging of its excellence, and of affording Patronage to a NATIVE Establishment, which has for THIRTY-SIX YEARS been the daily support of nearly Two Hundred Individuals.

Glass Works, Waterford, 4th mo. 5th, 1820.

☞ *Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock this Day, and continue each Day until further Notice.*

AUCTION OF *SUPERB AND SPLENDID RICH* CUT GLASS,

FROM THE SUPERIOR AND EXTENSIVE CORK GLASS WORKS,

On FRIDAY next, the 7th Inst. at One o'Clock,

ON THE GRAND PARADE,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. KELLY.

MR. SAVAGE,

BEING on his way to Dublin, and time limited, will afford the Citizens of Waterford an Opportunity (for a few days only) to make a Selection from a most extensive Stock of the above Articles, exceeding in Stile & Elegance any thing of the kind ever offered for Sale in this Kingdom. They will be laid out for inspection from 10 till 1 o'Clock the Morning of Sale. Ladies and Gentlemen who may attend will have an opportunity to appreciate their worth, and may rest assured they will not be limited in price.

Waterford, April 4, 1820.

WANTED,

A PERSON who will undertake to supply the COUNTY GAOL of Waterford with POTATOES. Proposals will be received, and further particulars communicated, by the Rev. RICHARD J. HOBSON, William-Street.

Waterford, March 30, 1820.

OUTRAGE & REWARD.

WHEREAS on the Night of Thursday, the 23d March instant, a Party of ARMED MEN attacked the House of THOMAS COMAN, at Robertstown, in the County of Waterford, broke his Windows, fired into his House, and threatened his Life if he should attempt to take possession of the Farm of Little Whitestown, for which he had lately agreed with PATRICK DUCKETT, of Tramore, Esq. and not leave it with the Tenant in Possession, JOHN KIRWAN, of Ballydarn.

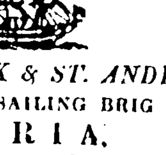
Now we do hereby offer as a Reward the Sums to our Names respectively annexed, to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, give such Information as shall enable us to prosecute to Conviction any of the Persons concerned in the above Outrage.

March 28, 1820.

Any Person giving private Information to the MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, J. D. LANGLEY, ROGER CASHIN, or ROGER HAYES, Esqrs. will be handsomely rewarded.

	£	s.	d.
Waterford	30	0	0
J. D. Langley	10	0	0
Patrick Duckett	20	0	0
Roger Cashin	20	0	0
Roger Hayes	20	0	0
Henry Sargent	5	0	0
Patrick-Power, Tinhalla	10	0	0
H. Archdall, Vicar of Kilmeaden	5	13	9
Robert Backas, Butlerstown	5	13	9
William Newport	5	13	9
Arthur Fleming	10	0	0
Matthew Power, (Dunhill Lodge)	10	0	0
George O'Flinn, (Clonea Castle)	5	0	0
John Rogers	5	0	0

The Original lies at the Office of this Paper for Signatures.



FOR NEW-YORK & ST. ANDREWS,

THE FAST-SAILING BRIG

MARIA,

ISAAC BARNES, Master,

Burden, per Register, 187 Tons.

This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Cabin and Hold Passengers, and will sail the 10th April.

Application to JAMES MORRIS.

Waterford, March 23, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

As she now lies at the Graving-Bank,

ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL,

THE Brig JAMES and HENRY, of London—copper fastened and copper bottomed—Burthen, per Register, 218 Tons. Also, on same day, the Materials of said Vessel, consisting of CABLES, SAILS, SPARS, ANCHORS, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

Waterford, April 6, 1820.

☞ Approved Bills, at Three Months' date, will be taken in payment for the amount of the Vessel, and any Materials that may be purchased with her.

Another recent and remarkable Cure, performed by the sole use of Mr. LIGNUM's Antiscorbutic Drops.

Kilmarnock, Oct. 5, 1819.

SIR—I have been afflicted with Scurvy for eight years past, upon my feet and hands; at first it consisted of small itchy patches, which afterwards spread considerably. Last Autumn the complaint became more troublesome, and extended itself over the belly, thighs and arms. Meeting with your advertisement, I applied to Dr. REED, of this place, for a large Bottle of your Antiscorbutic Drops, which I used as directed, and before it was finished the complaint was removed. Six months after, a few small patches again appeared, when I had recourse again to the Medicine, and had the pleasure of witnessing its excellent effects a second time, since which I have remained entirely free from the complaint. It is worthy of mention, that, with the cure of the Scurvy, I was also cured of a tormenting head-ache, which had long troubled me, and from the time I used the Drops, I have felt no symptom of it. You have my consent to publish this, my case, and I shall be happy to answer any proper questions on the subject I and beg to Remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JAMES FRASER.

To Mr. John Lignum, Surgeon, Manchester.

Attested by James Reed, M. D.

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. 51, 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.

IMPORTANT *TO INSURERS.*

THE FIRST INSTANCE OF THE RETURN OF PREMIUMS IN IRELAND *TO INSURERS.*

THE NORWICH UNION

Has now realised its System in this Country.

The following Persons are a few of those who, having been Insured Seven Years with this Society, are entitled to their return of Premiums:

Messrs. J. & R. Hatton,	Cork.
Rev. R. Kirchoffer,	do.
P. Coleman,	do.
Joseph Bennett,	do.
Thomas Varian,	do.
James Young,	do.
E. Spencer,	do.
M. Osborne,	do. &c. &c.

This is the First Instance, in Ireland, of an Insurance Office not only paying all its Losses with Honour and Liberality, *but actually returning to the Insured a part of the* PREMIUM!

It is presumed that there can be now no doubt of the *Decided Advantage* to the Public, in effecting their Insurance at the NORWICH UNION.

IRISH DISTRICT.

Chief Office, 2, Capel-street, Dublin.

D. C. ROOSE, Secretary.

☞ IMPORTANT TO PERSONS ABOUT TO EFFECT LIFE INSURANCE.

A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been added to all Policies, effected previous to June, 1815.

ANOTHER BONUS will be added to all Policies effected previous to June, 1822; therefore Insurances now made will participate in this advantage.

The RATES of the LIFE OFFICE are nearly TEN PER CENT. LOWER than the Insurance Companies.

The *Norwich Union* is become the *only* Office at which Insurances, affording *all* the benefits of the Equitable Plan, can be now effected.

Tables of Rates and Information may be had at the Office.

MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 5.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality (new)	100	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second	00	0	00	0	
—— third	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia, Y. C.)	69	0	70	0	
—— (Do. White)	62	0	63	0	
Lard, casks, rendered	54	0	56	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed	45	0	46	6	
—— scalded	36	0	44	0	
Pork Offal	18	0	22	0	
Pigs' Heads	25	0	27	0	
Newfoundland Fish	14	0	14	6	
Oatmeal	15	0	00	0	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	43	0	45	0	
—— third	32	0	38	0	
—— fourth	26	0	30	0	
Wheat	35	0	36	6	per Barrel.
Barley, malting	14	0	15	0	
—— grinding	12	6	13	6	
Oats, potato	12	0	12	6	
—— common	10	0	11	6	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted	33	0	34	0	
—— ungutted	24	0	25	0	
Coals, Whitehaven	0	0	0	0	per Stone per Pound.
—— Newport	3	4	3	8	
—— Swansea	3	4	3	6	
Tallow, rough	7	0	8	0	
Potatoes, by weight	0	3	0	4	
—— by measure	0	6	0	8	
Beef	0	4	0	7½	
Mutton	0	6½	0	8½	
Veal	0	6	0	8	
Pork	0	3½	0	4	
Fresh Butter	1	10	2	0	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon	10	9	10	4	
Marlfield Ditto	9	3	9	6	
Cod Oil	£32	0s.	£33	0s.	P. Ton.
Seal Oil, brown			31	0s.	
—— pale			26	0s.	